No. : 1557 Source : Eugene Burner

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : c. 1912

Subject :

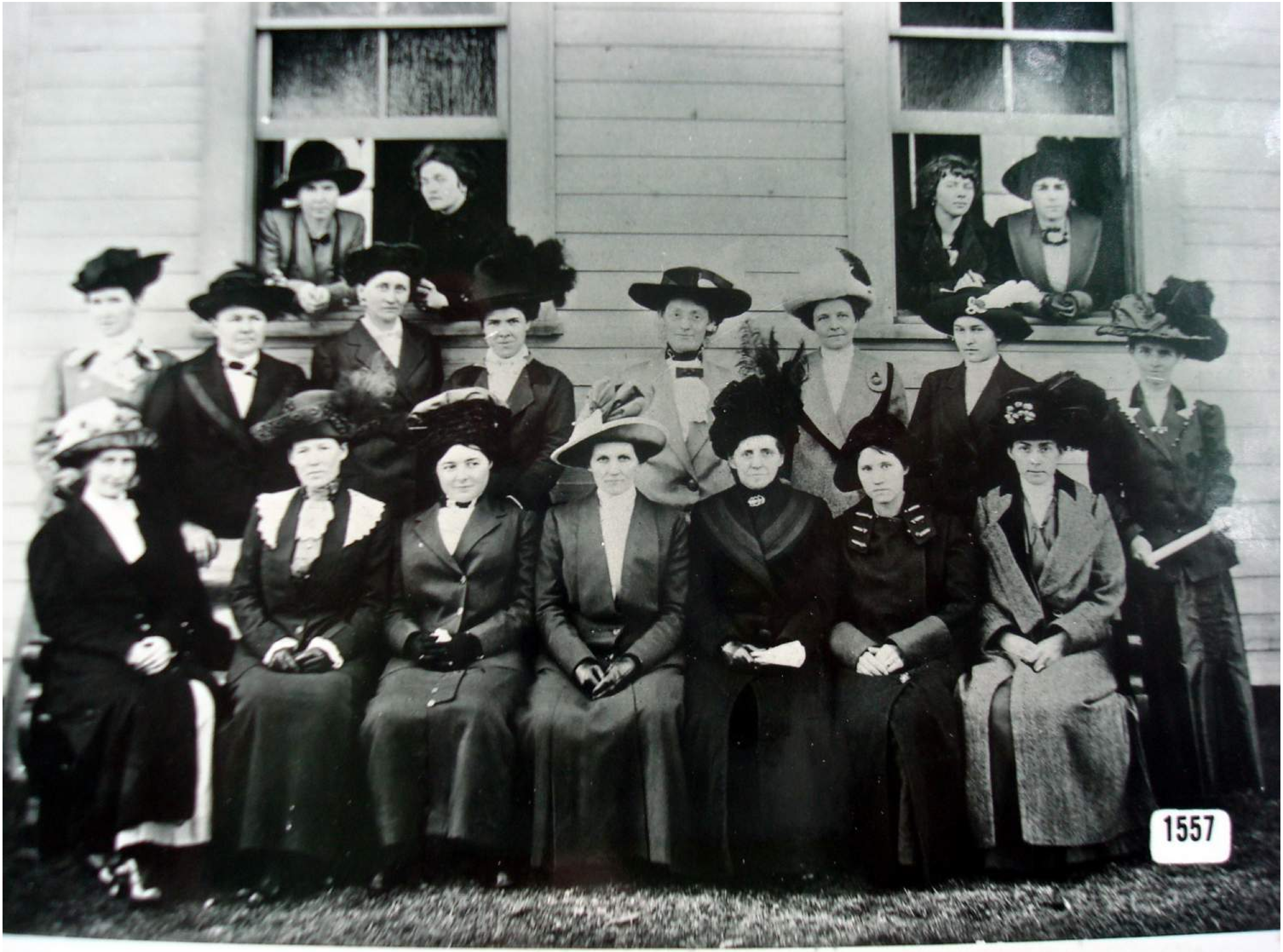
Sunday School class, Southern Methodist Church, Durbin

First Row, L-R: Maude Burner, Mrs Harry Gwinn, Virgie McClung, Viola Colaw Champlin, Mrs Mary Folk, Pearl Sizemor

Williams, Lexie Sutton Eades

Second Row, L-R: Mrs Houston White, Willa
Kerr Wilmoth, Miss Rebecca McKeever
(Teacher), Mrs Minnie Doddrill, Mrs
H. G. Burr (minister's wife), Lela Hull
Arbogast, Bettie Gum Parg, Docia
Ashford Hudson

third Row, L-R: Miss Lena McGraw
(Teacher), Martha Grimes, Ruth Lowe,
Edith Folk Allen


1557

2979-DSC01355.JPG

No. : 1614 **Source :** Mrs Hymon McMillion

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

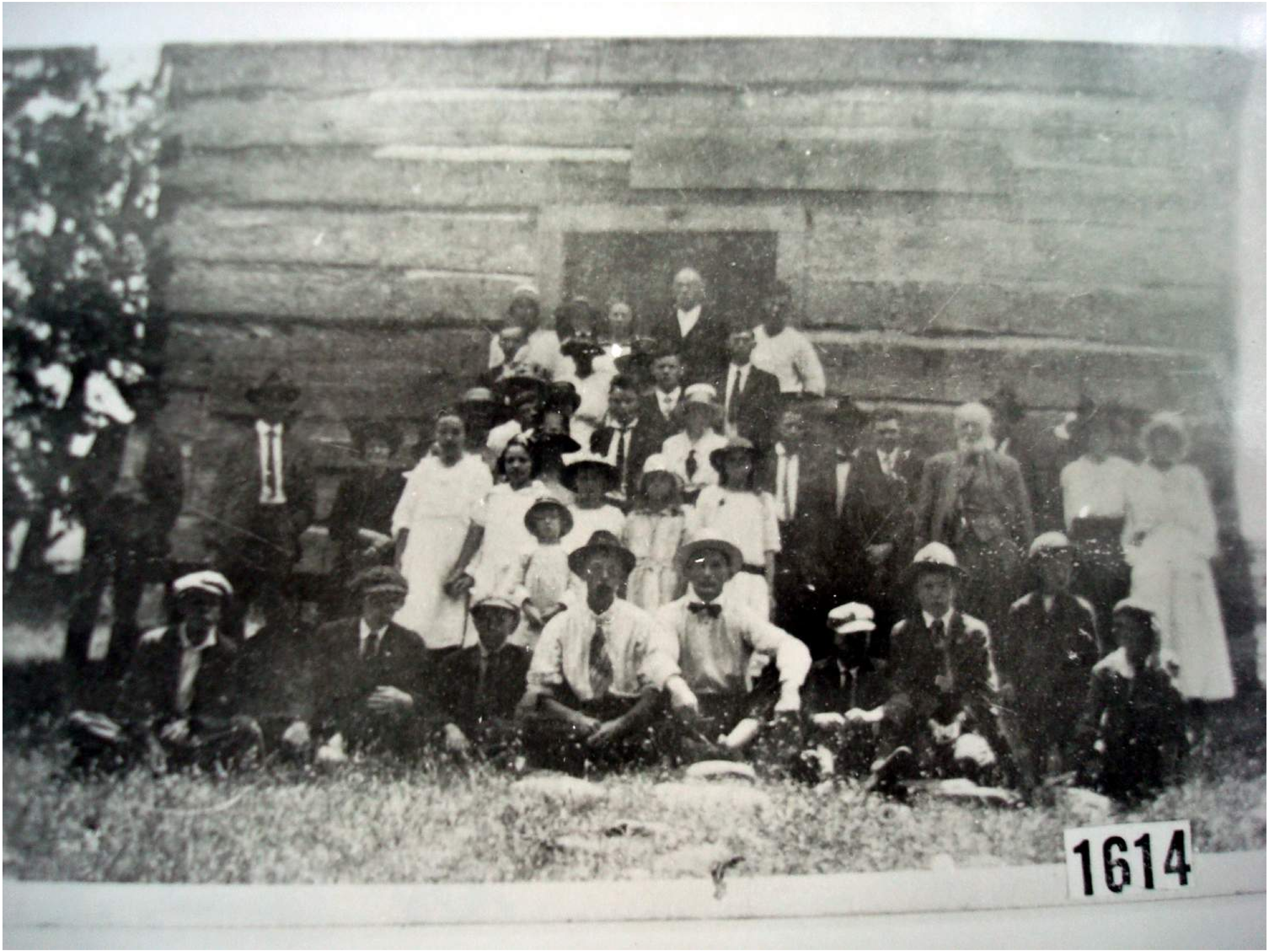
Date : 1919

Subject :

Group at the Mt Olivet Church
on Droop Mountain

Mr. Jim Shisler and Sunday School
class

2980-DSC01356.JPG



CIVIC AND FRATERNAL GROUPS

No. : 2005

Source : Mrs Hyman McMilli

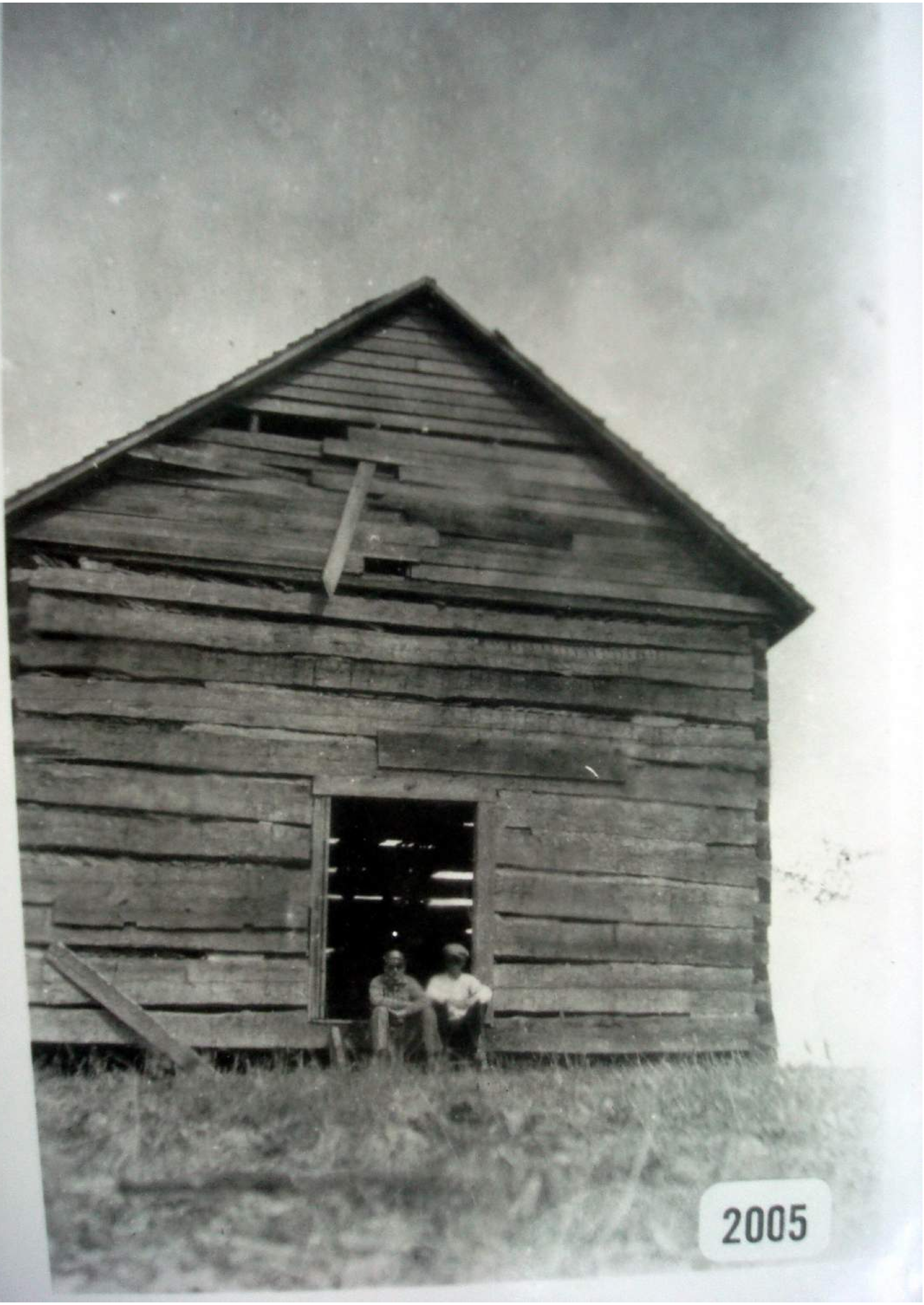
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Droop Church



2005

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums file

Date : c. 1890

Subject :

Presbyterian Sunday School at Huntersville

No. : 284

Source : Pocahontas Times

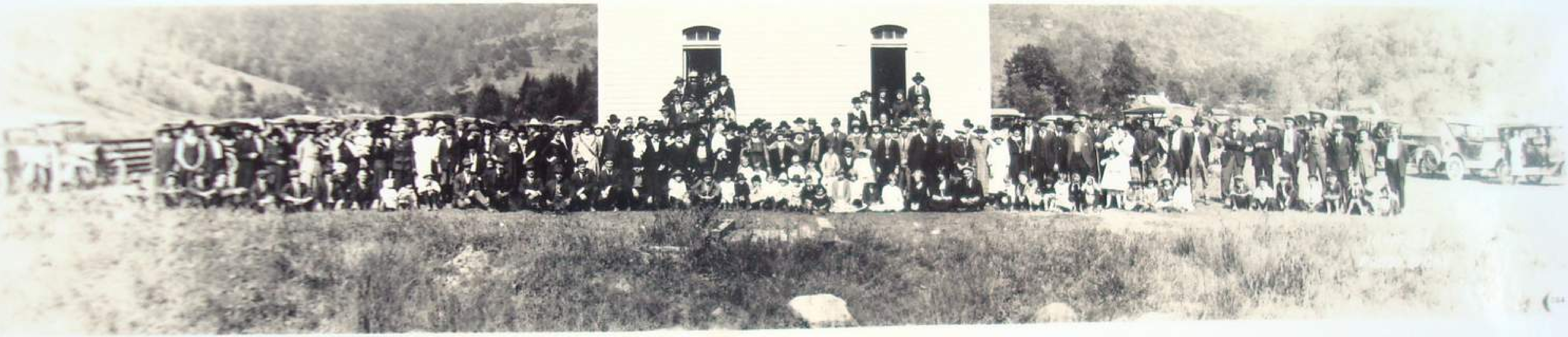
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : October 13, 1923

Subject :

Unidentified church group



No. : 649 **Source :** S. S. Rexrode

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Unidentified church group

2987-DSC01363.JPG

No. : 1089 **Source :** Kyle Beard

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

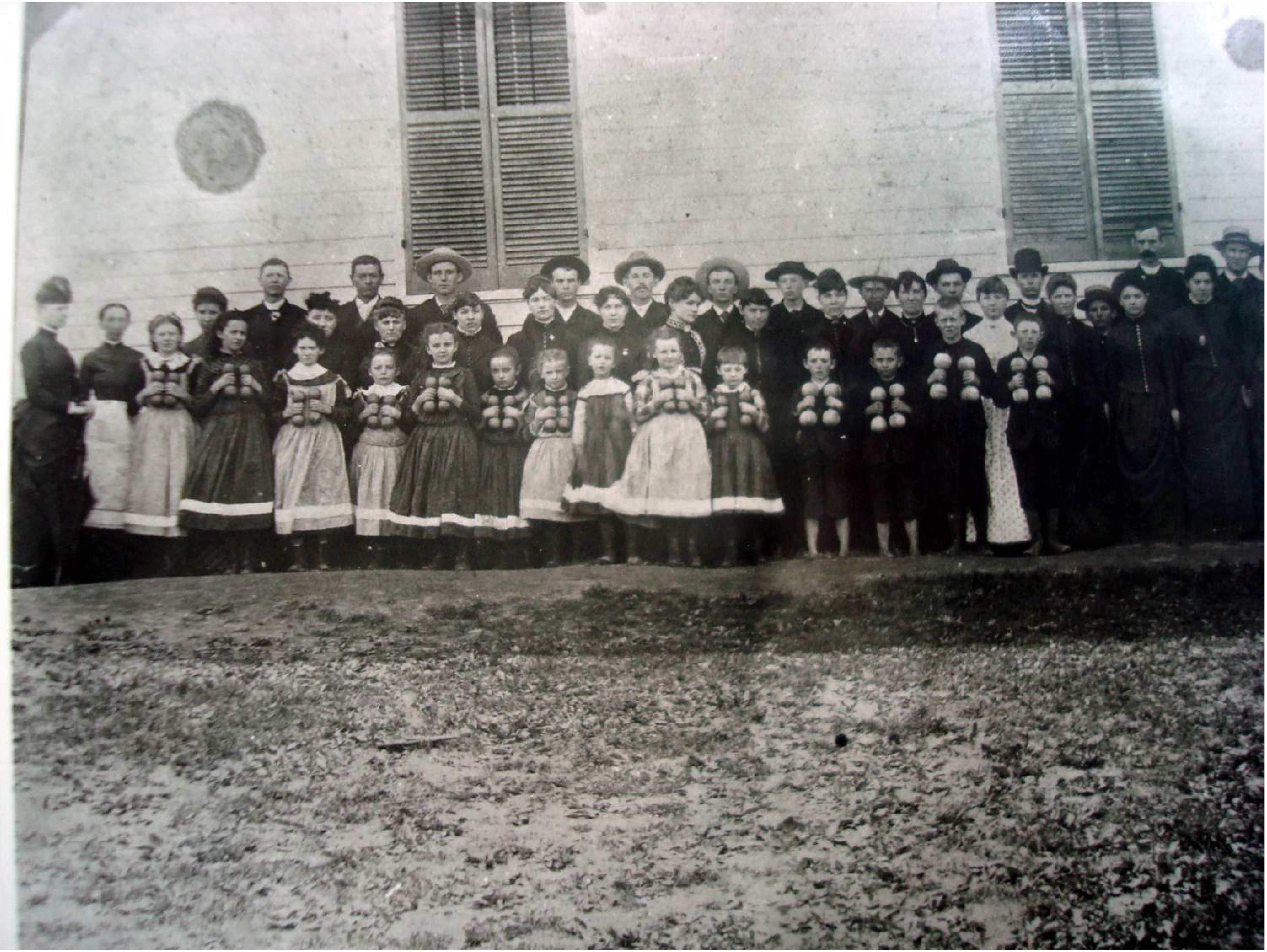
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Unidentified church groups

2989-DSC01365.JPG



No. : 1113 Source : Mrs Allen Sharp

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Unidentified church group

2991-DSC01367.JPG

No. : 1175

Source : Miss Genevieve

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Unidentified church group

CIVIC AND FRATERNAL GROUPS

No. : 309 Source : W. E. Blackhurst

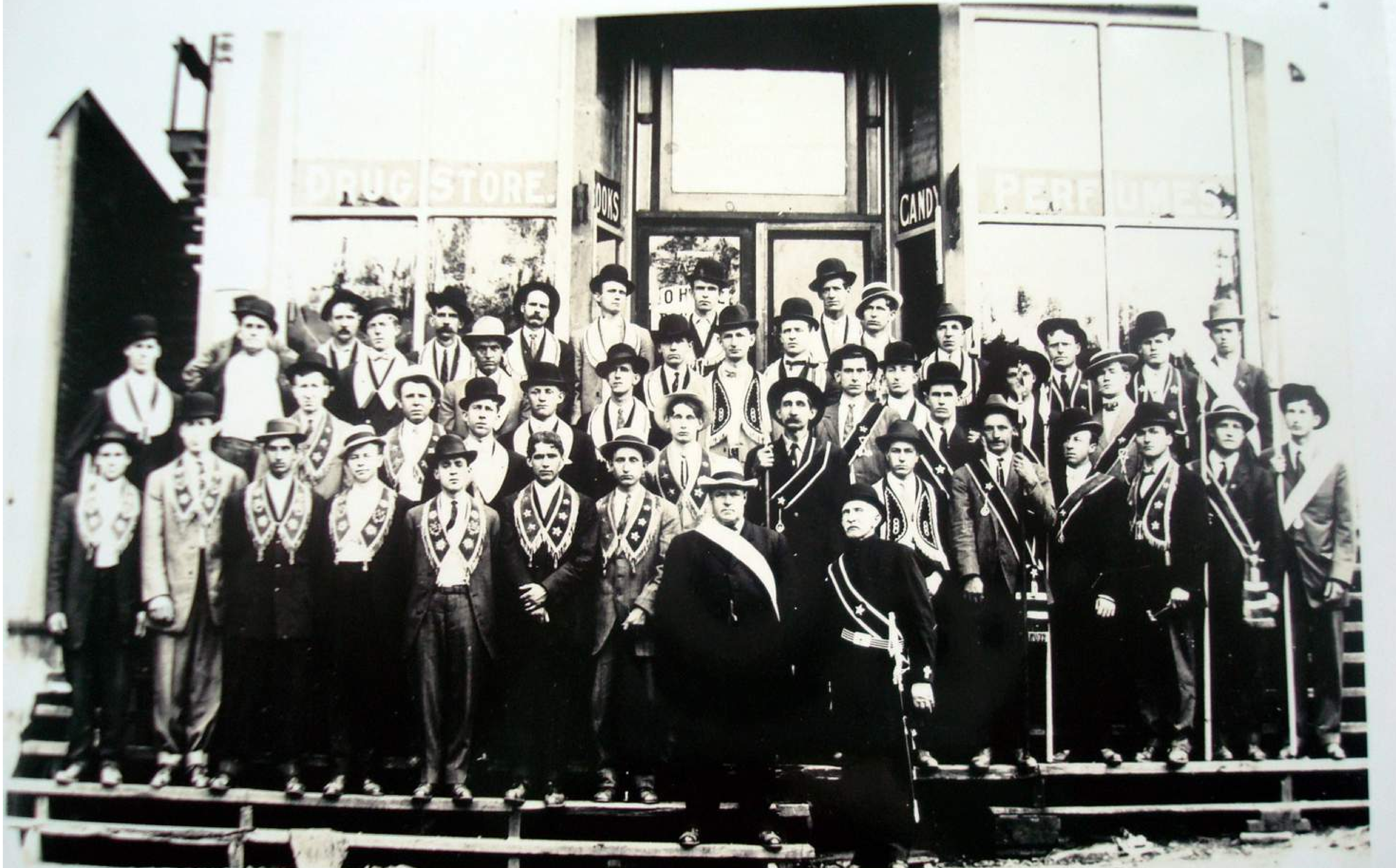
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : 1912

Subject :

Members of I. O. O. F Lodge #319 at Winterburn


DRUG STORE.
OOKS
CANDY
PERFUMES

309

No. : 1337 Source :

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : August 5, 1927

Subject :

Marlinton Rod & Gun Club

Front Row, L-R: C. B. Moore, Harry Sharp, J. W. Hill, Dr. E G Herold, L. M. McClintic, Dr. Charles Kramer, Dr. Fred Allen, Paul

Overholt, William Dearing, F. R. Hill with sons Richard and Frank

Back Row, L-R: J. L. Baxter, Harper Barrett, V M Loudermilk, Charles Clendenen, Harper Thomas, Walker Yeager, Steel Callison, Sgt. Jack Tidd, Clyde Evans, P. T. Ward

No. : 2036A+B **Source :** Glenn L. Vaughan

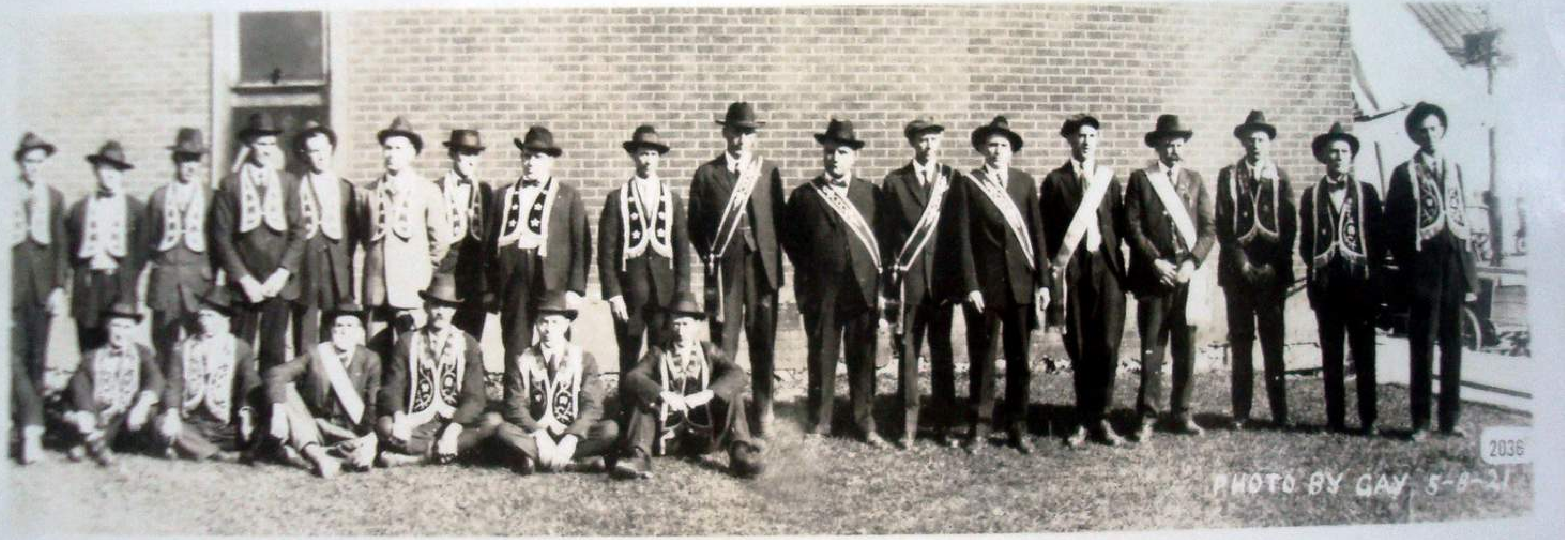
Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

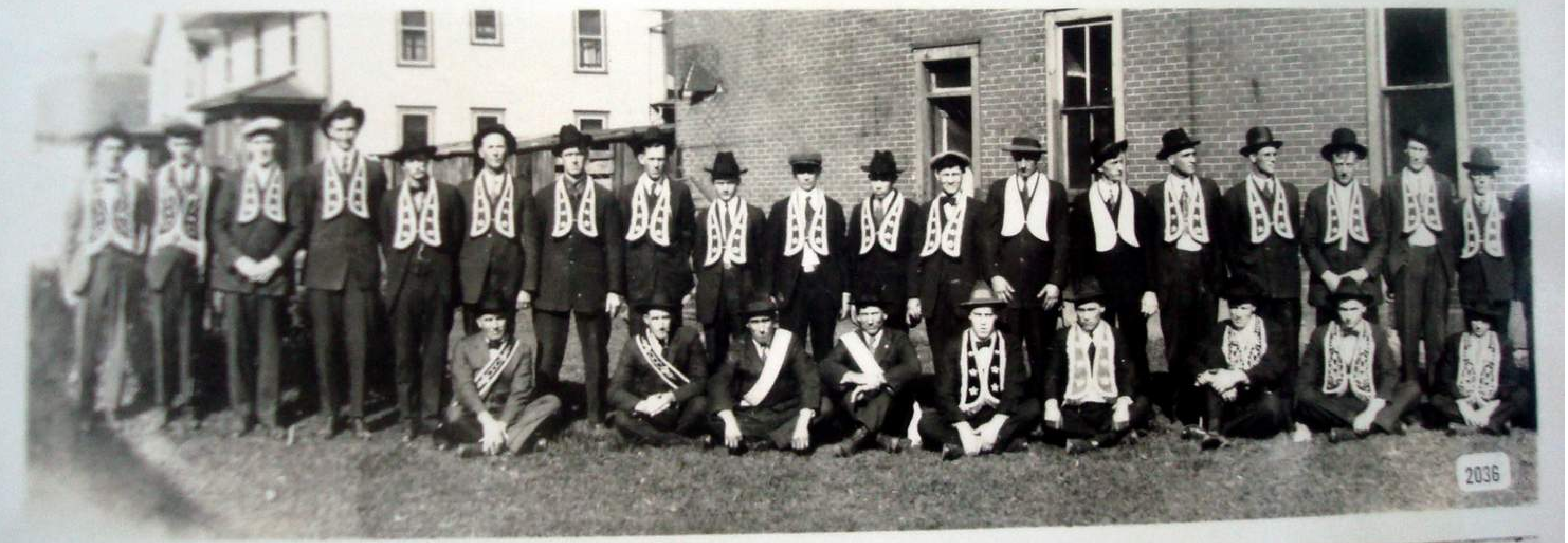
Date : May 8, 1921

Subject :

Marlinton Lodge #182
Independent Order of Odd Fellows


2036
PHOTO BY GAY 5-8-21

3001-DSC01377.JPG



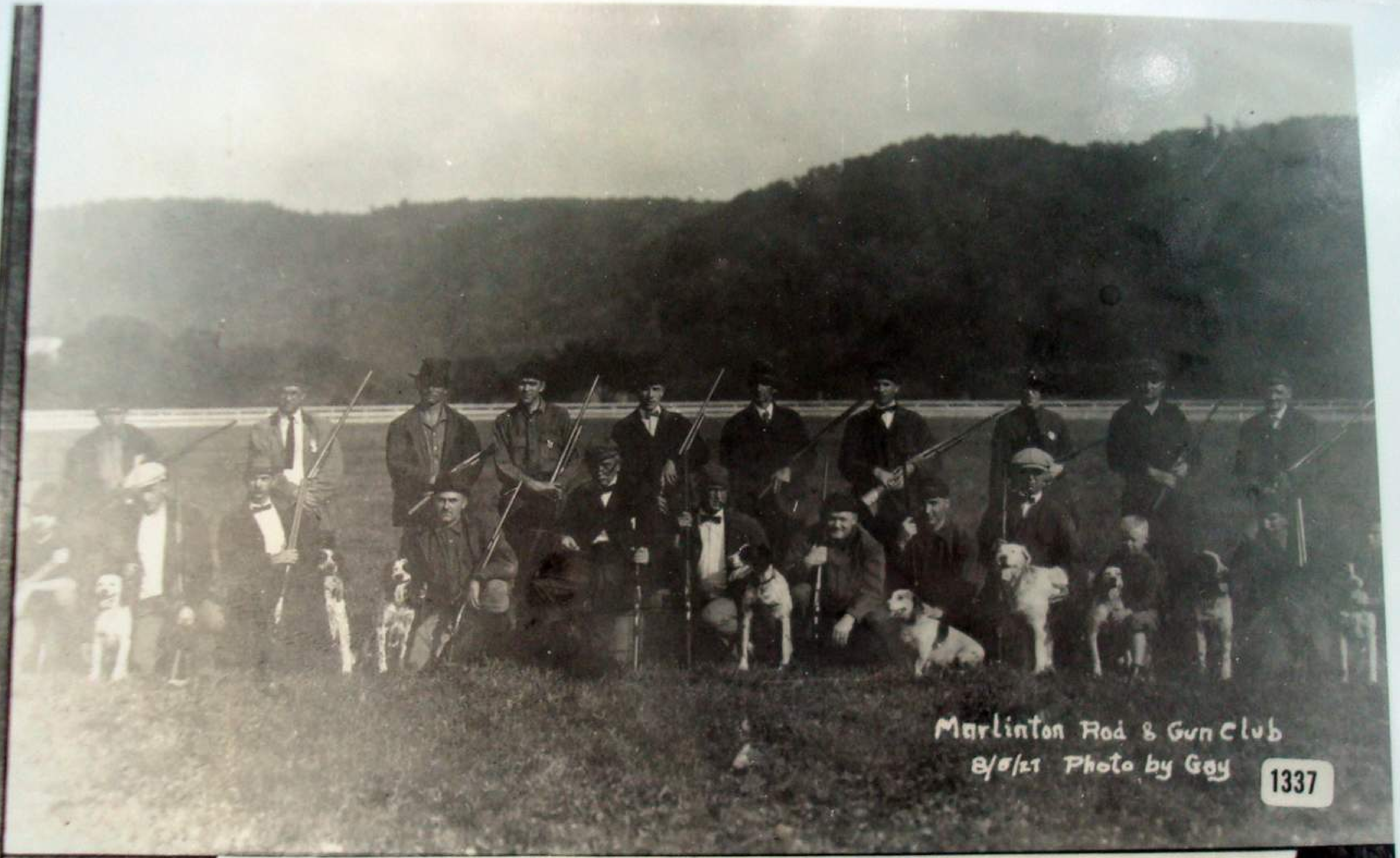
N

O

P

D

S



Marlinton Rod & Gun Club
8/6/27 Photo by Gay

1337

Front row - (left to right)

C.B. Moore, Harry Sharp, J.W. Hill, Dr. E.G. Herold, L.M. McClintic
Dr. Chas. Kramer, Dr. Fred Allen, Paul Overholt, Wm. Dearing, F.R. Hill
& Sons Frank &

Back row -
J.L. Baxter, Harper Barrett, V.M. Loudermilk, Chas. Clendennen, ?
Hill, Steel Callison, ? , Clyde Evans, P.T. Ward

3003-DSC01379.JPG

No. : 151 Source : Bev Kenney

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Marlinton
Lodge group

Unidentified

No. : 292 Source : Pocahontas Times

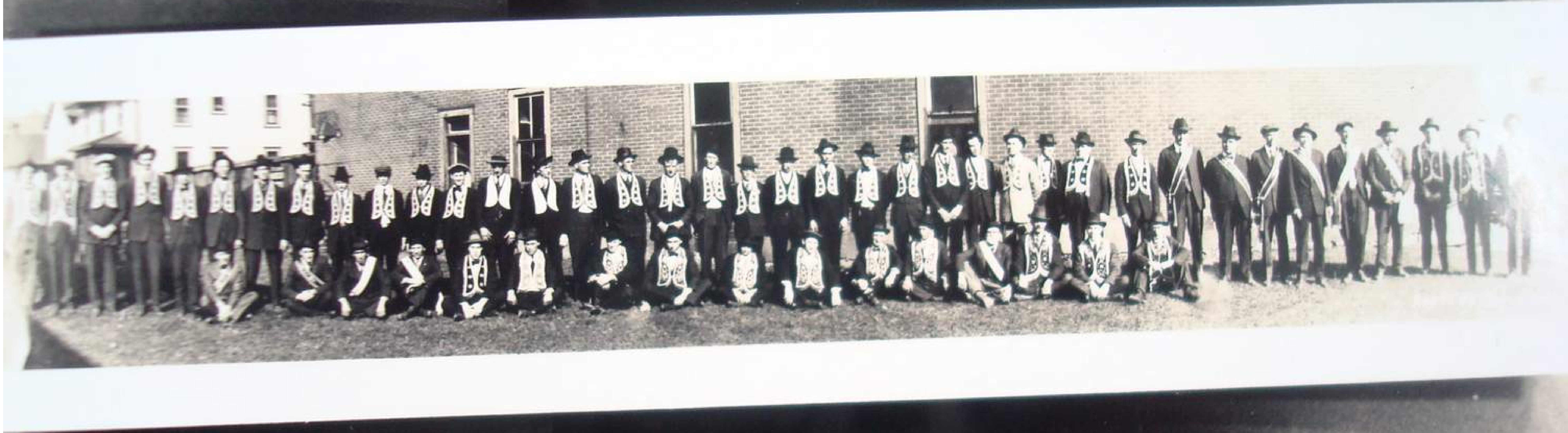
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Lodge group



No. : 1225 **Source :** Charles Gragg

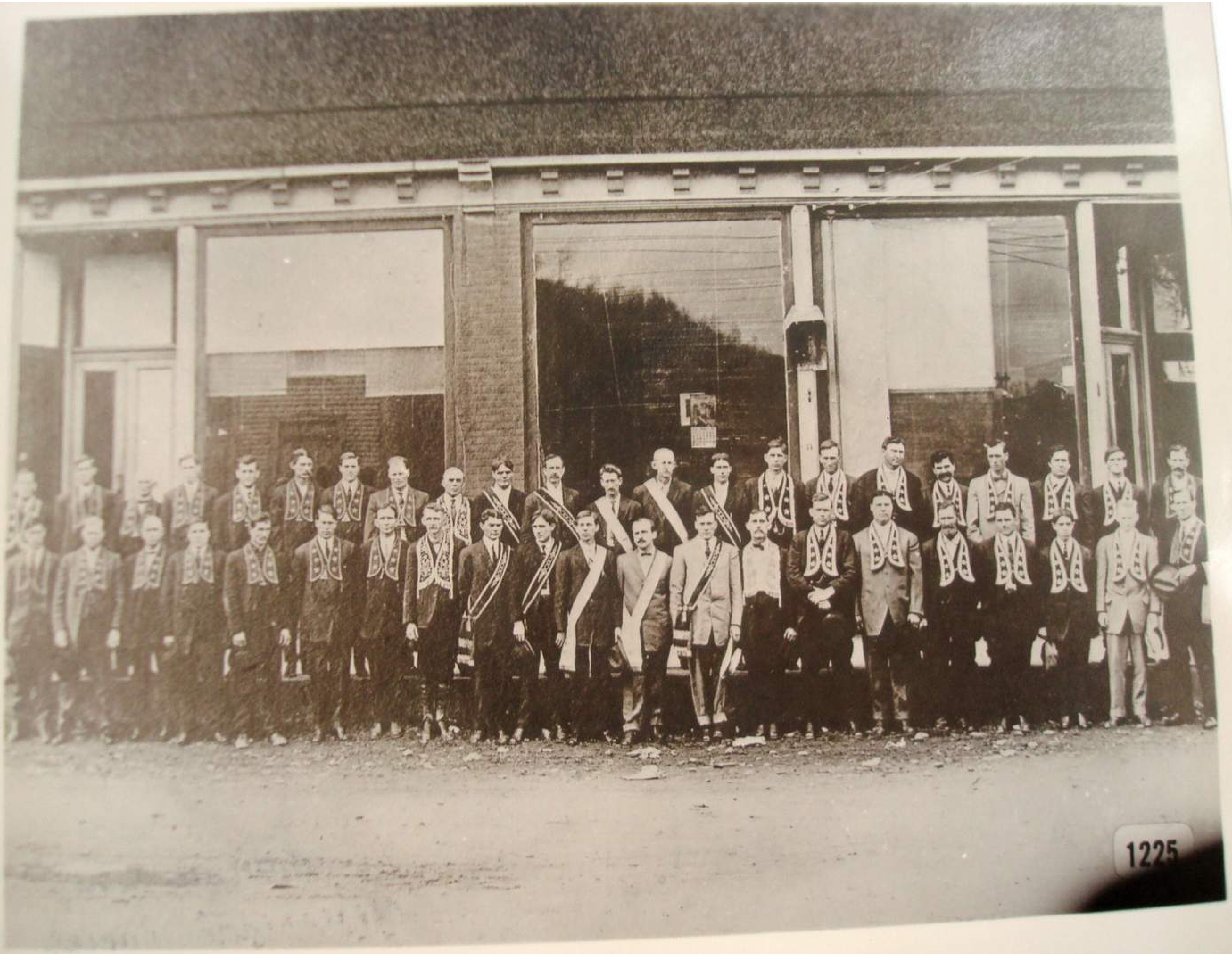
Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Unidentified lodge group


1225

No. : 1304

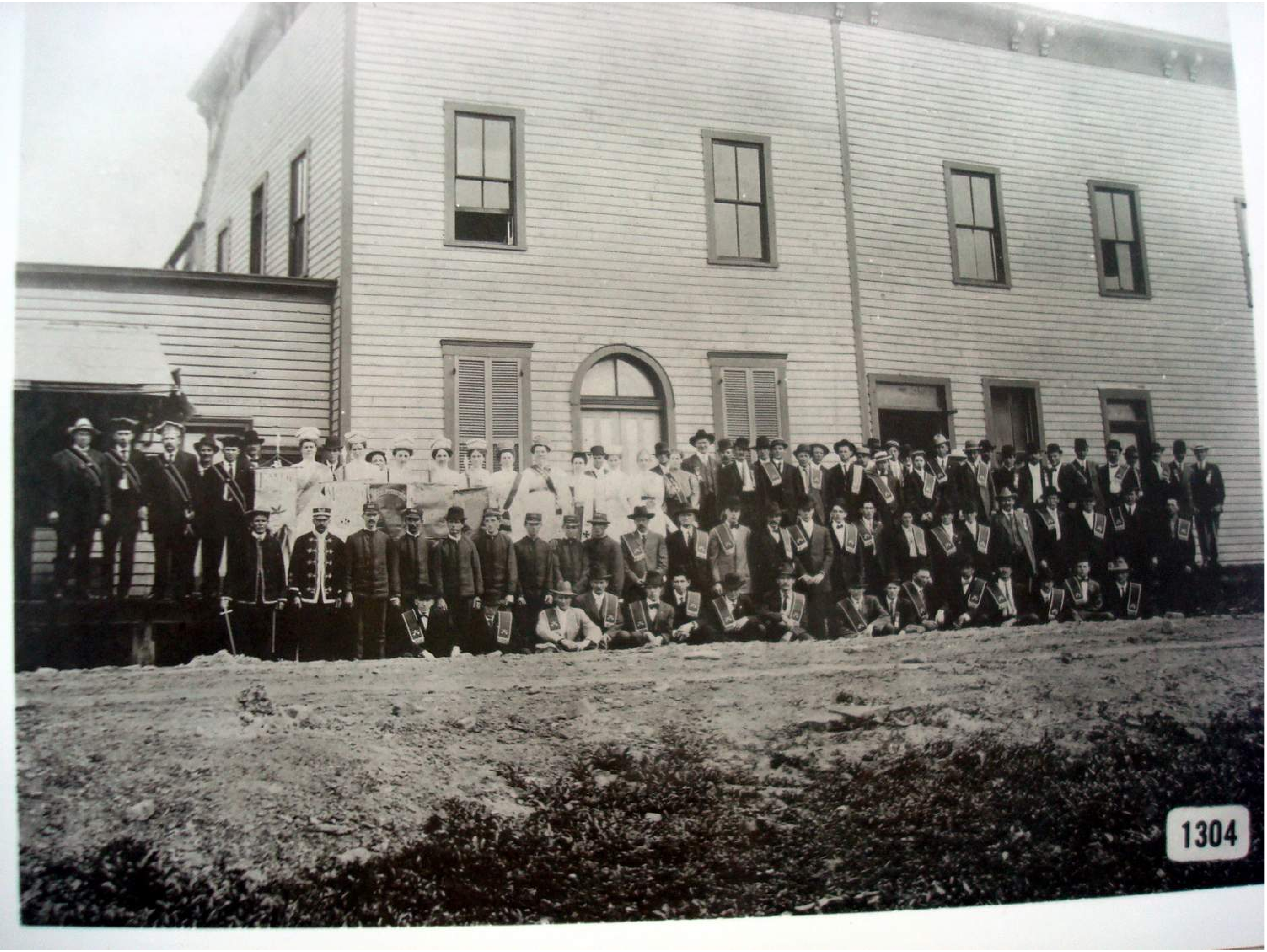
Source : (1) Pete Spitzer
(2) Paul Malcomb

Original in the possession of : (1) [✓ source] (2) [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :
Unidentified lodge group


1304

No. : 1859

Source : Peter Hauer Collec

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

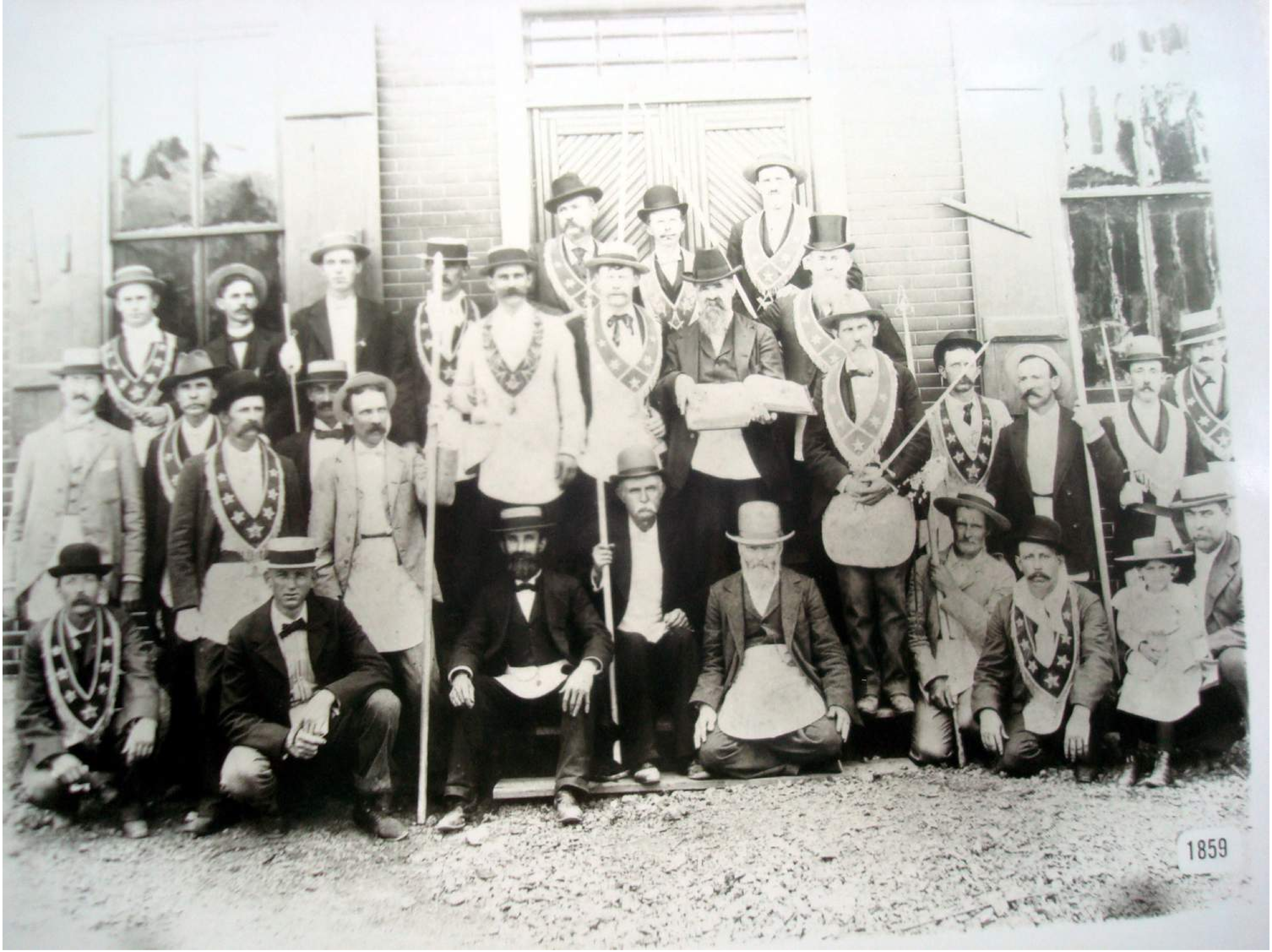
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Unidentified lodge group

3012-DSC01388.JPG



No. : 1892 Source : Peter Hauer Collecti

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

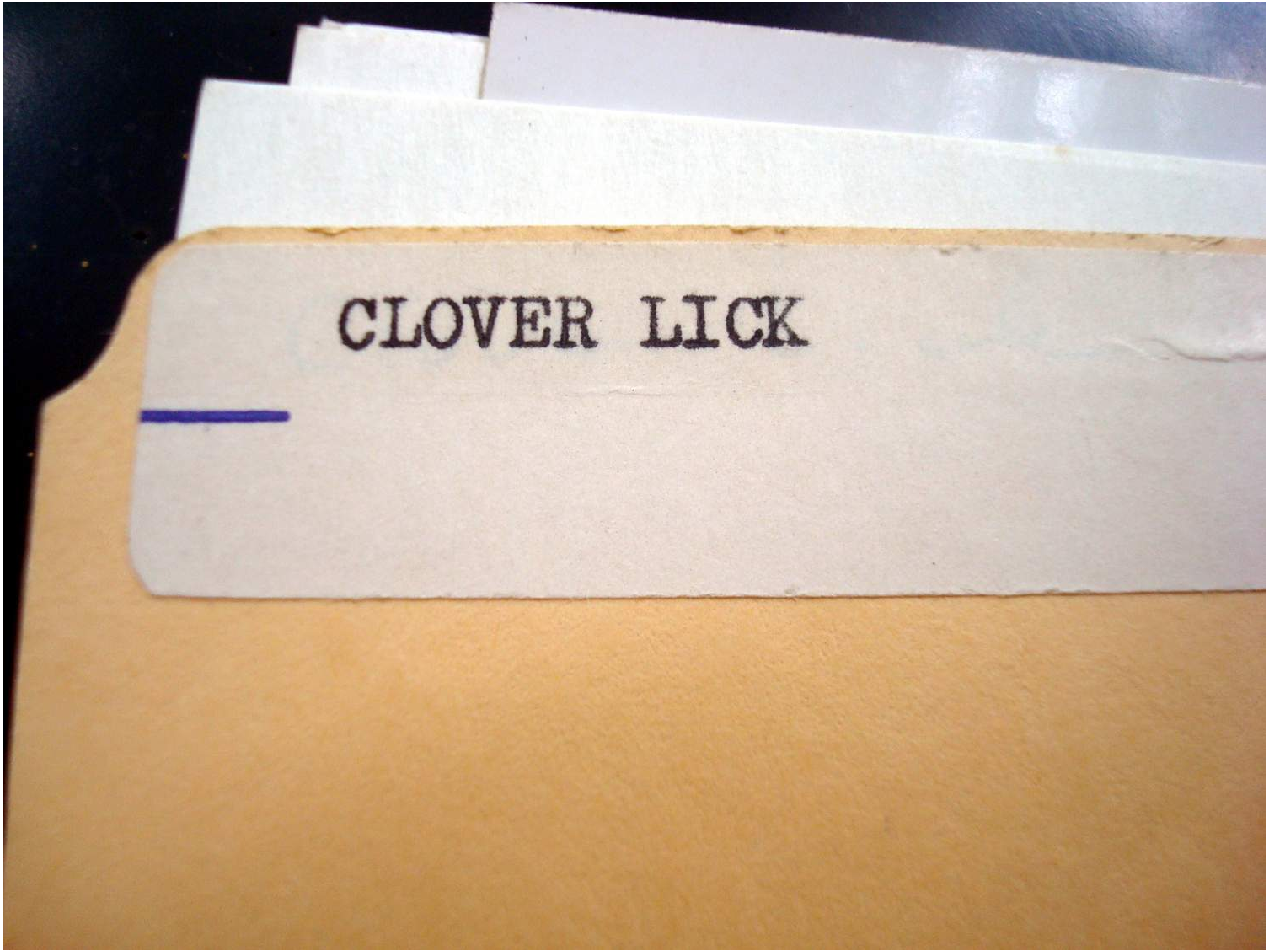
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Unidentified lodge group

1892



CLOVER LICK

No. : 606 Source : Mrs William Powell

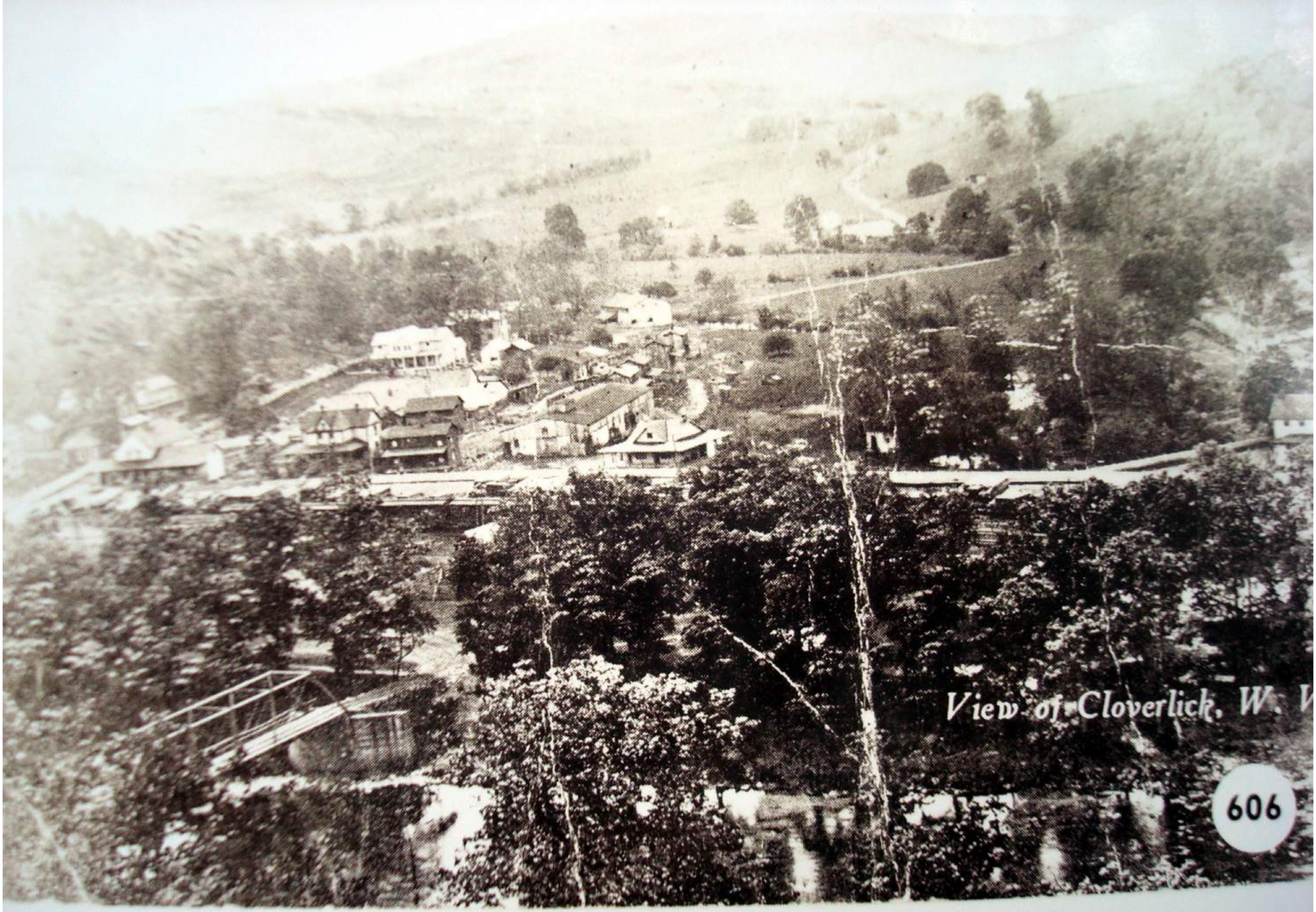
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

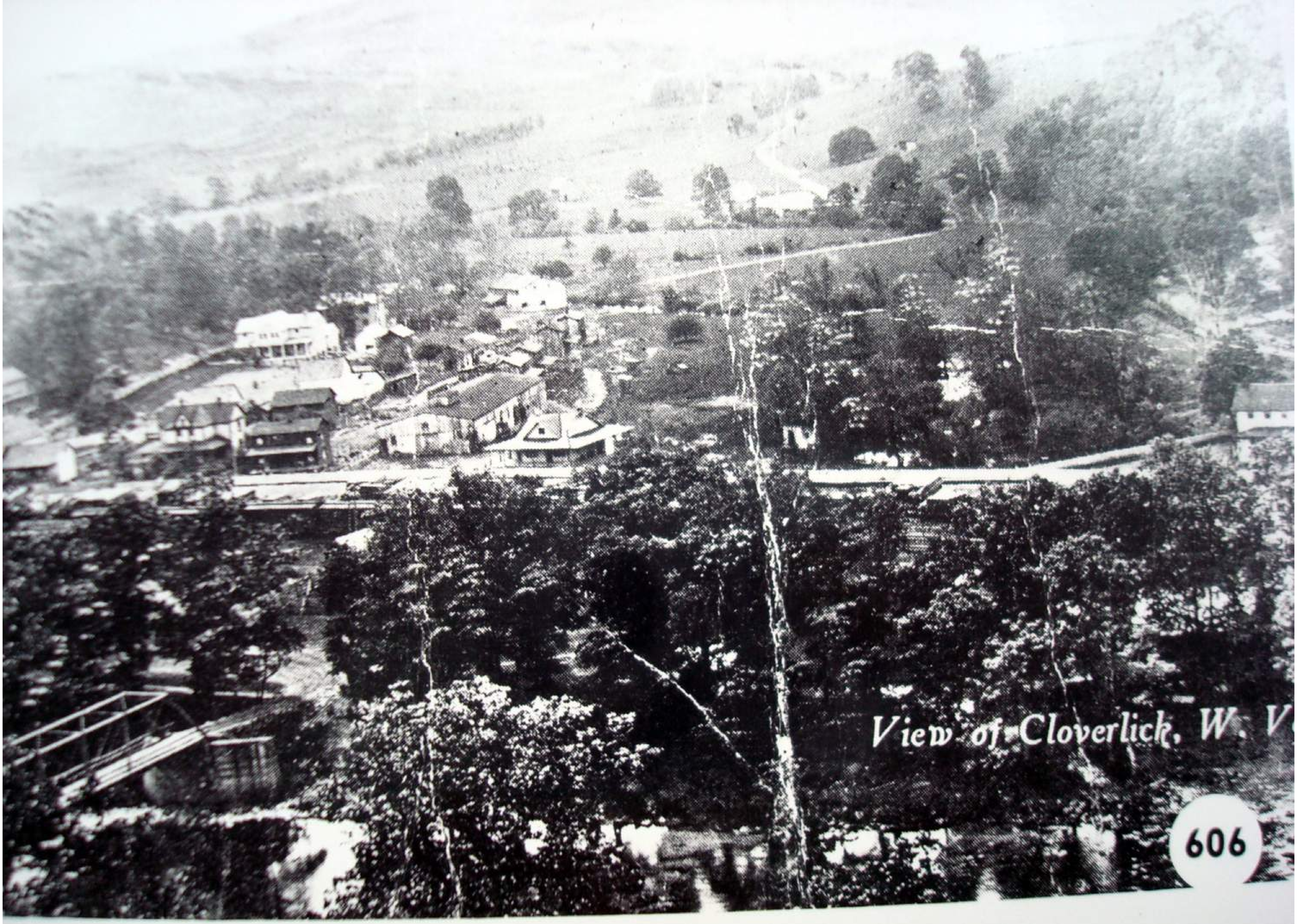
Date : Postmark: July 3, 1918

Subject :

View of Clover Lick taken from the east side of the Greenbrier River


View of Cloverlick, W. V
606

3018-DSC01394.JPG


View of Cloverlick, W. V
606

No. : 634 Source : Juanita Dilley

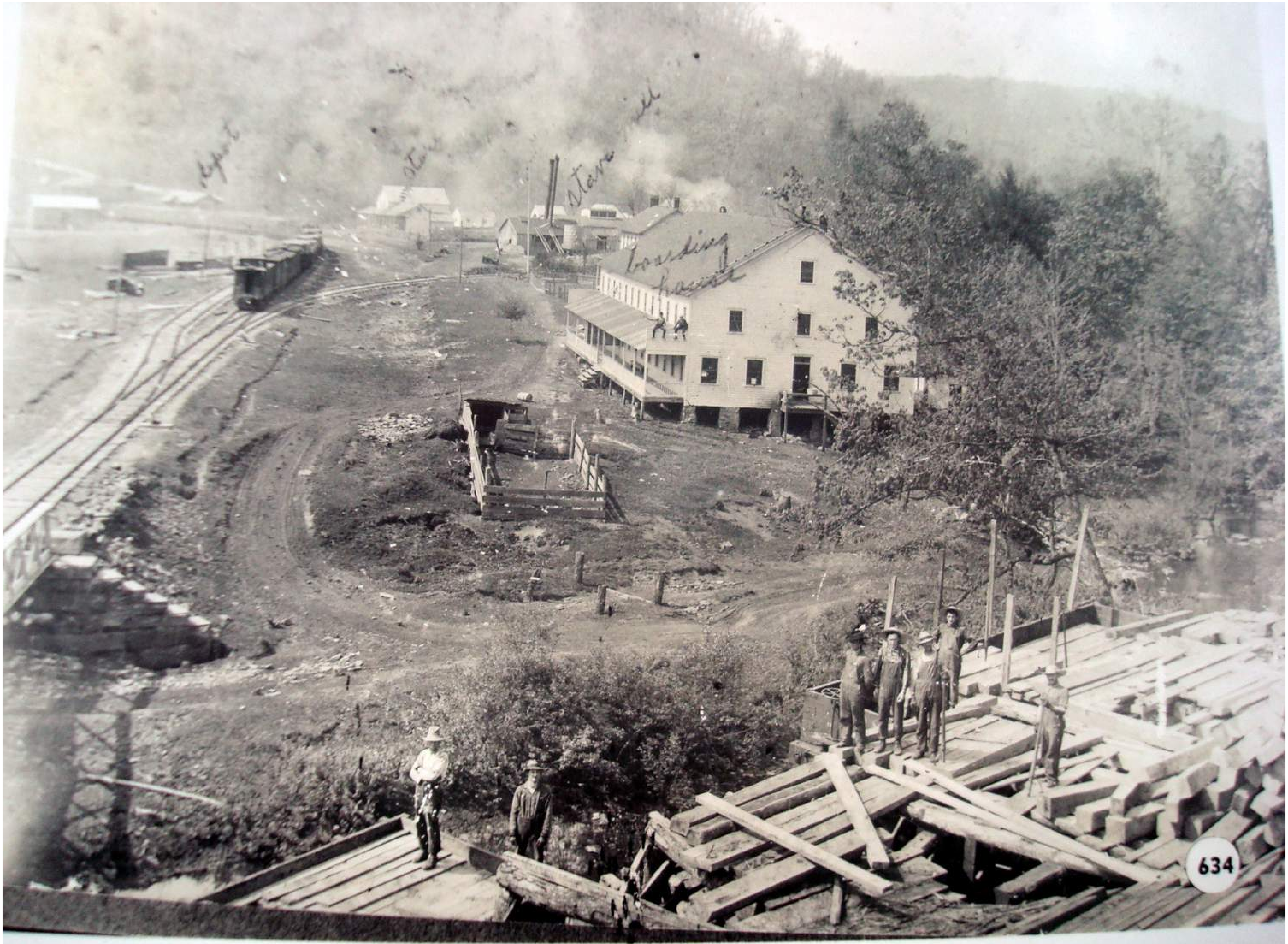
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : March 16, 1903

Subject :

Clover Lick, picture taken from across Cloverlick Creek looking sou


depot
store
steam mill
boarding house
634

GEORGE CRAIG & SONS LBR. CO.

No. : 391 Source : Geral Wooddell

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

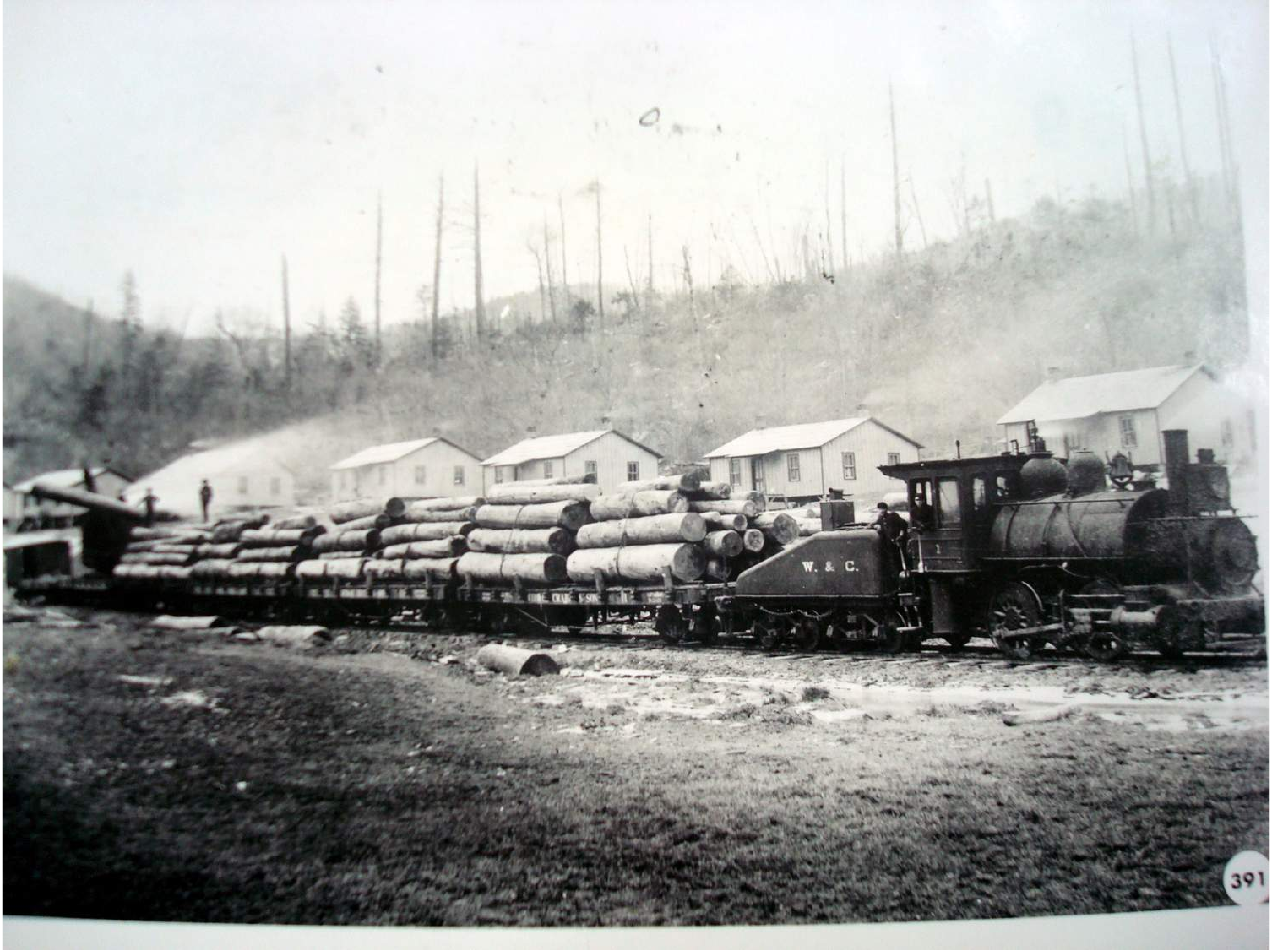
Date :

Subject :

Log train of Geoge Craig & Sons
Lumber Co

Engine #1, W & C on tender refers to
Warner & Craig; logging operation at
Discroll, Tenn.

3023-DSC01399.JPG



No. : 472 Source : Sherron Waybright

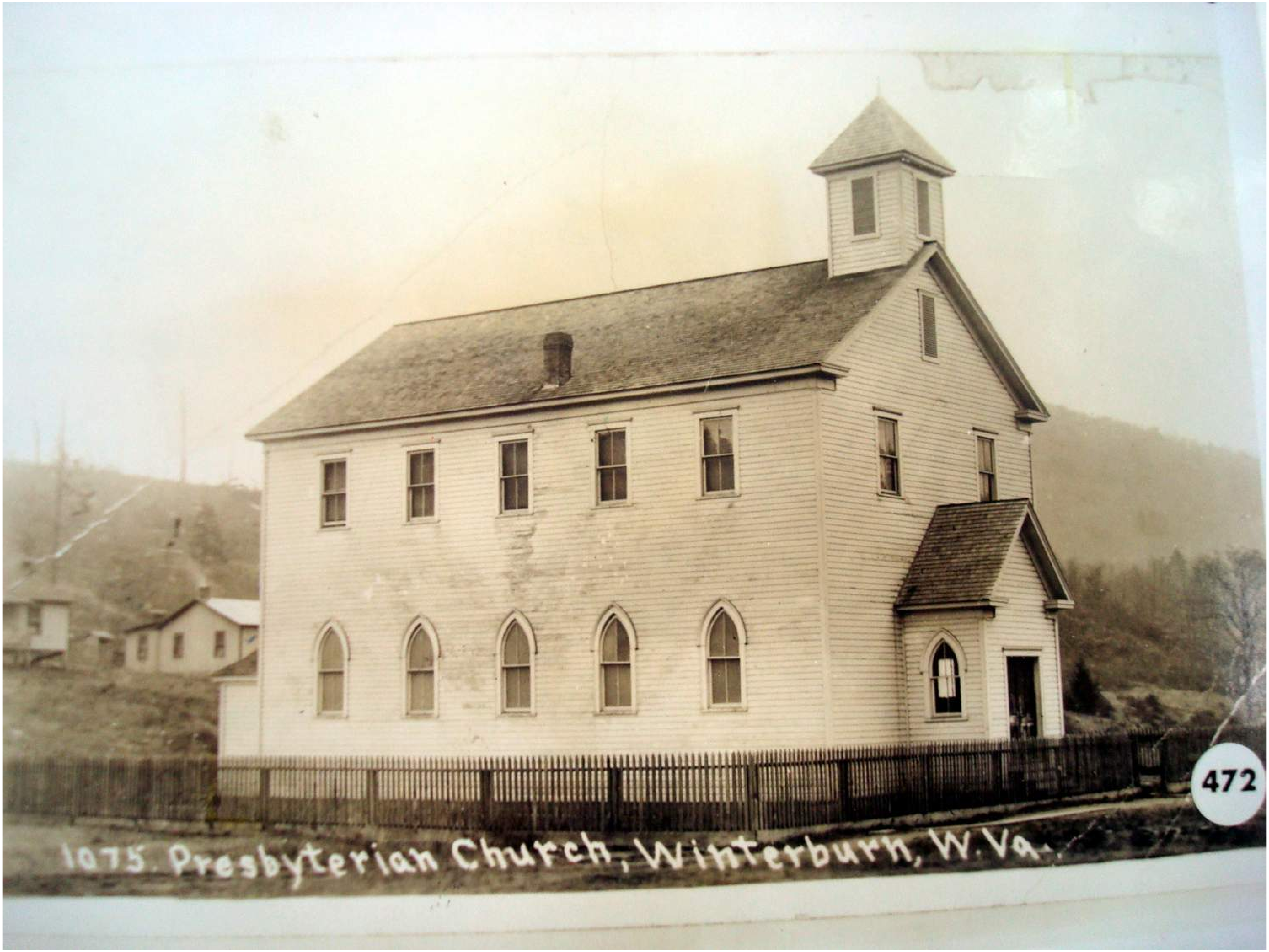
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Winterburn Presbyterian Church



1075. Presbyterian Church, Winterburn, W.Va.

No. : 478 Source : Hoxie Pugh

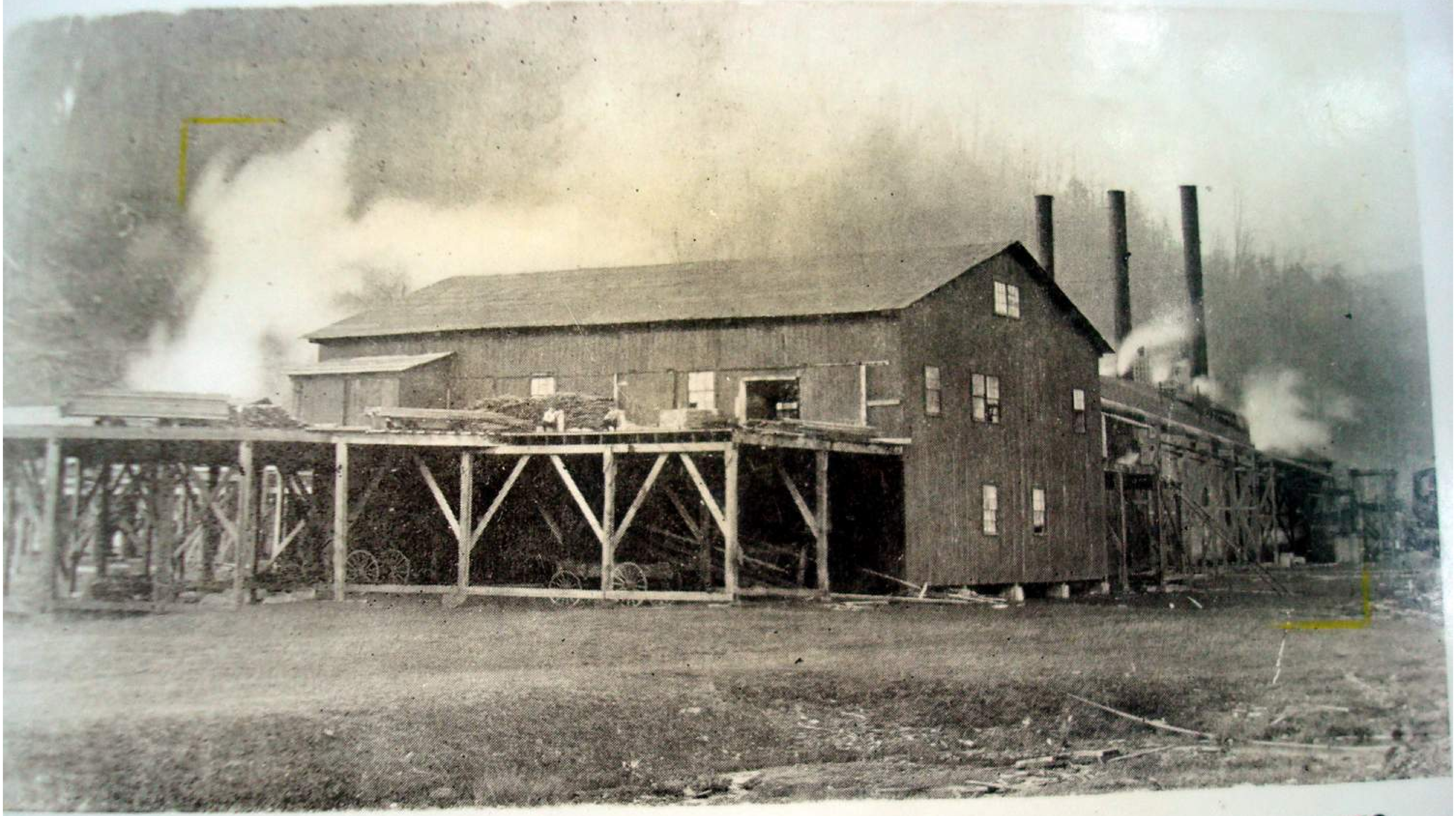
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

View of George Craig and Sons Lu
Co mill at Winterburn



MILL AND LUMBER YARD OF GEO. CRAIG & SONS AT WINTERBURN, W. VA. 478

No. : 600 Source : Mrs. William Powell

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : ~~albums~~ [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry station
at Winterburn

2 file cards

No. : 601

Source : Mrs William Powell

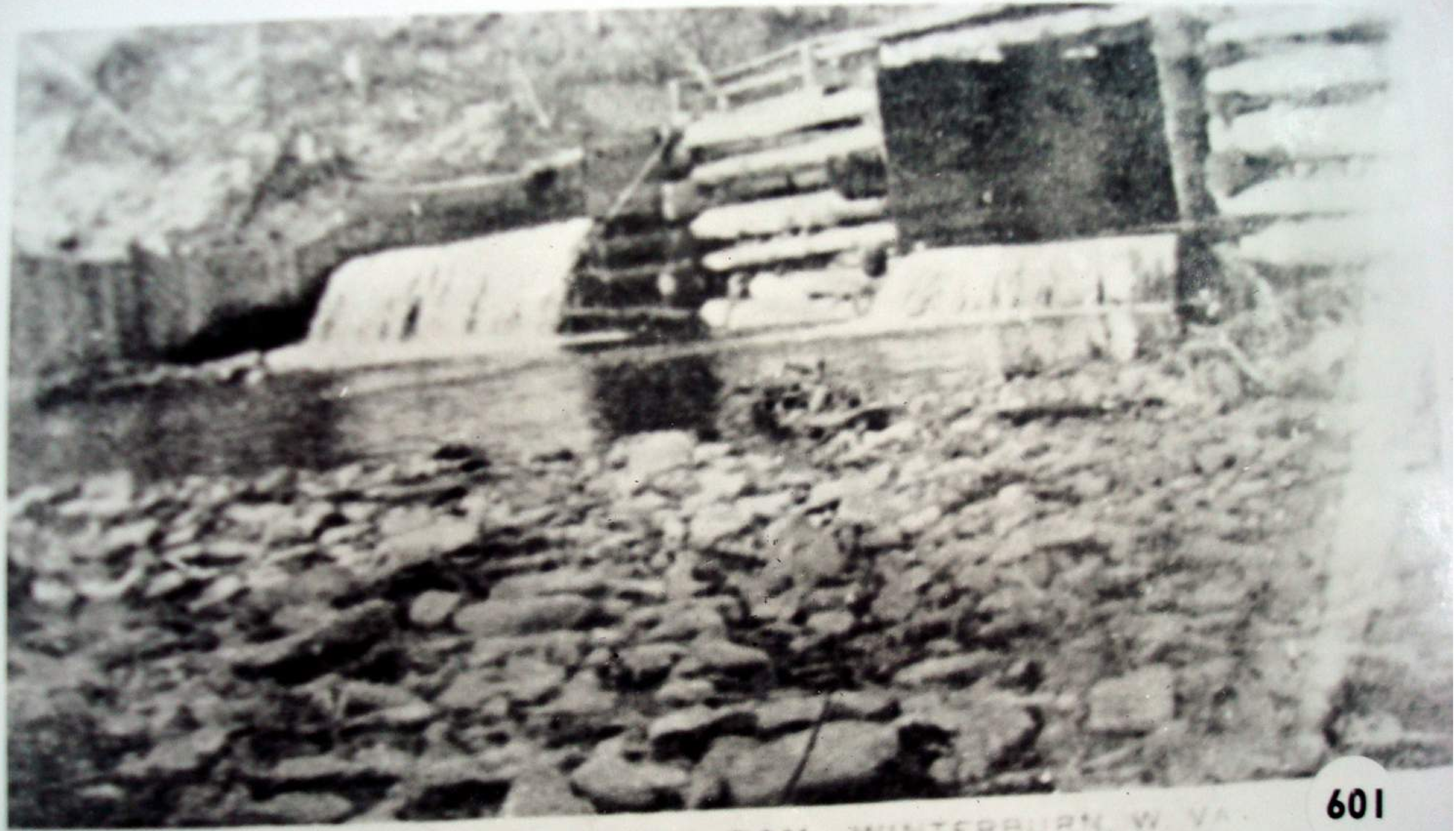
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Mill dam for mill of George Crai
& Sons Lumber Co. at Winterbur



601

GEO CRAIG & SONS MILL DAM. WINTERBURN, W. VA.

[illegible] DRUG STORE, PUB., DUNLEVIE, W. VA.

No. : 646

Source : Mrs William Powell

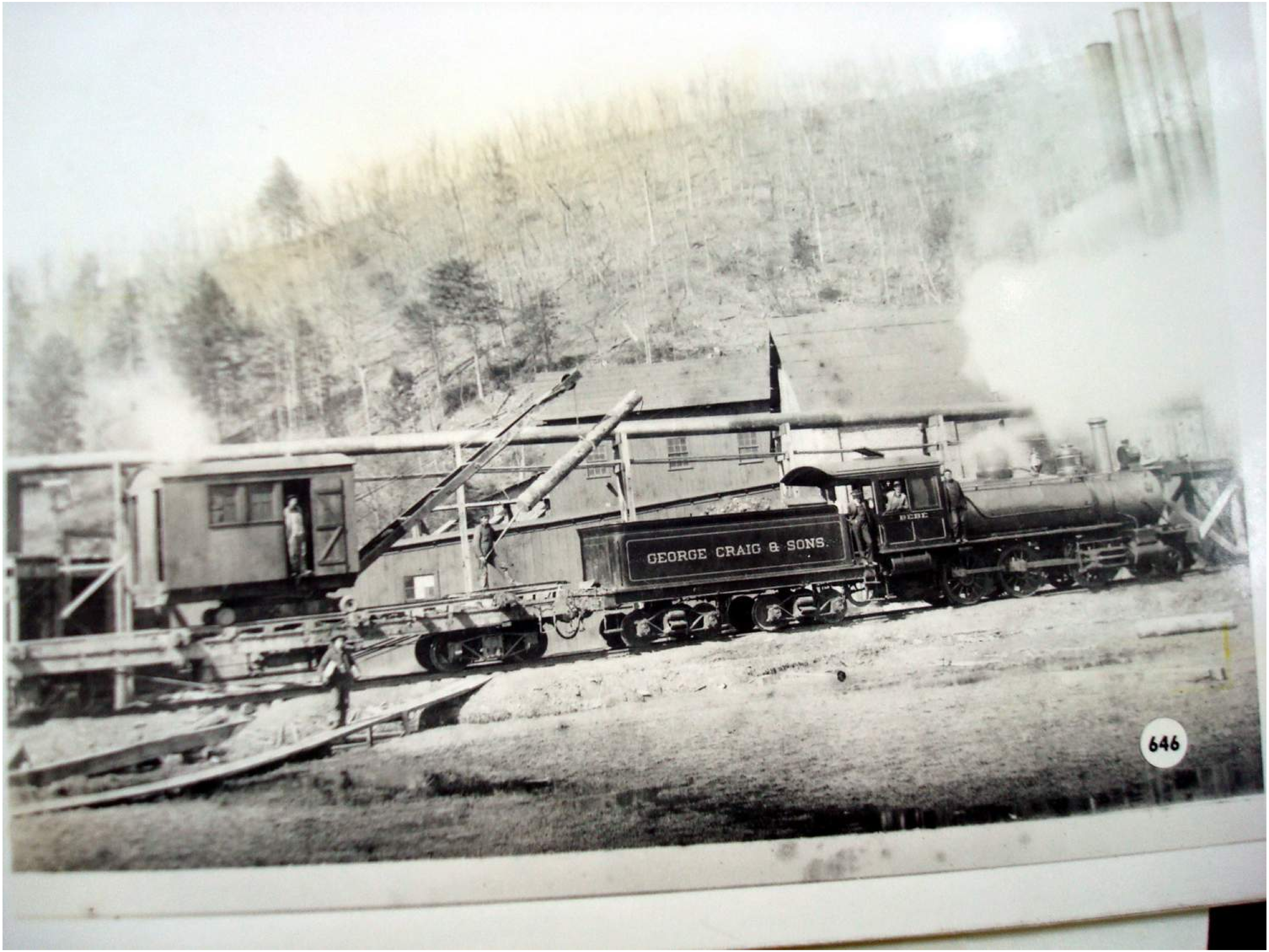
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject : George Craig & Sons Lumber Co 2-6-
logging locomotive and log loader.
Picture taken at mill

3032-DSC01408.JPG


GEORGE CRAIG & SONS.
BEBE
646

No. : 690 Source : Mrs E. G. Sharpe

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : Postmark: May 29, 1907

Subject :
C & O station at Winterburn

No. : 806 Source : G. H. Adams

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : 1964

Subject :

C. & O. station, Winterburn

No. : 1277

Source : Dr N. R. Price

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (Postcard)

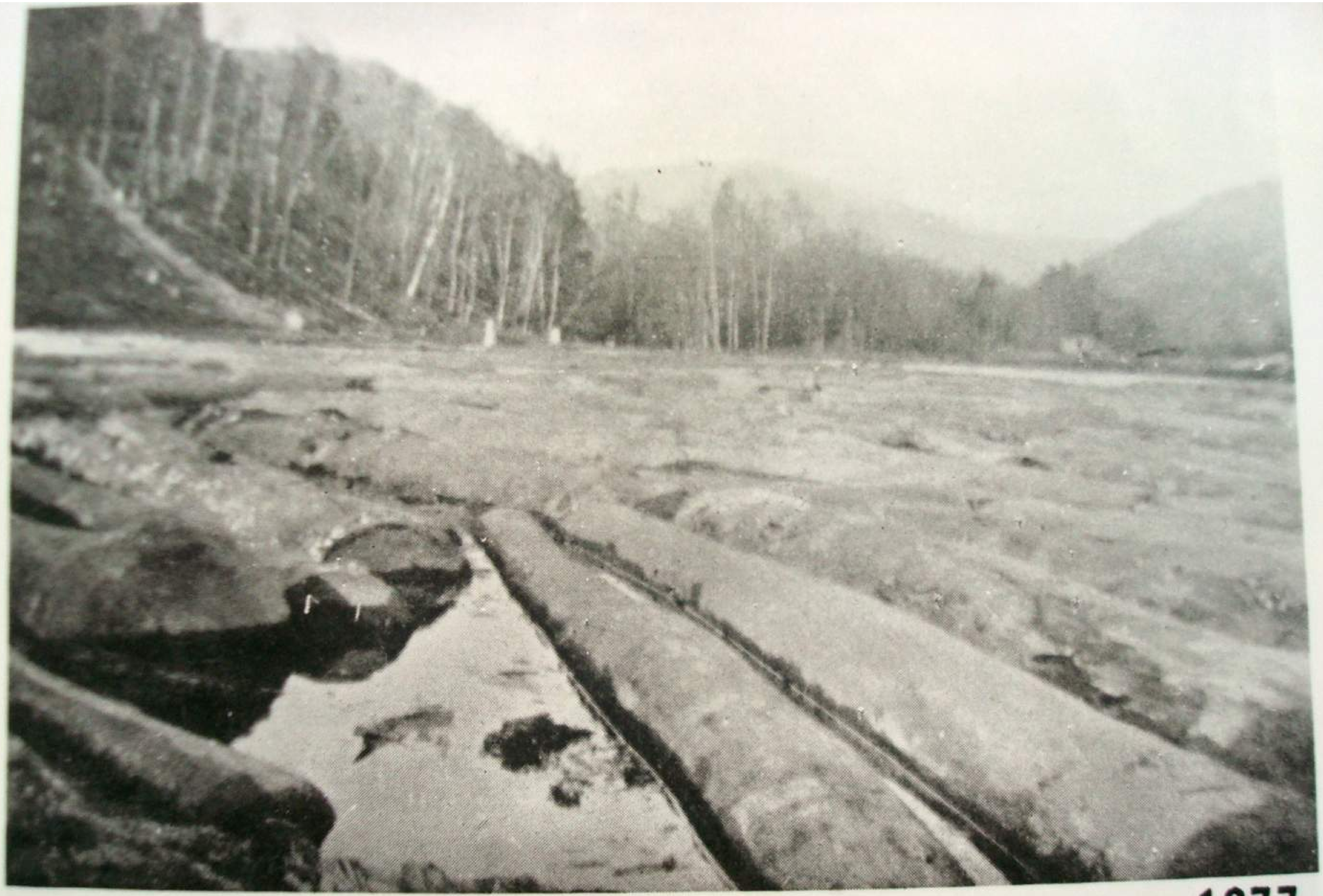
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

George Craig & Sons Lumber Co mill pond

3036-DSC01412.JPG



GEO. CRAIG & SONS MILL POND. WINTERBURN, W. VA. 1277

UNLEVIE DRUG STORE, PUB., DUNLEVIE, W. VA.

No. : 1420 Source : Thomas Craig

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

George Craig home at Winterburn

3038-DSC01414.JPG

No. : 1421 Source : Thomas Craig

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

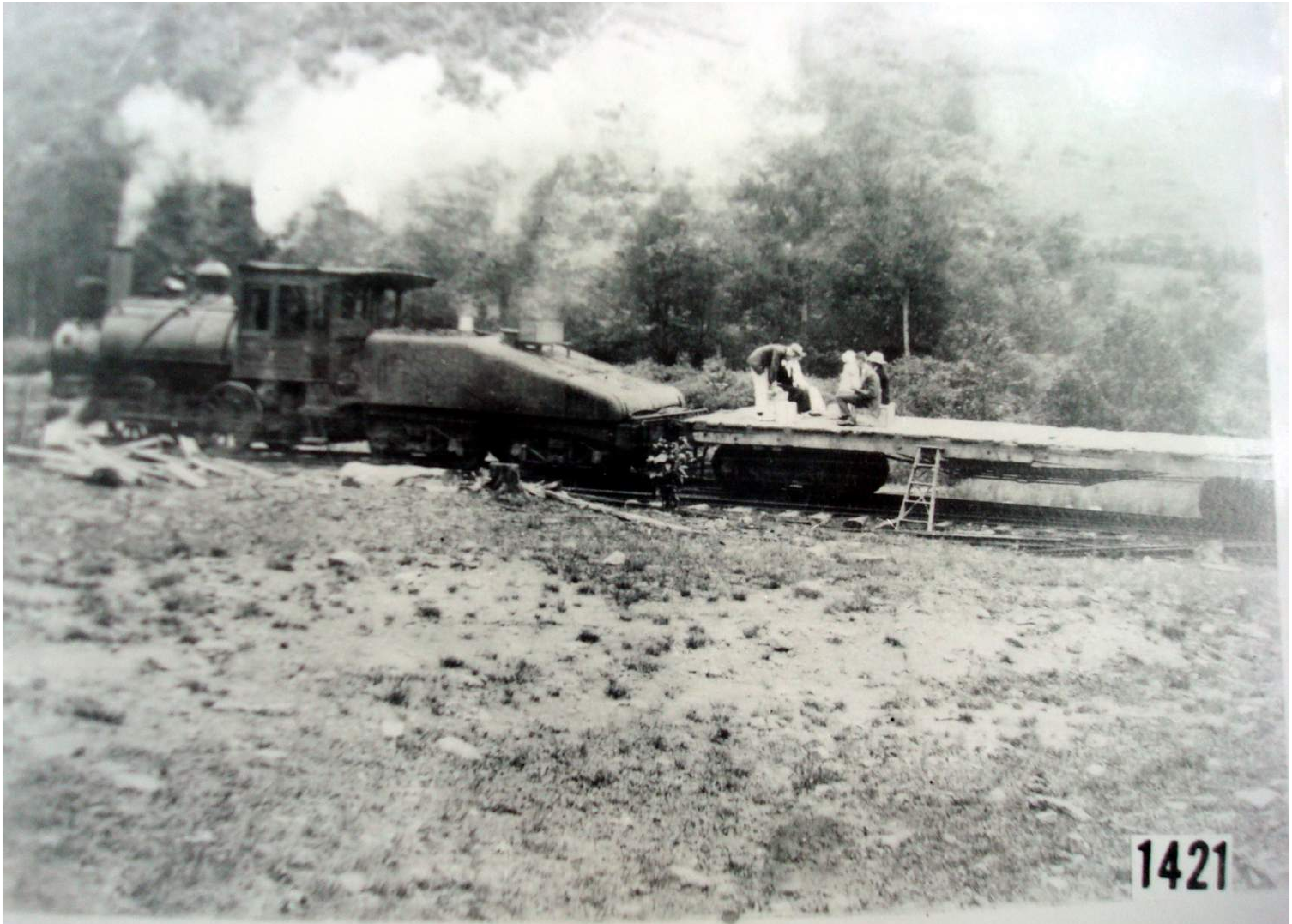
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

George Craig & Sons Lumber Co O
locomotive No 1

3040-DSC01416.JPG



1421

No. : 1422 Source : Thomas Craig

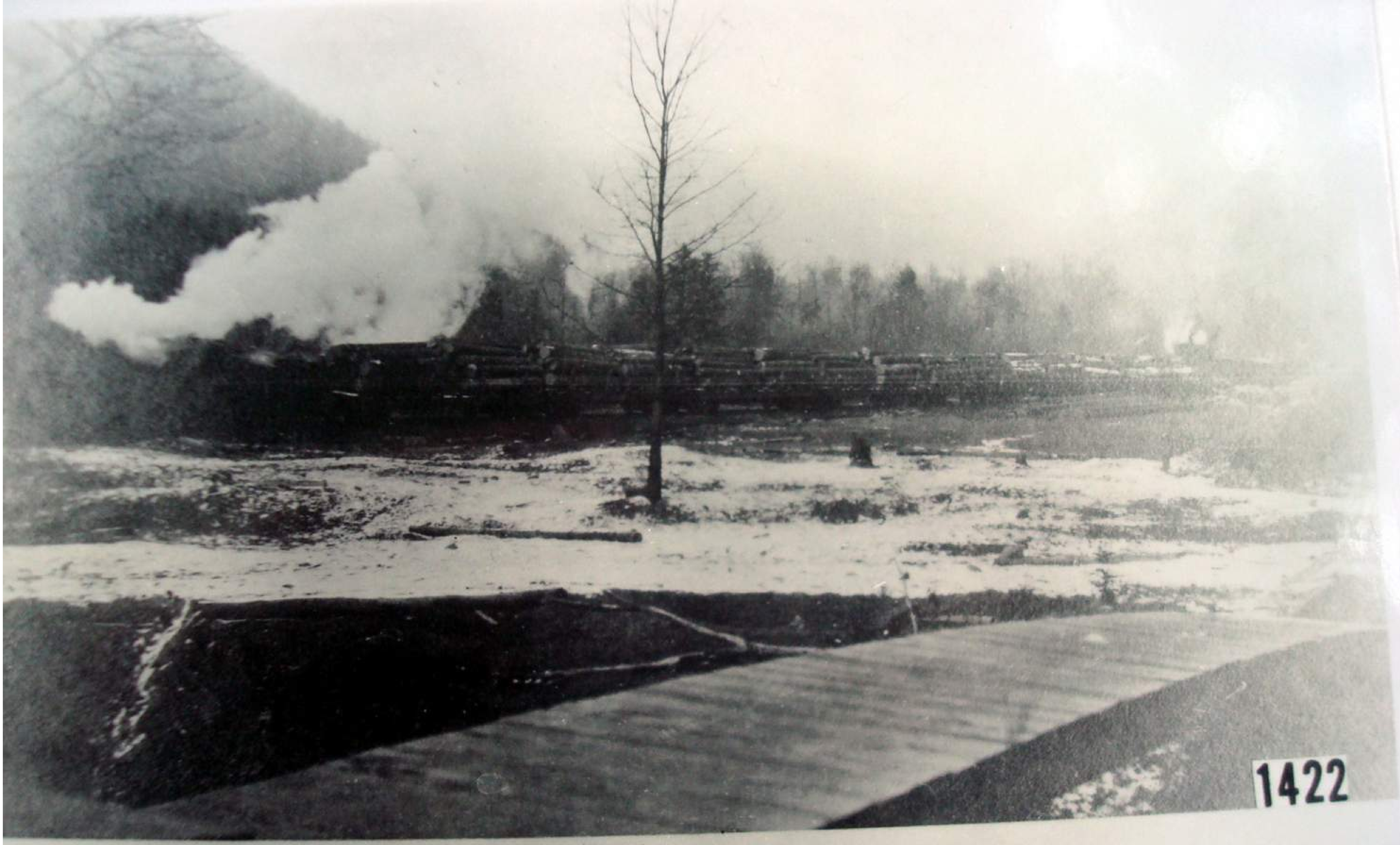
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

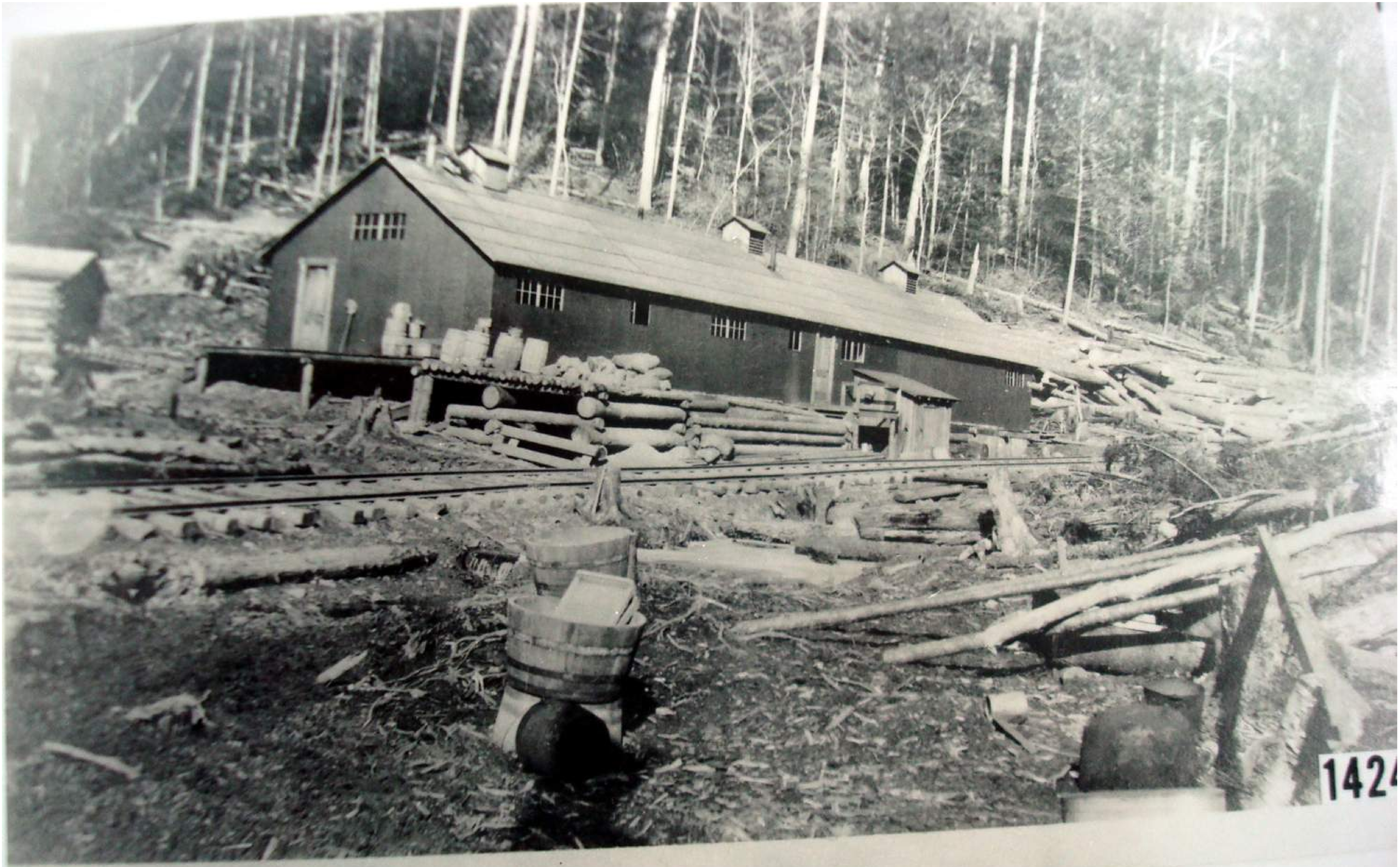
Date : 1912 or 1913

Subject :

George Craig & Sons Lumber Co. log tr


1422

3043-DSC01419.JPG



144

No. : 1424 Source : Thomas Craig

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : About 1913

Subject :
Log camp on Buffalo Fork, Geor
Craig & Sons Lumber Co.

No. : 1423   Source : Thomas Craig

Original in the possession of : [✓ source]   Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : About 1913

Subject :

Left-right: Jack and Elizabeth Chadwick, Thomas R Craig, child - Nancy Craig

Photo taken at Winterburn

3046-DSC01422.JPG

No. : 1425 Source : Thomas Craig

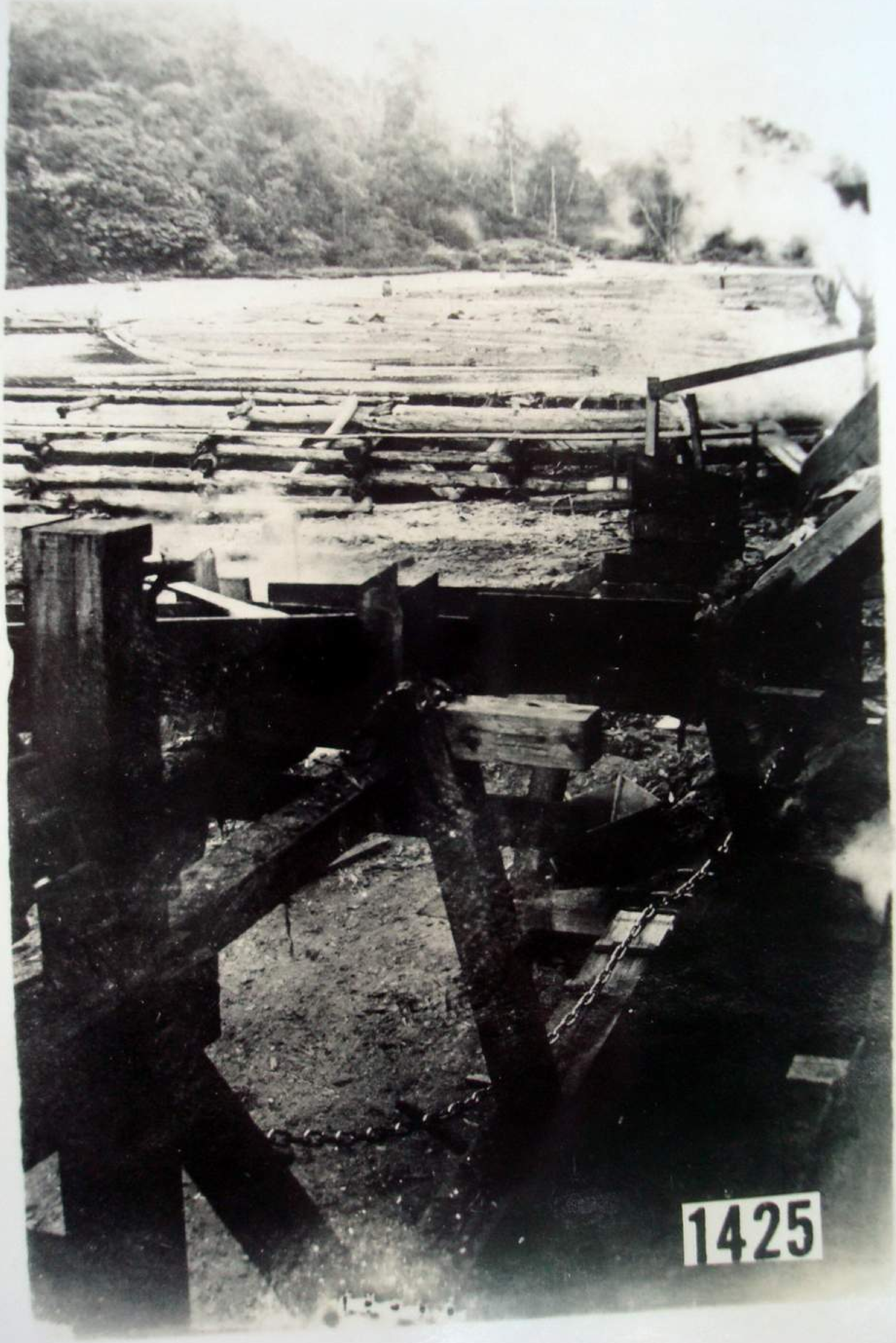
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

George Craig & Sons Lumber Co mill pond



1425

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Mill pond dam, George Craig
Sons Lumber Co

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

George Craig & Sons Lumber Co ro
grade at Winterburn
Craig home in background

3052-DSC01428.JPG

No. : 1975 Source : Stanley Loudermilk

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

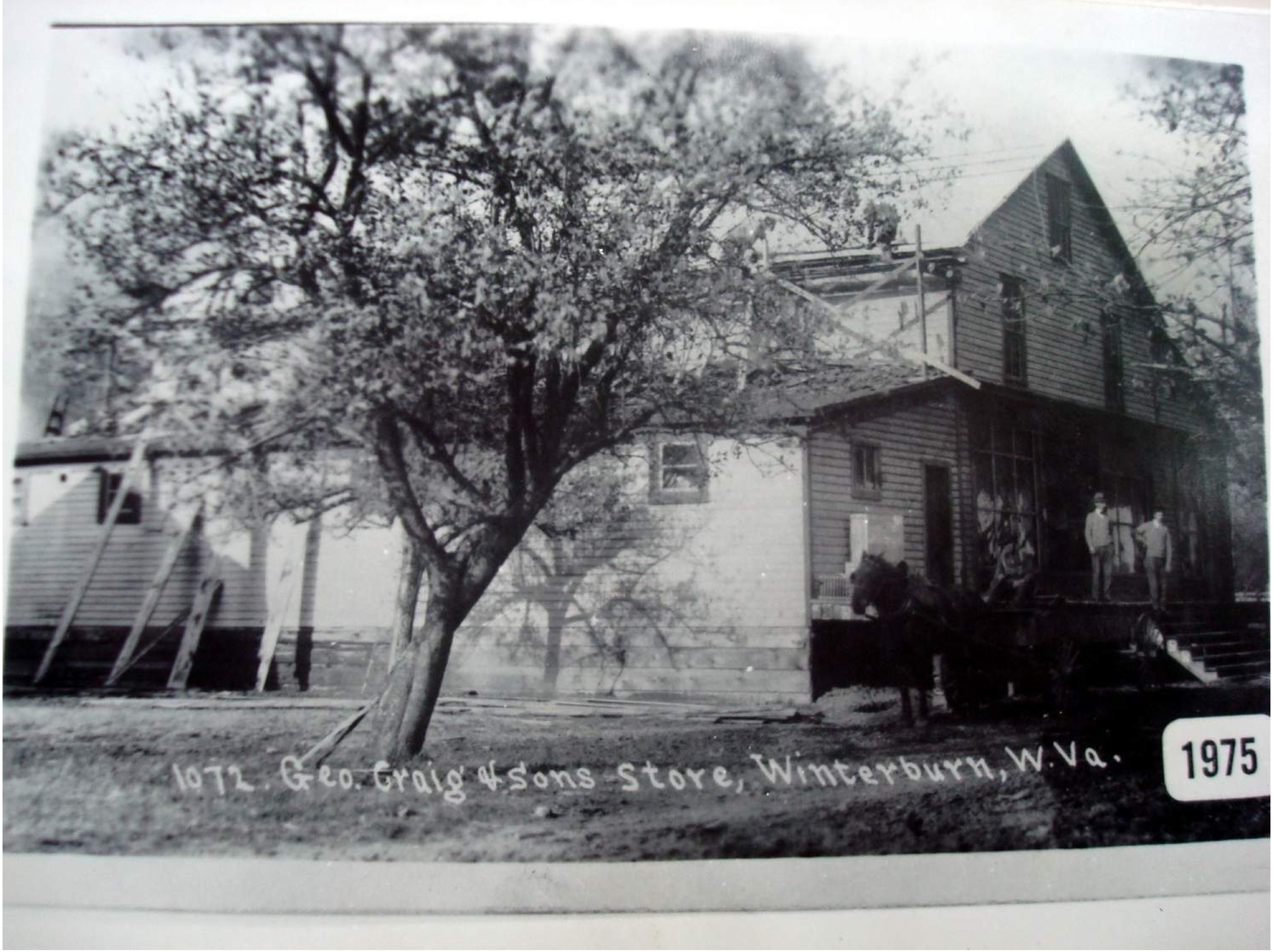
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : March 1910 (postmark)

Subject :

George Craig & Sons Lumber Compan
store building at Winterburn

3054-DSC01430.JPG



1072. Geo. Craig & Sons Store, Winterburn, W. Va.

1975

DERAN LUMBER COMPANY

DUNMORE

No. : 2374

Source : Frances Graham
(Frances G. Overholt photo)

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Winterburn Station

DUNMORE

No. : 2538 Source : Sherron Waybrig

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Winterburn Presbyterian Church

No. : 1431 Source : Fred Lonberger

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

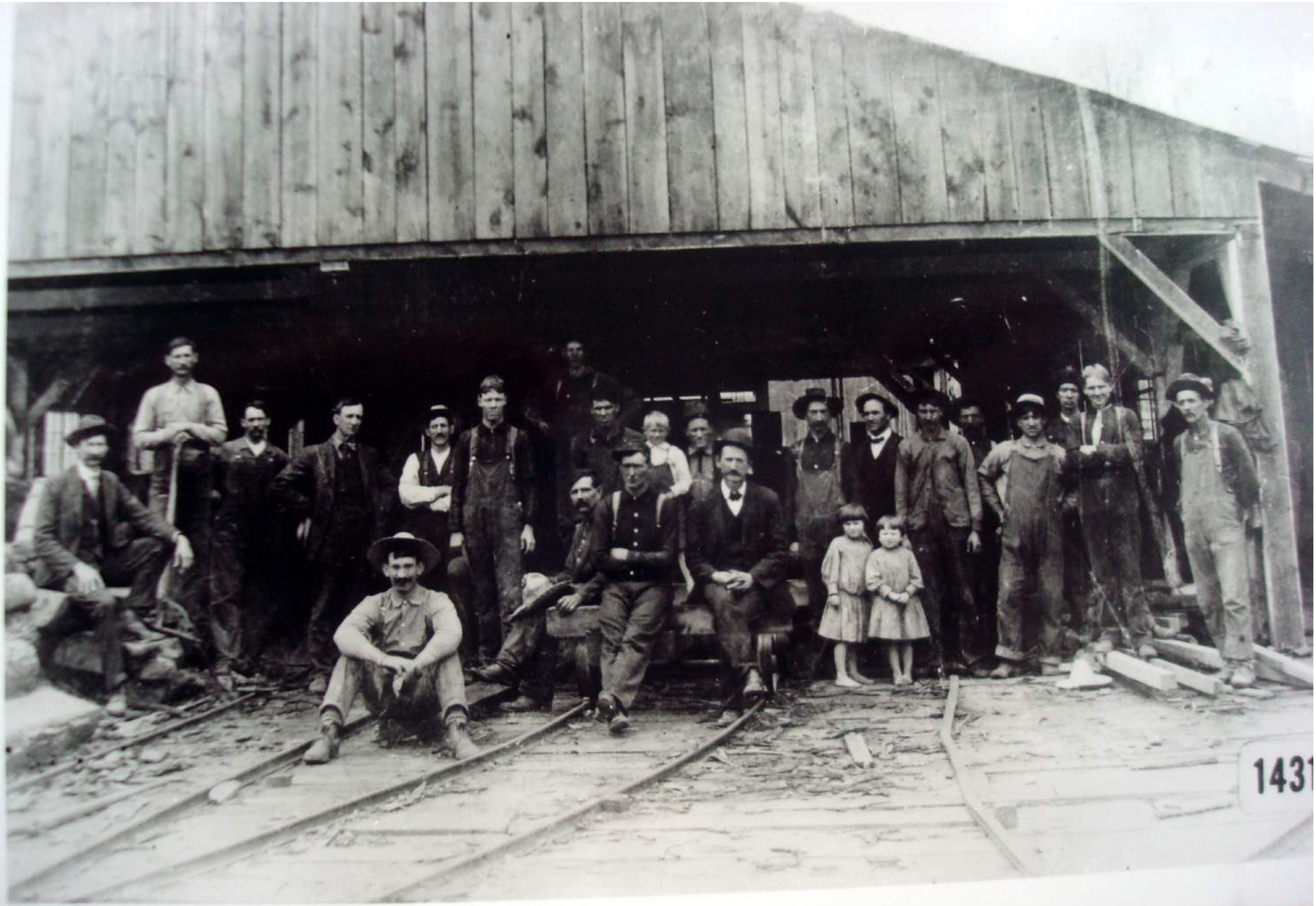
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Mill crew, De Ran Lumber Co

Clover Lick


1431

No. : 1432

Source : Fred Lonberger

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

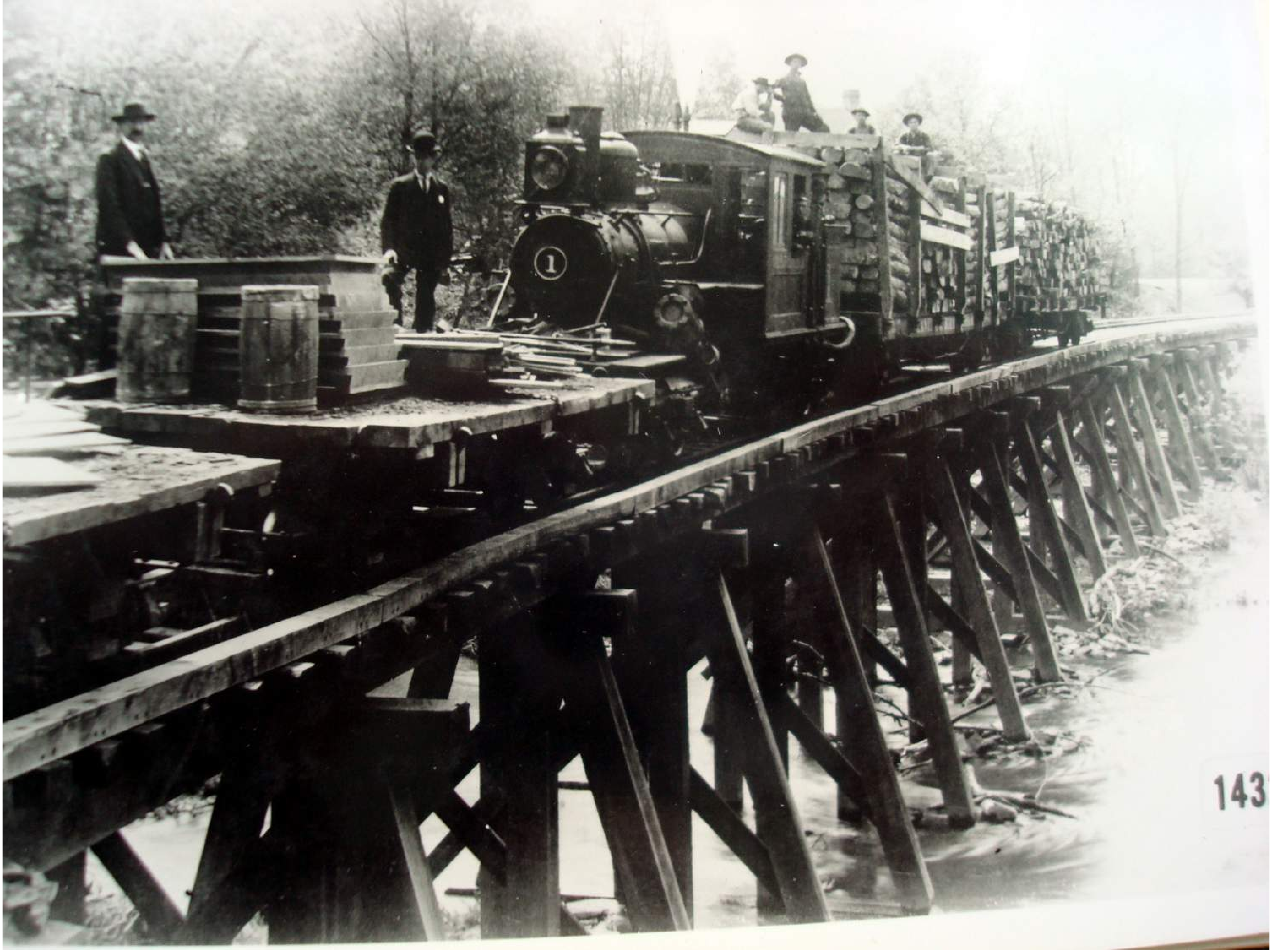
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

DeRan Lumber Co Climax No 1
train on trestle at Clover Lick

3060-DSC01436.JPG



Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

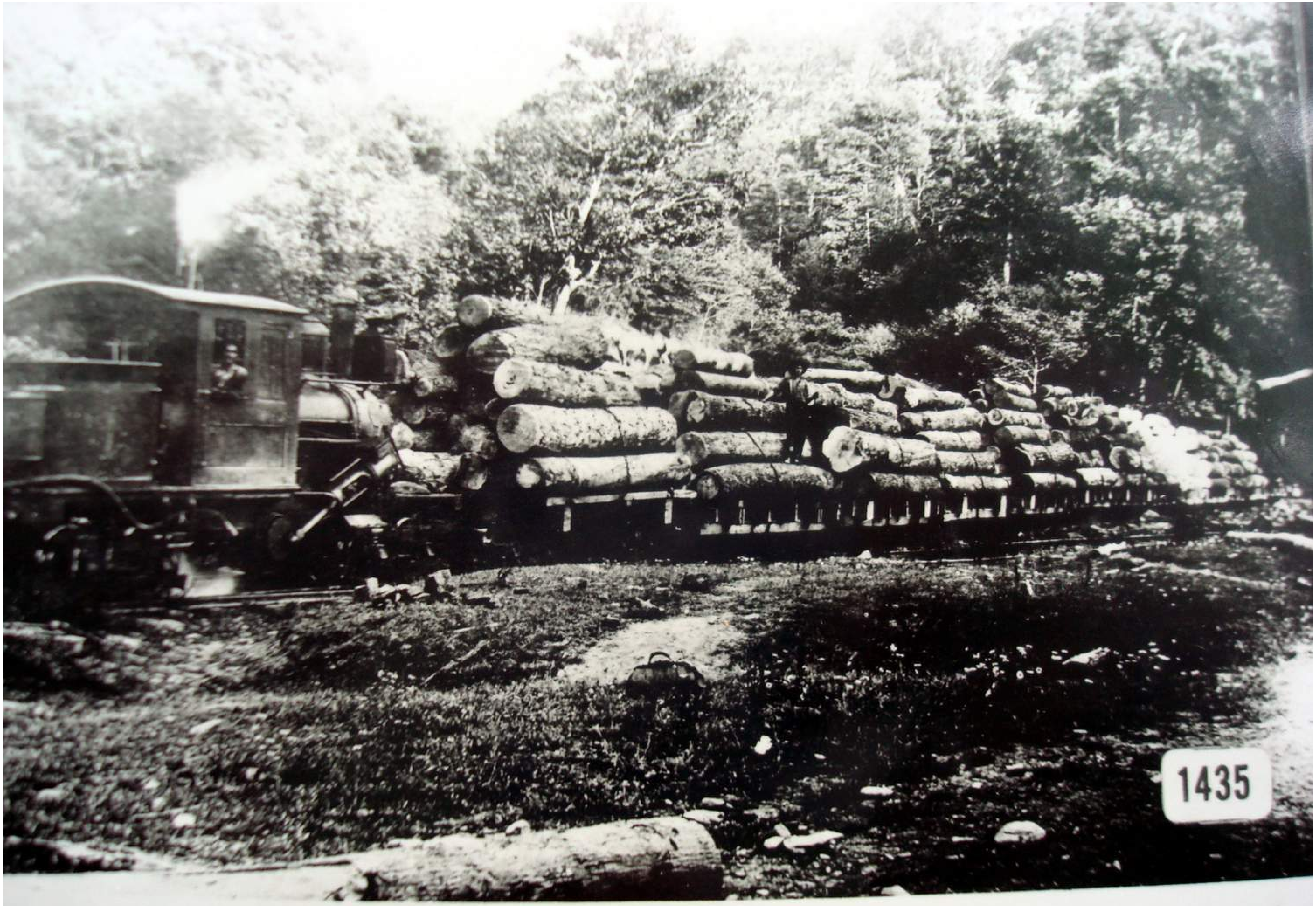
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

DeRan Lumber Co Climax No 1

train


1435

No. : 1440

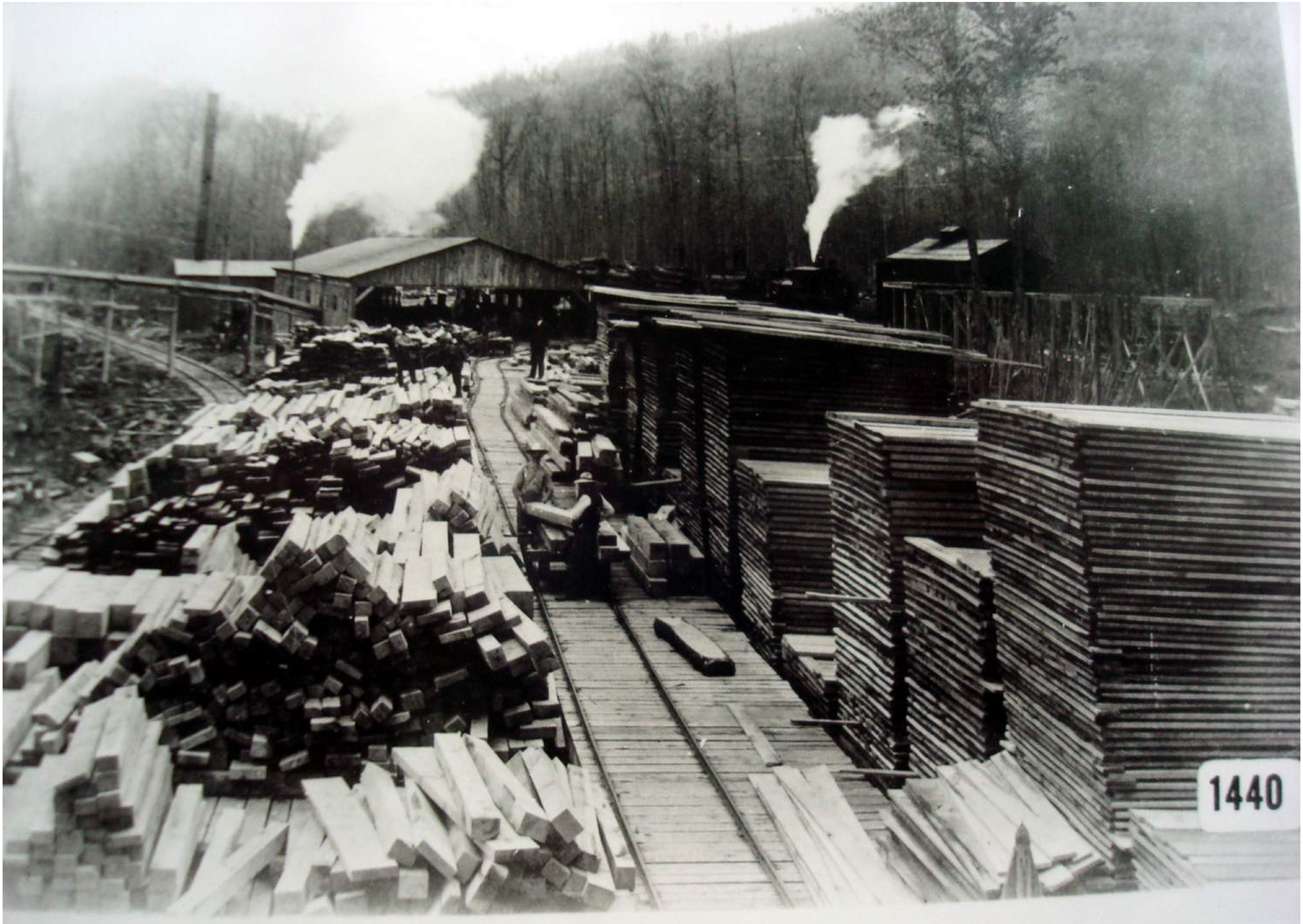
Source : Fred Lonberger

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :
De Ran Lumber Co mill at Clover


1440

DUNMORE

No. : 635 Source : C. M. Pritchard

Original in the possession of : source Society

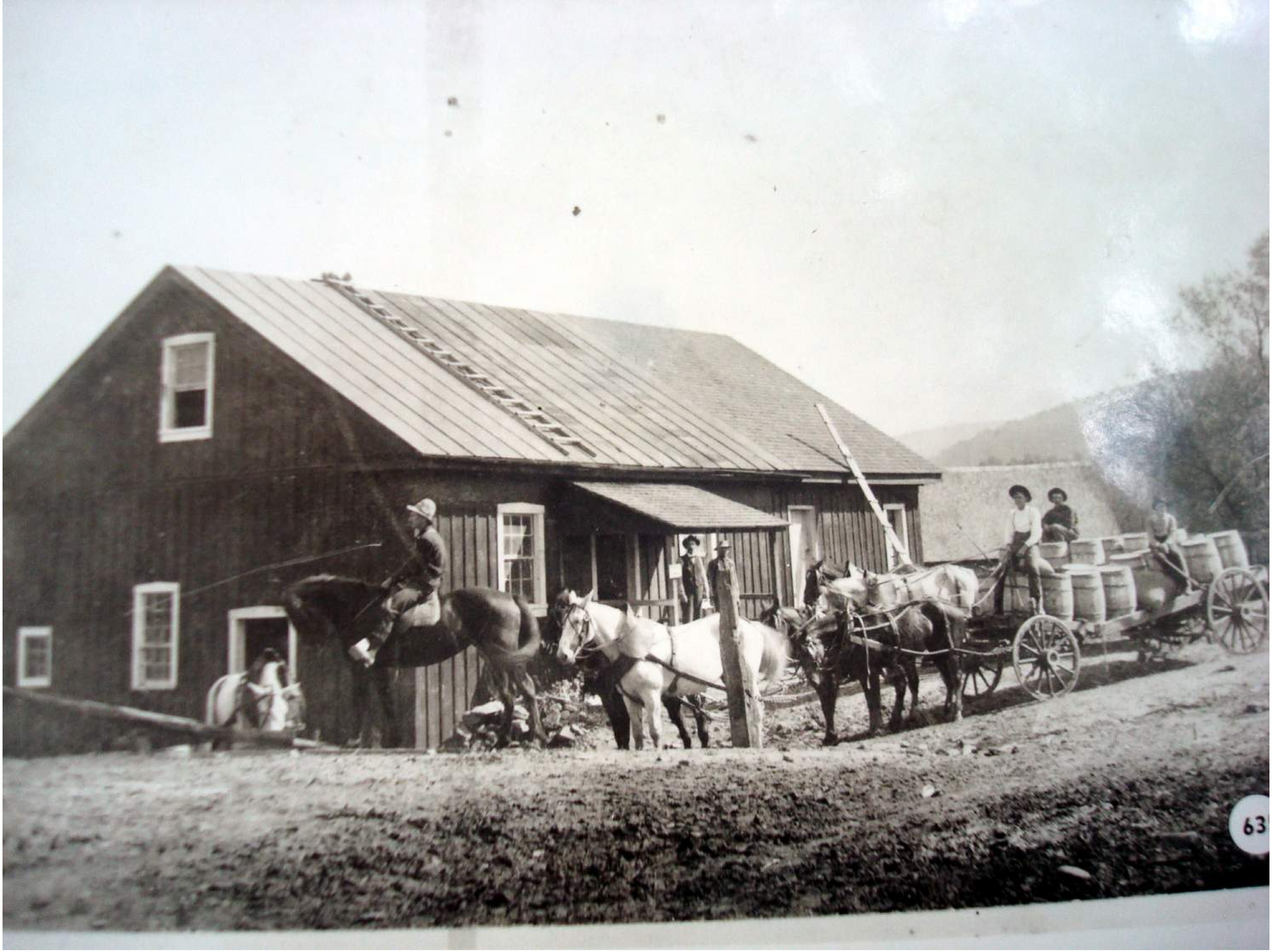
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Grist mill, Dunmore

3067-DSC01443.JPG



Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Indian statue & pond at the Dunmore Spring

No. : 2197 Source : Dr. N. R. Price

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums file

Date : 1932

Subject :

Picnic area at the Dunmore Sprin

Warn Lumber Corp. railroad passes bes

the picnic area

2 File Cards

DURBIN

No. : 63 **Source :**

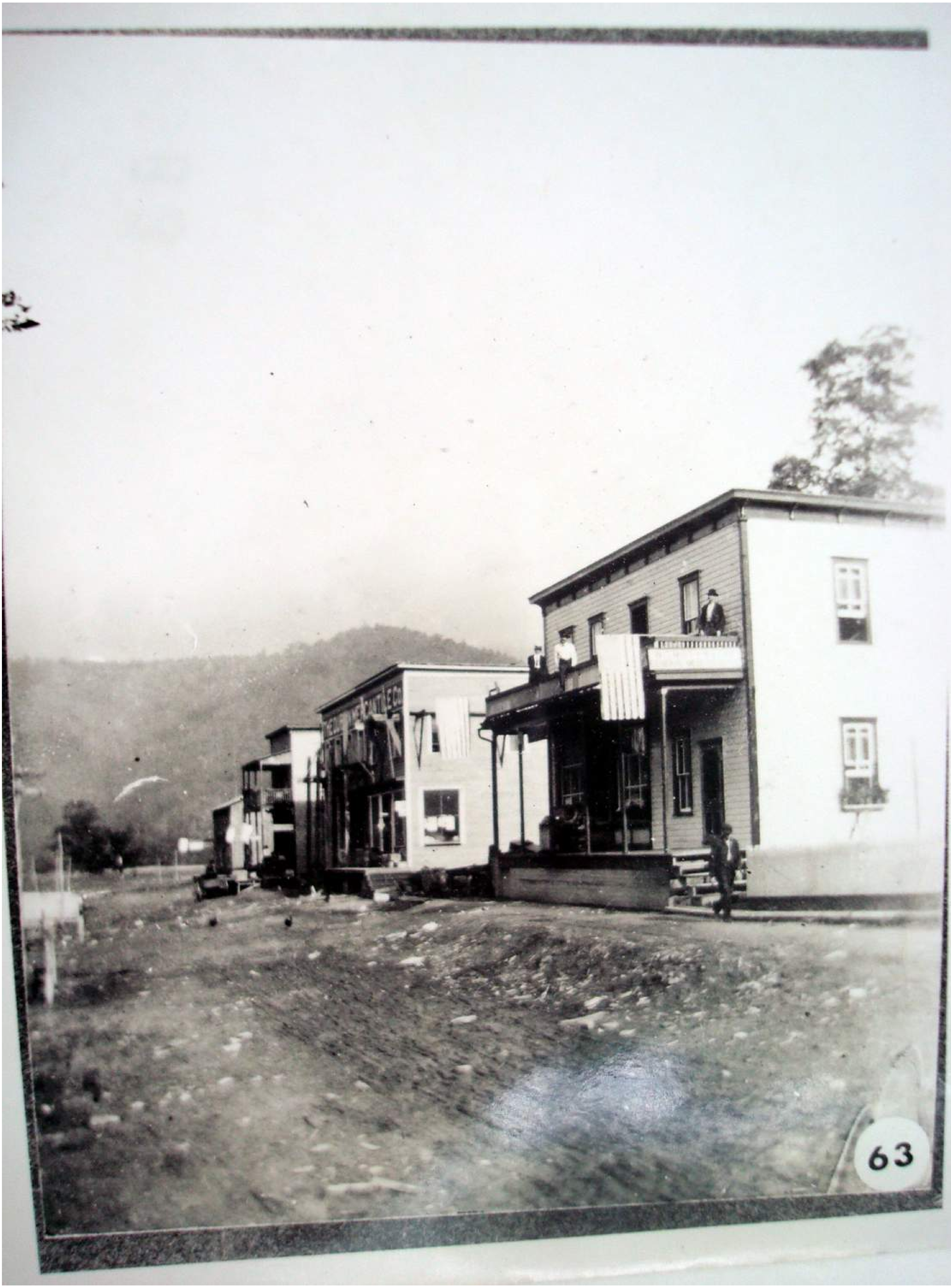
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] ~~file~~

Date :

Subject :

View on Main St in Durbin


MERCANTILE CO

63

No. : 64 Source :

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] ~~file~~

Date :

Subject :

Store building in Durbin

64

No. : 65

Source :

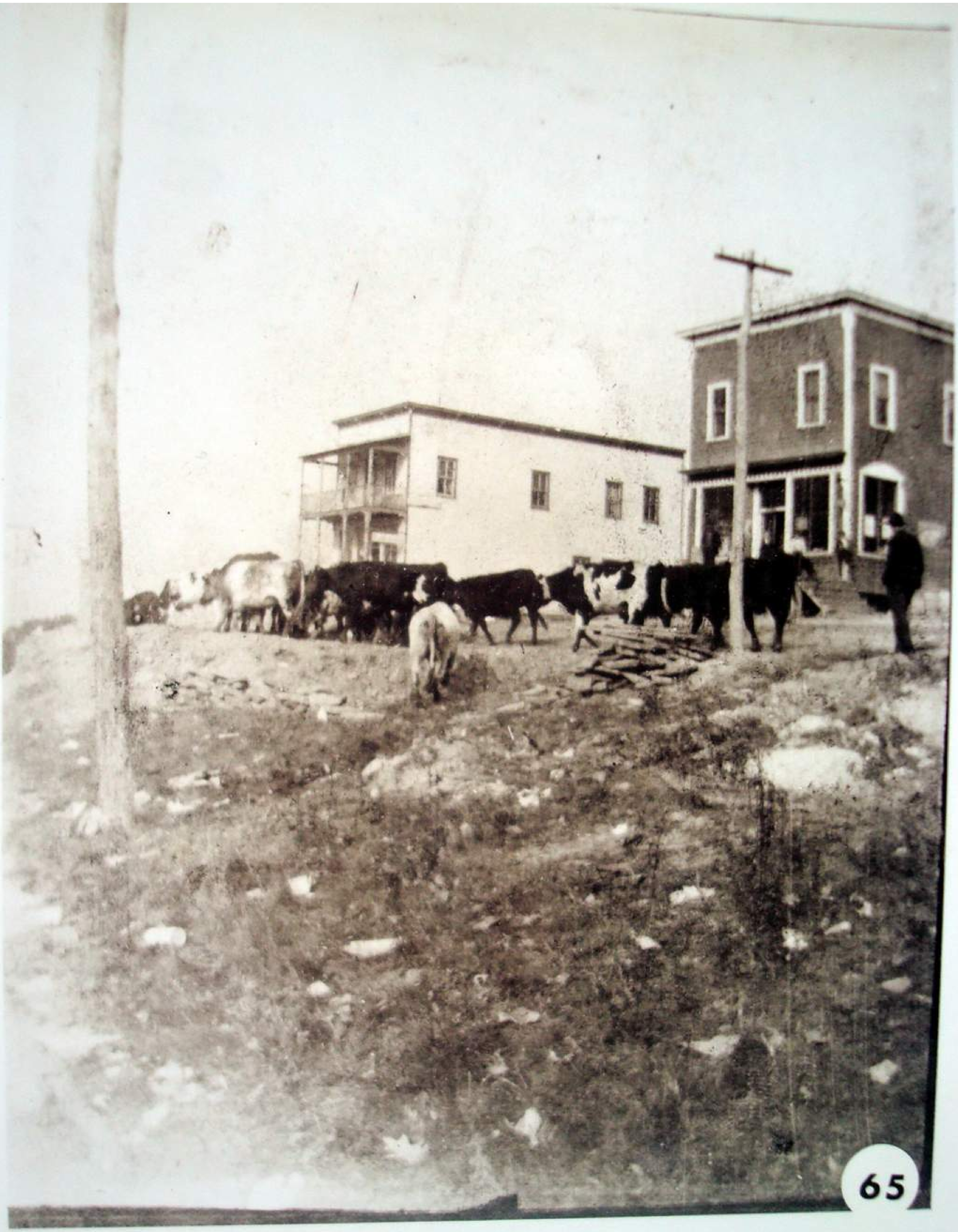
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Durbin, cattle on Main Street


65

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

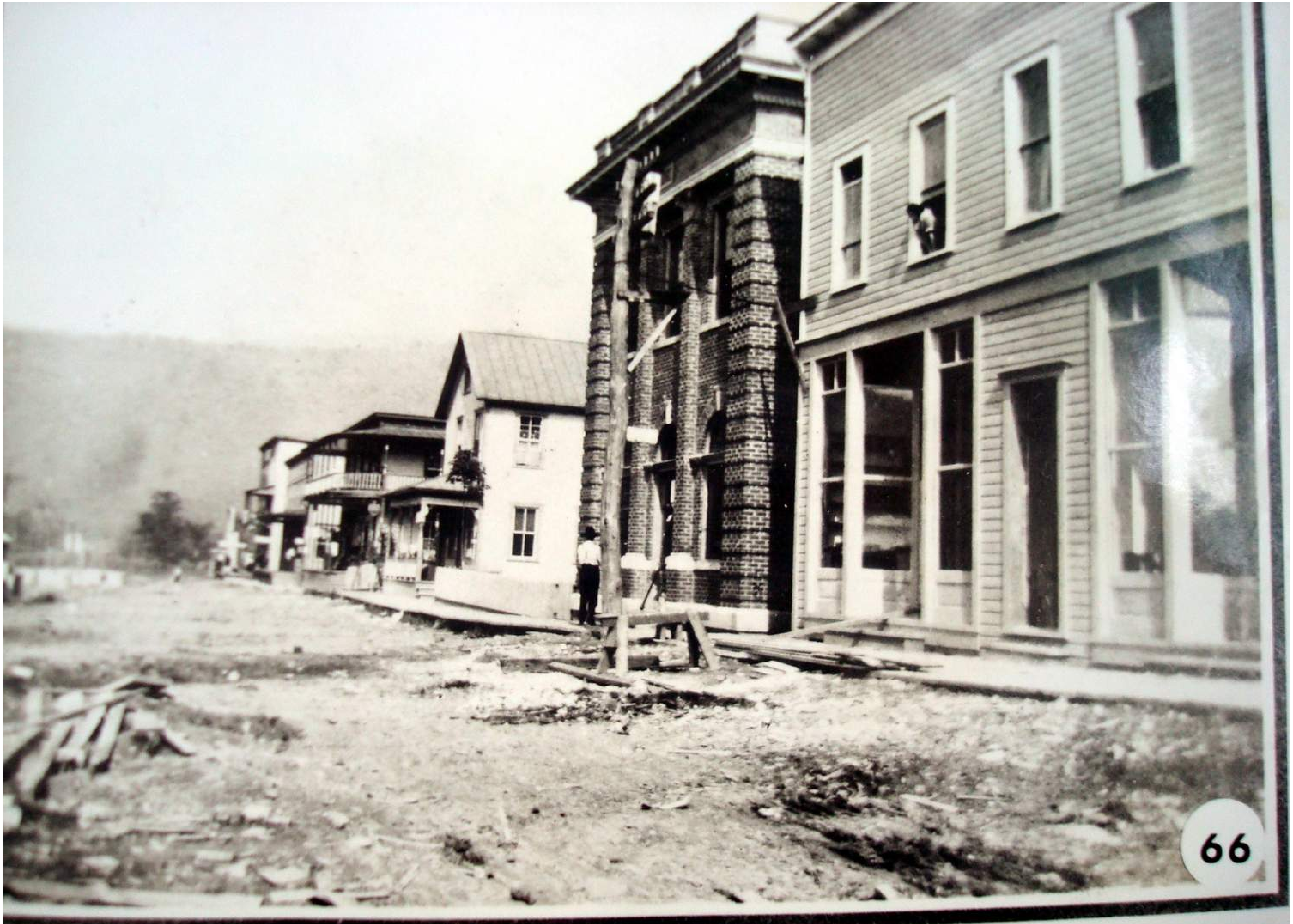
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Main street Durbin

3078-DSC01454.JPG



No. : 67 Source :

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] ~~file~~

Date :

Subject :

Durbin, view from south side of railroad

EDRAY

No. : 67 Source :

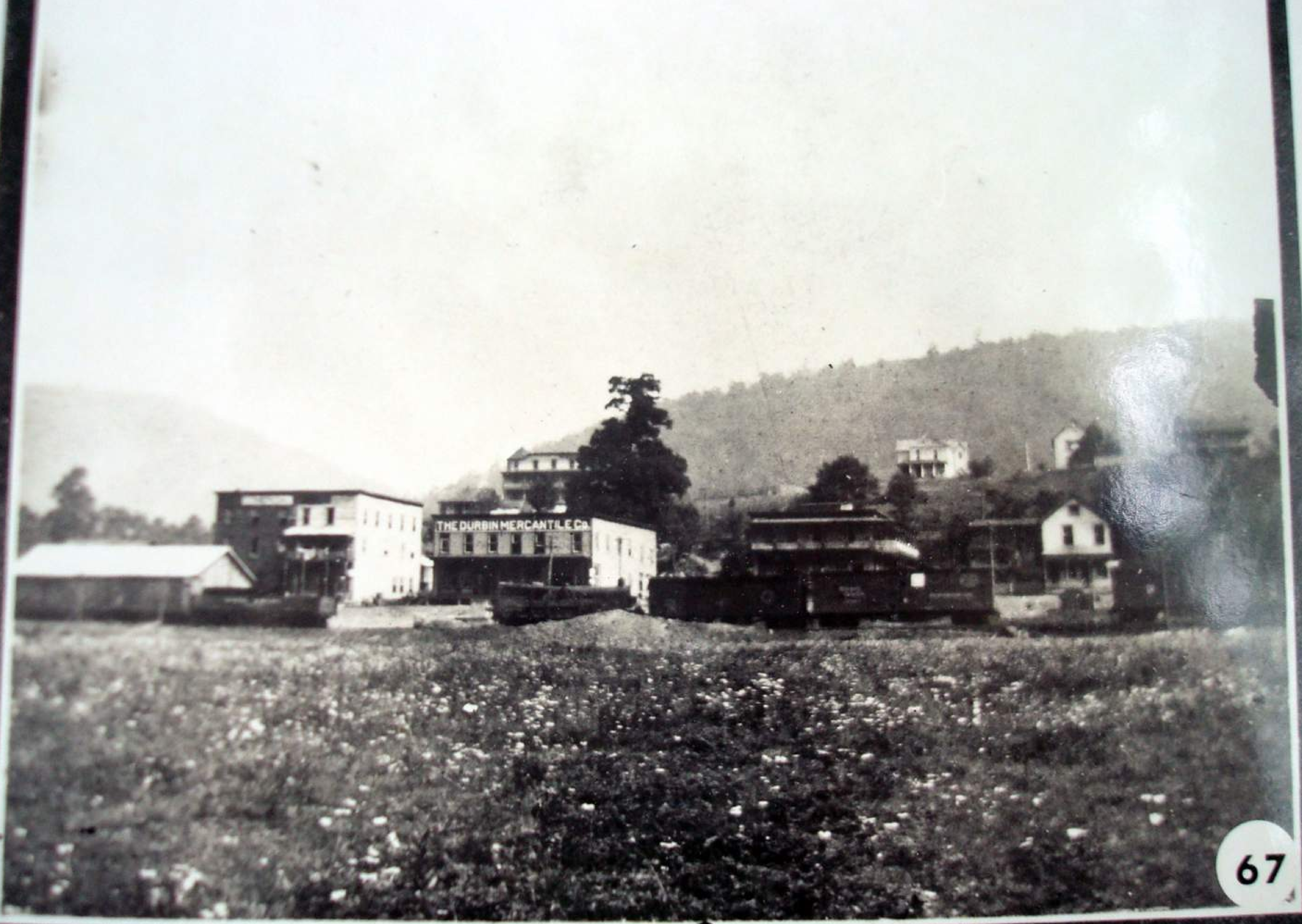
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] ~~file~~

Date :

Subject :

Durbin, view from south side of railroad


THE DURBIN MERCANTILE Co.

67

No. : 68 Source :

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Main St - Durbin

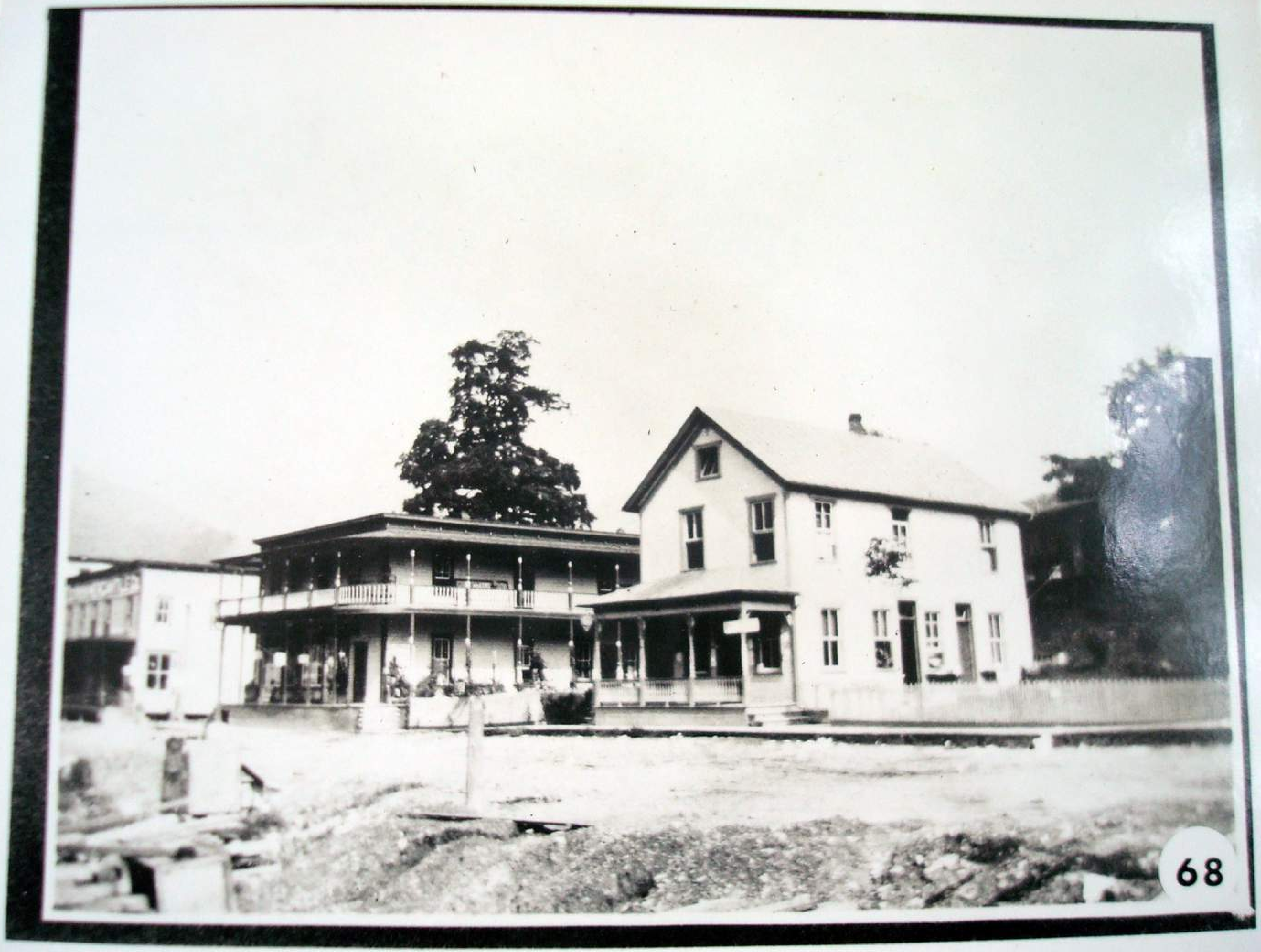
N

Or

Pr

Da

Su



No. : 157 Source : Mrs E. C. Whanger

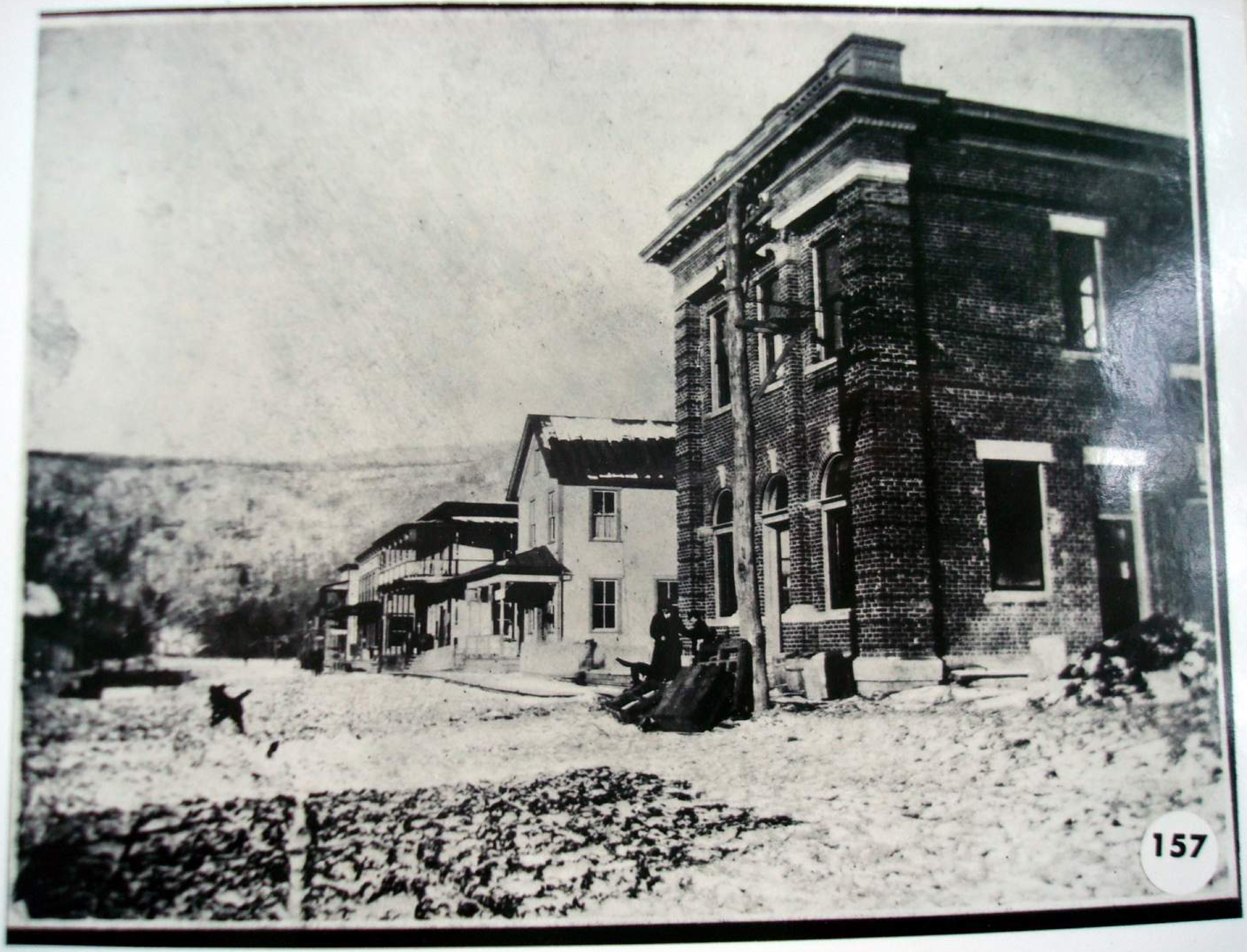
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Bank building at Durbin under construction



157

No. : 175 Source :

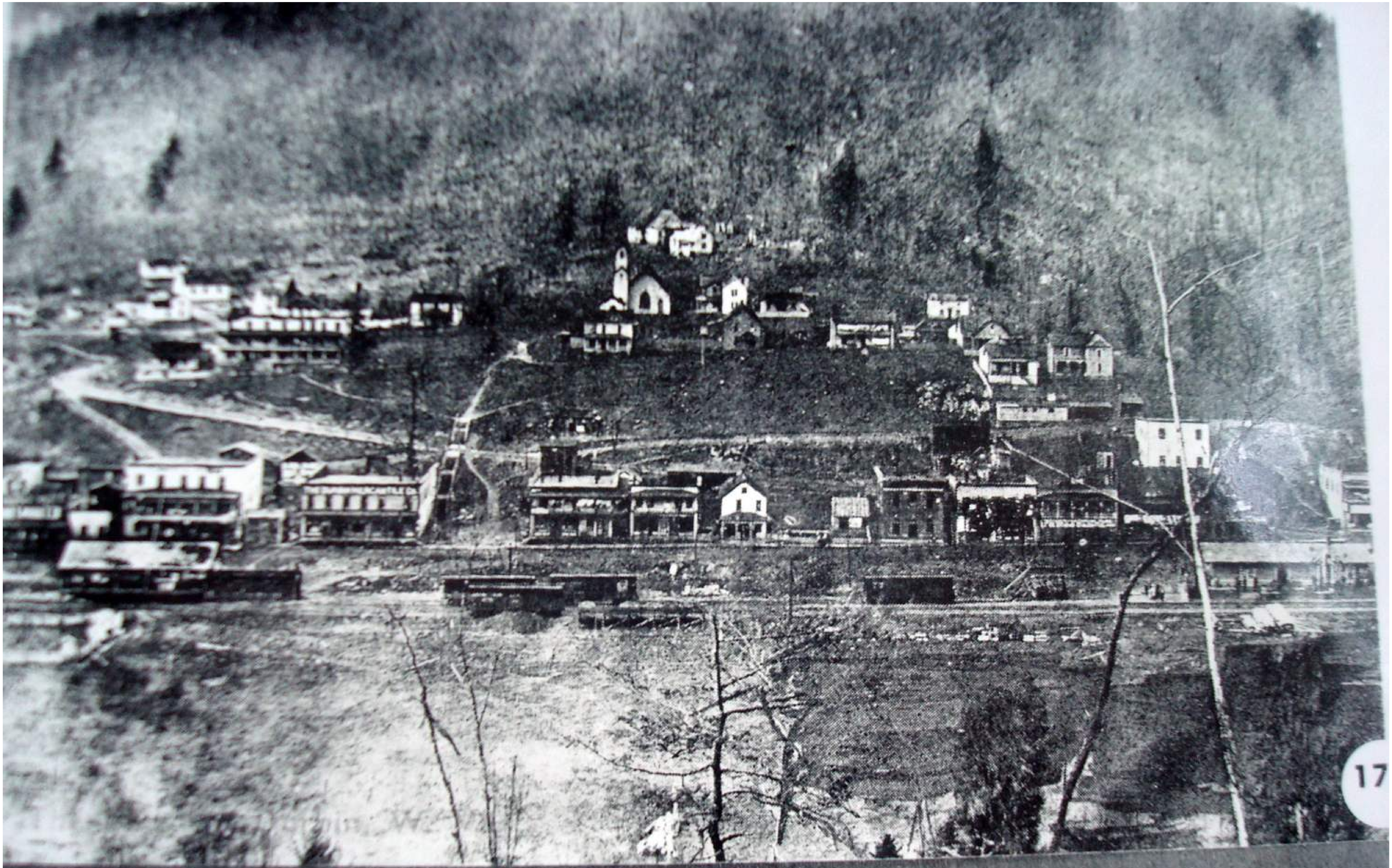
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Durbin business area
View from across river



17

No. : 176 Source : Mrs E. C. Whanger

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

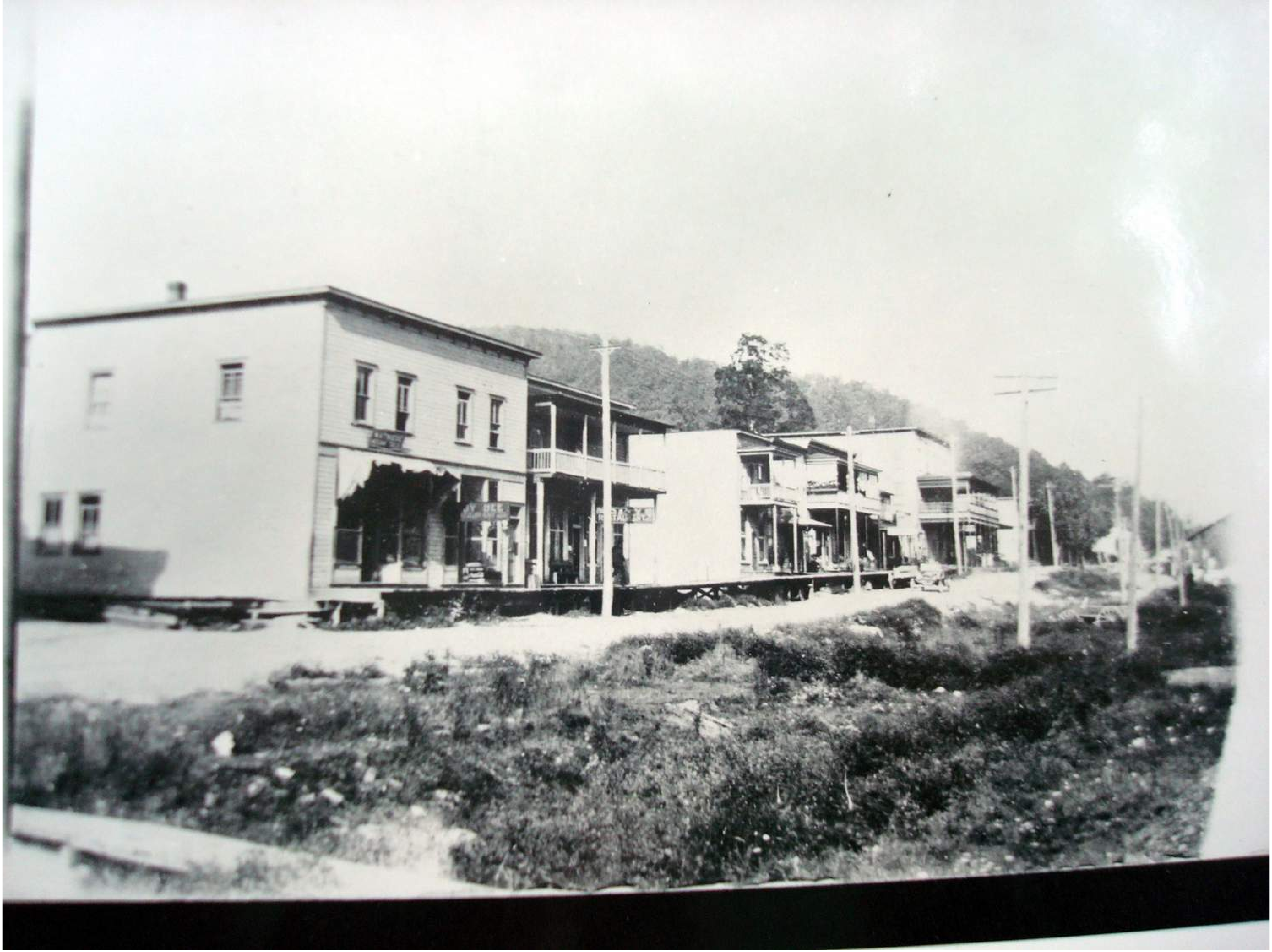
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Durbin, main street

3089-DSC01465.JPG



No. : 192 **Source :** Eugene Burner

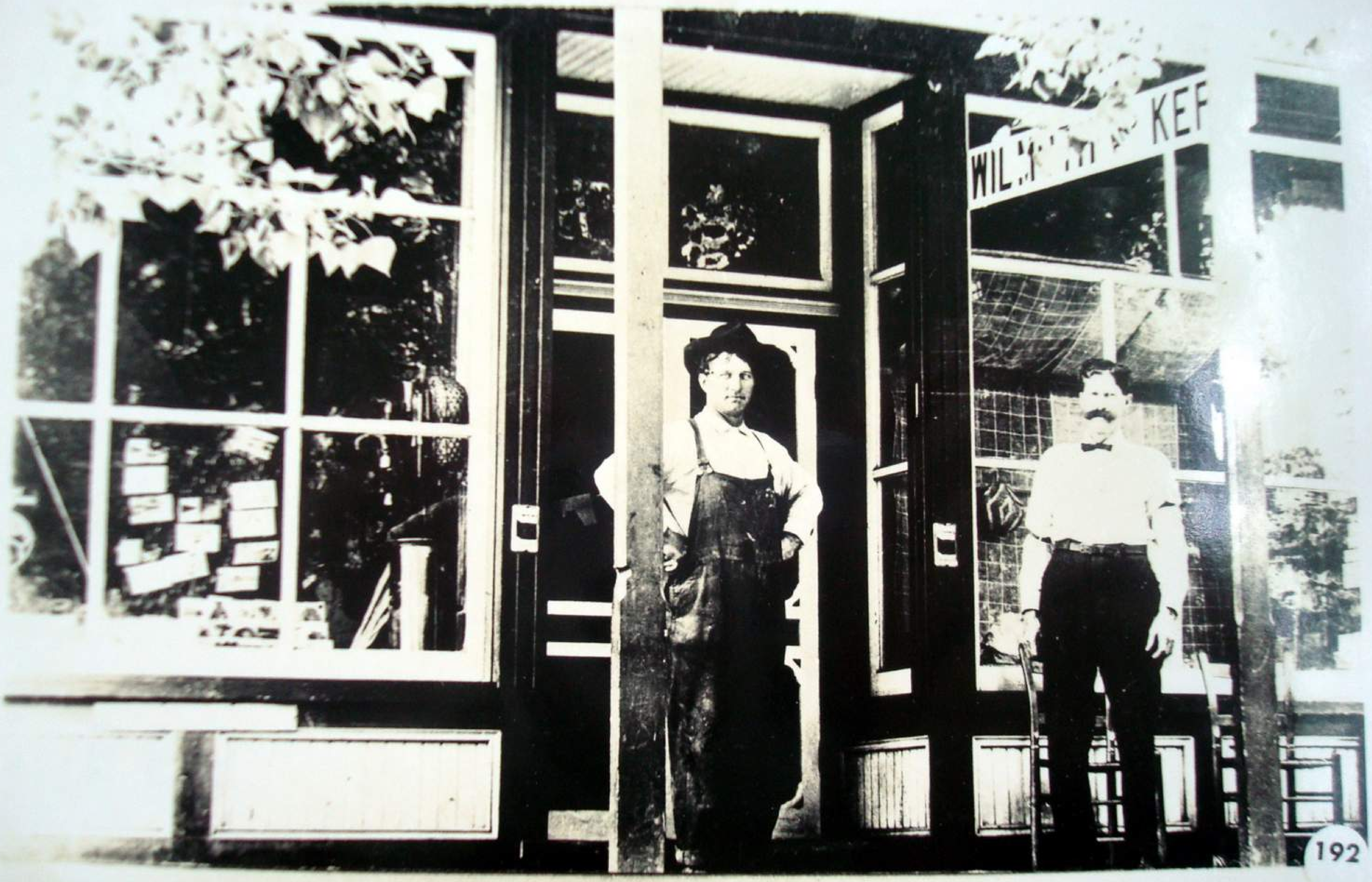
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject : store building on Durbin, Main St

left-right: H. E. White, J. D. Wilmoth



192

No. : 241

Source : Mrs E.C. Whanger

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

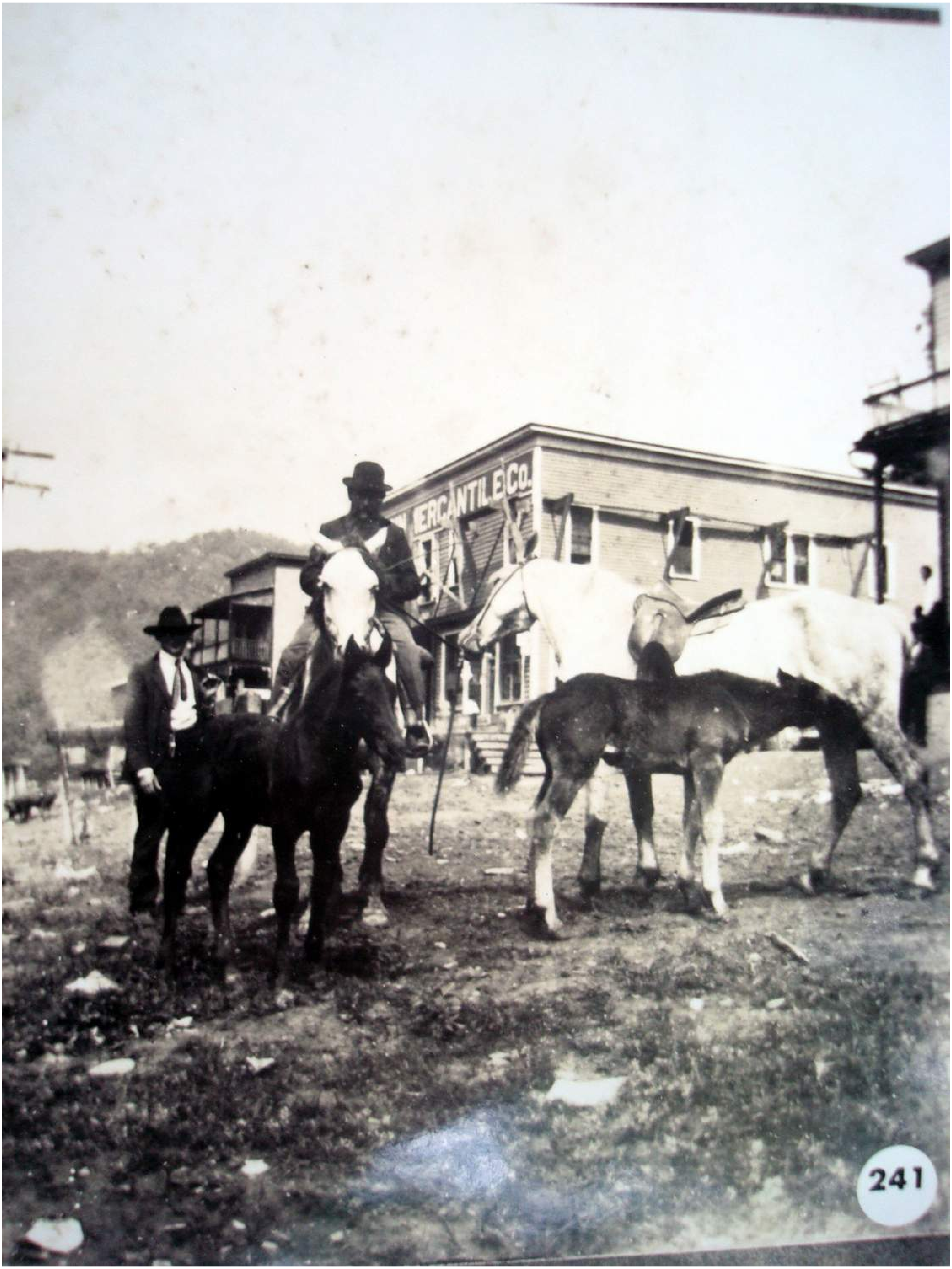
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Durbin street scene

3093-DSC01469.JPG


MERCANTILE Co.
241

No. : 242 Source : Mrs E.C. Whanger

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

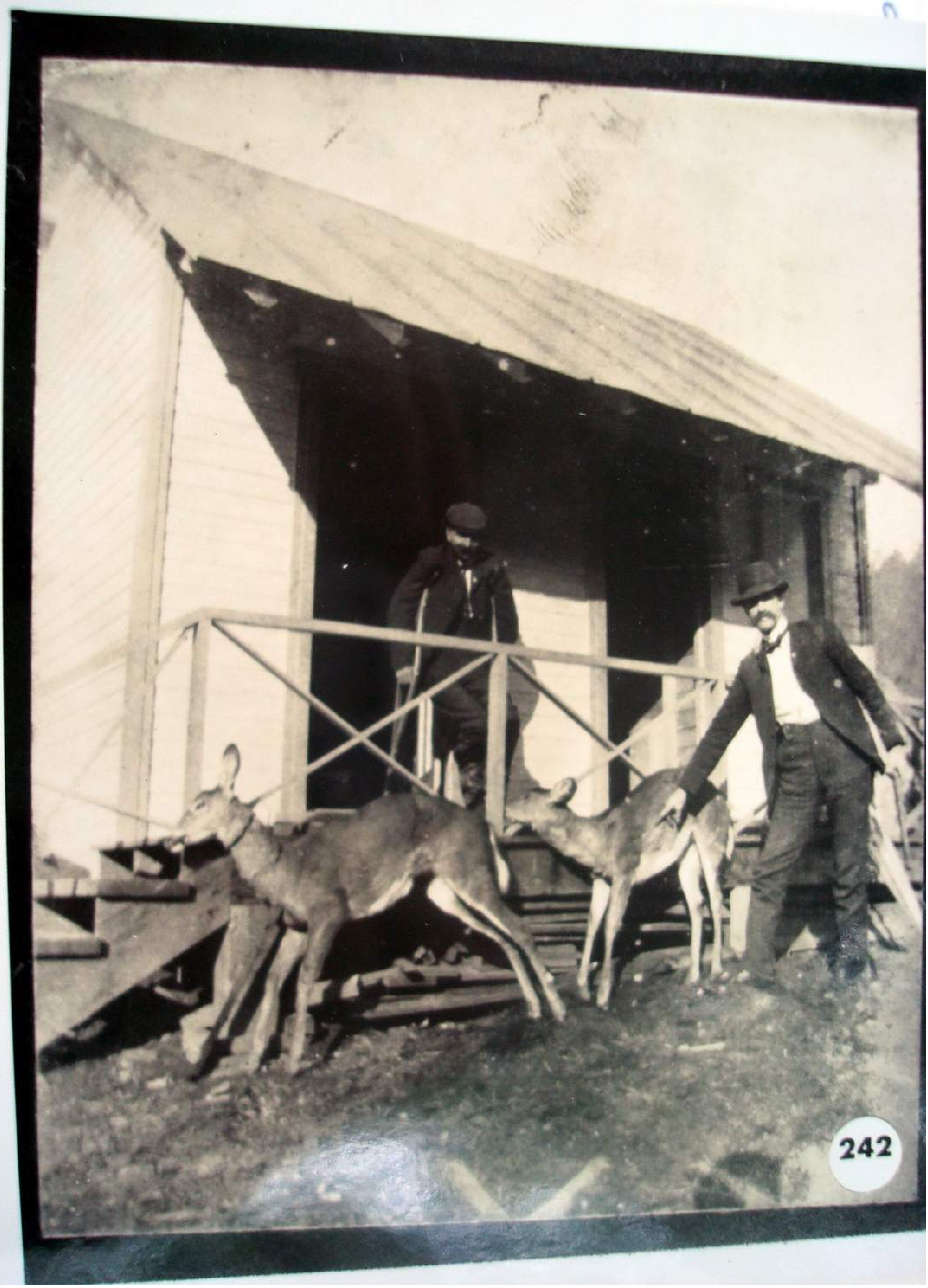
Date :

Subject :

Durbin

First Post office

Postmaster, Napoleon Arbogast on porch



242

No. : 249 Source : Mrs E. C. Whanger

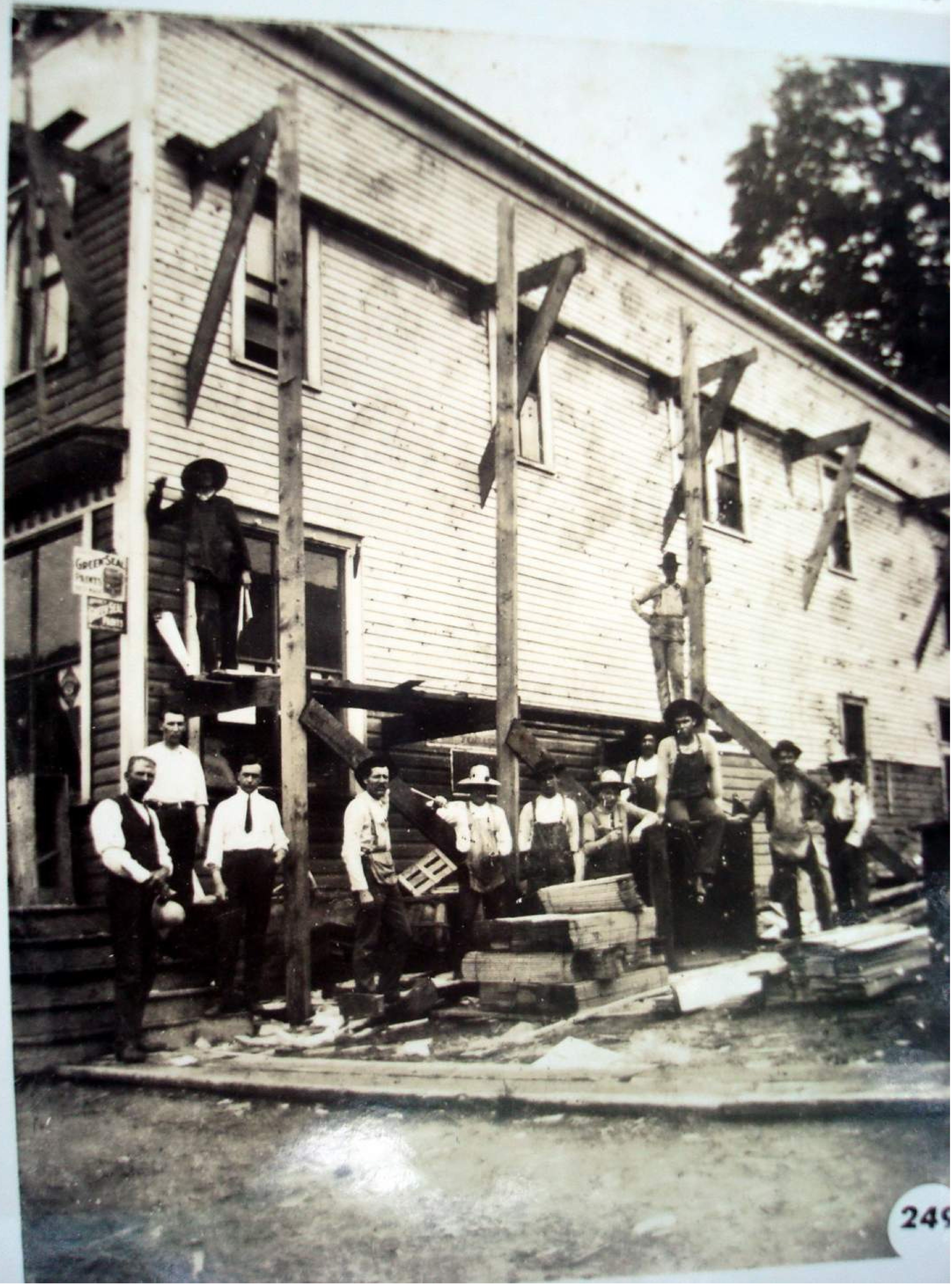
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Painting a building, Main street, Durbin


GREEN SEAL PAINTS
GREEN SEAL PAINTS
24

No. : 252 Source : Mrs E.C. Whanger

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

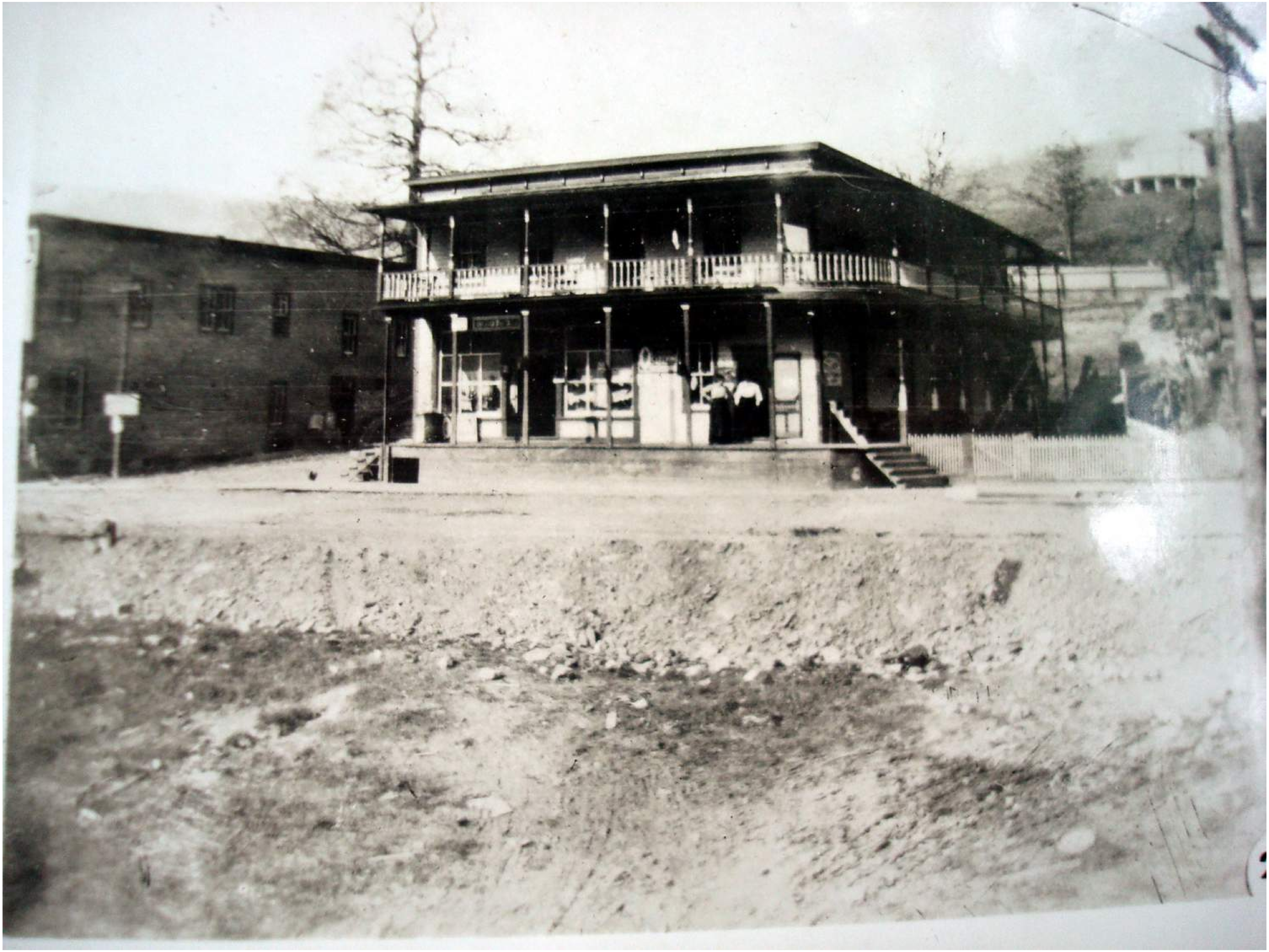
Print located in : [✓ albums] [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Durbin, building on Main St.

3099-DSC01475.JPG



No. : 265

Source : (1) Joseph McNeel
(2) Mrs Fred Bell
(3) Hazel Wade

Original in the possession of : (1) [✓ source] [✓ Society] (2) (3)

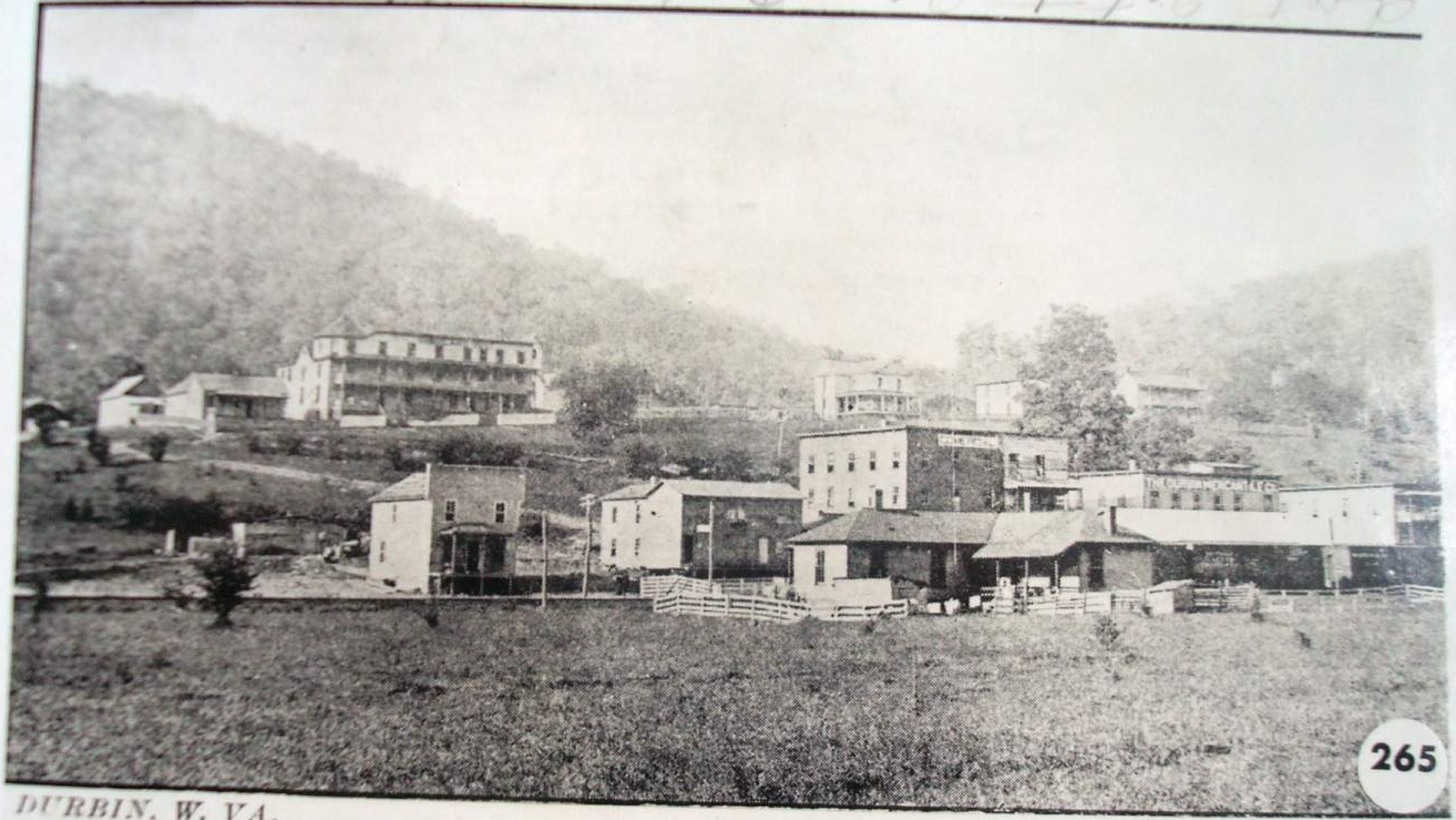
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : c. 1907

Subject :

Durbin business. Taken from across railroad

[redacted] mma



DURBIN, W. VA.

When are you coming back??

and get to see Bobbie after a

No. : 357 Source : Mrs A. E. Burner

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

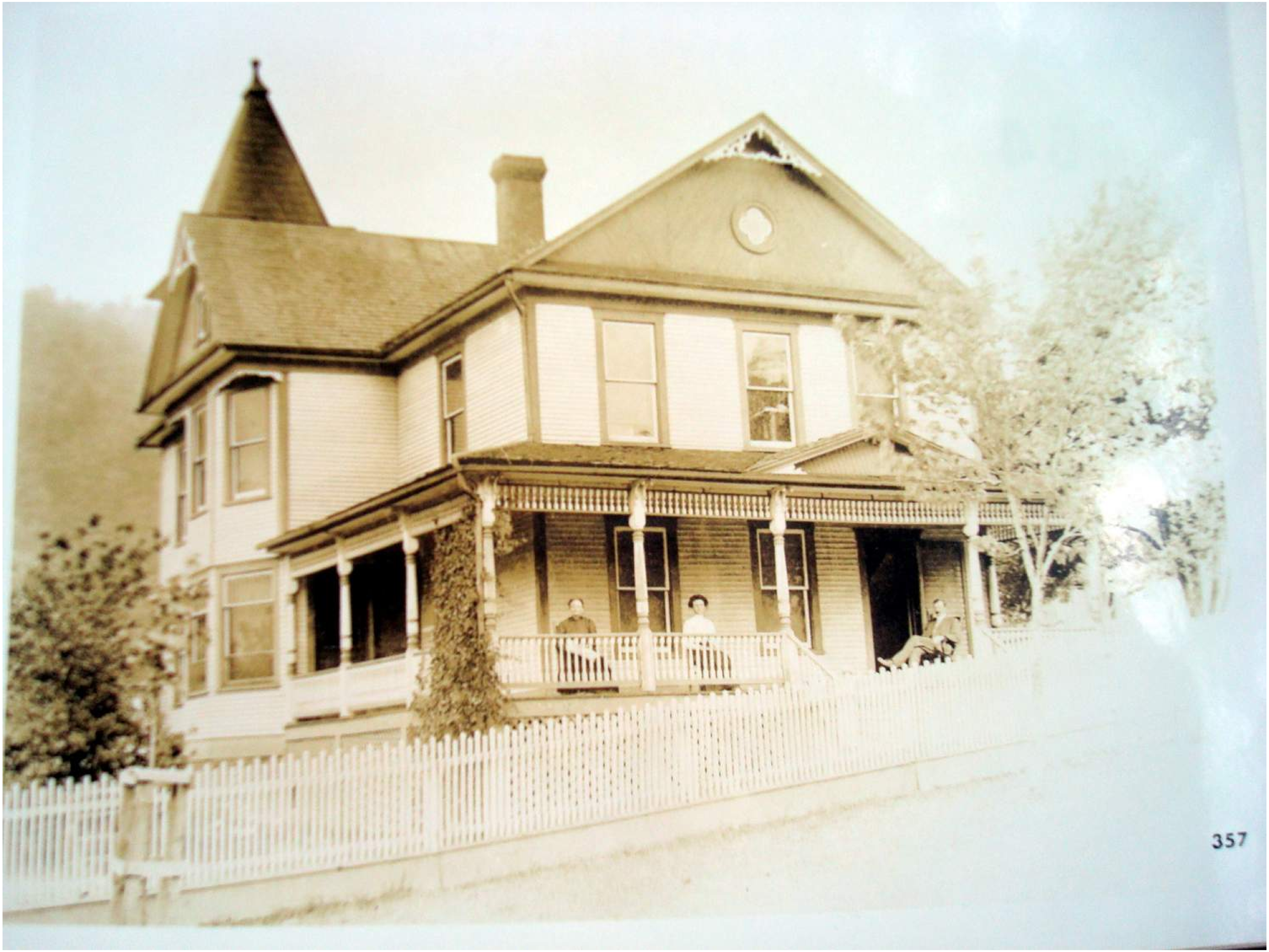
Date : 1912

Subject :

Durbin
House built by Dr. P. D. Arbogast in
early 1900's
Purchased by Dr. A E Burner in 1911

L-R: Mrs Virginia Clark Burner, Miss Emm

3103-DSC01479.JPG



357

No. : 471 Source : Forrest Pritchard

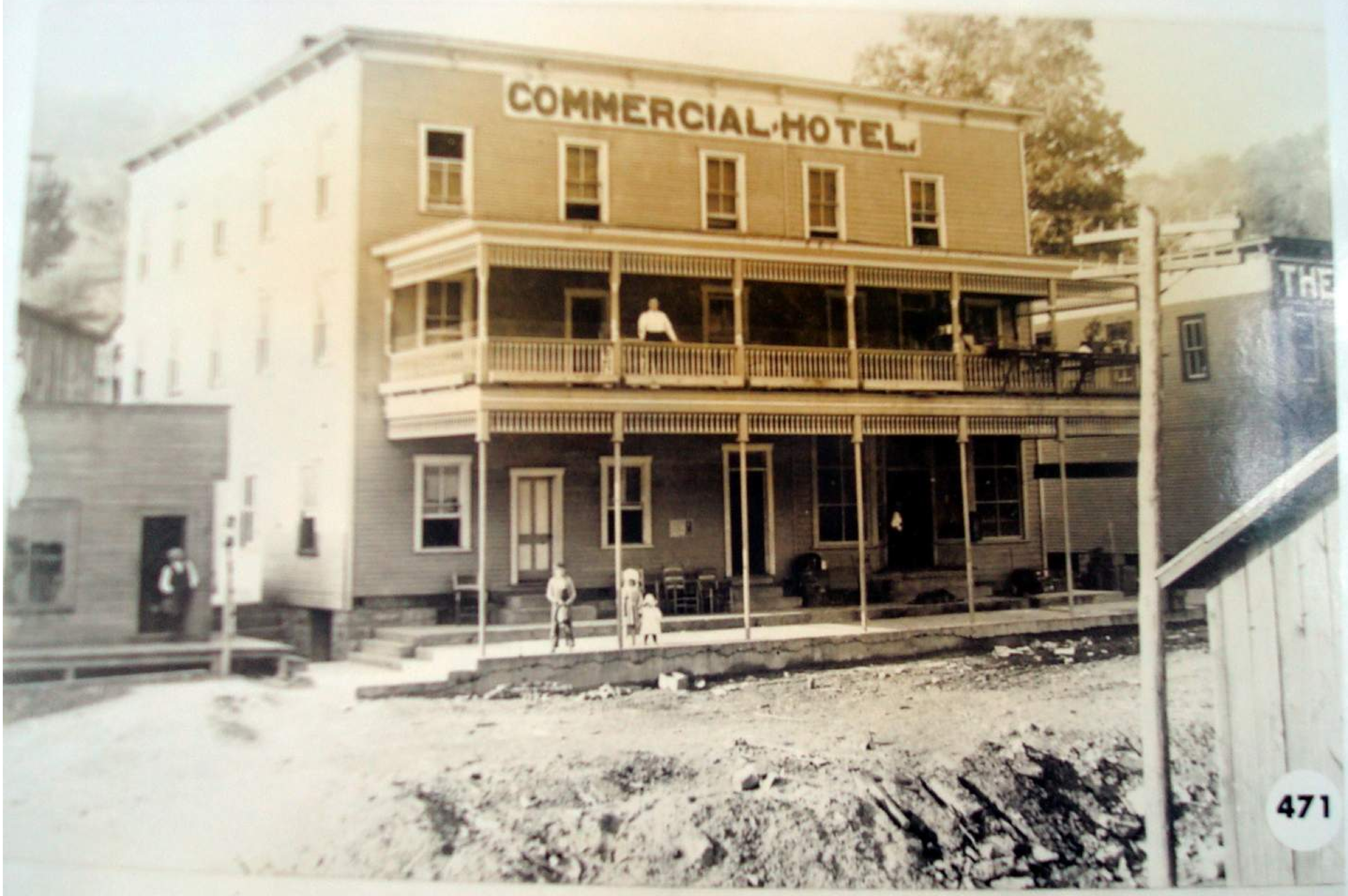
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Commercial Hotel in Durbin


COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
THE

471

No. : 620 Source : Mrs. P. F. Eades

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

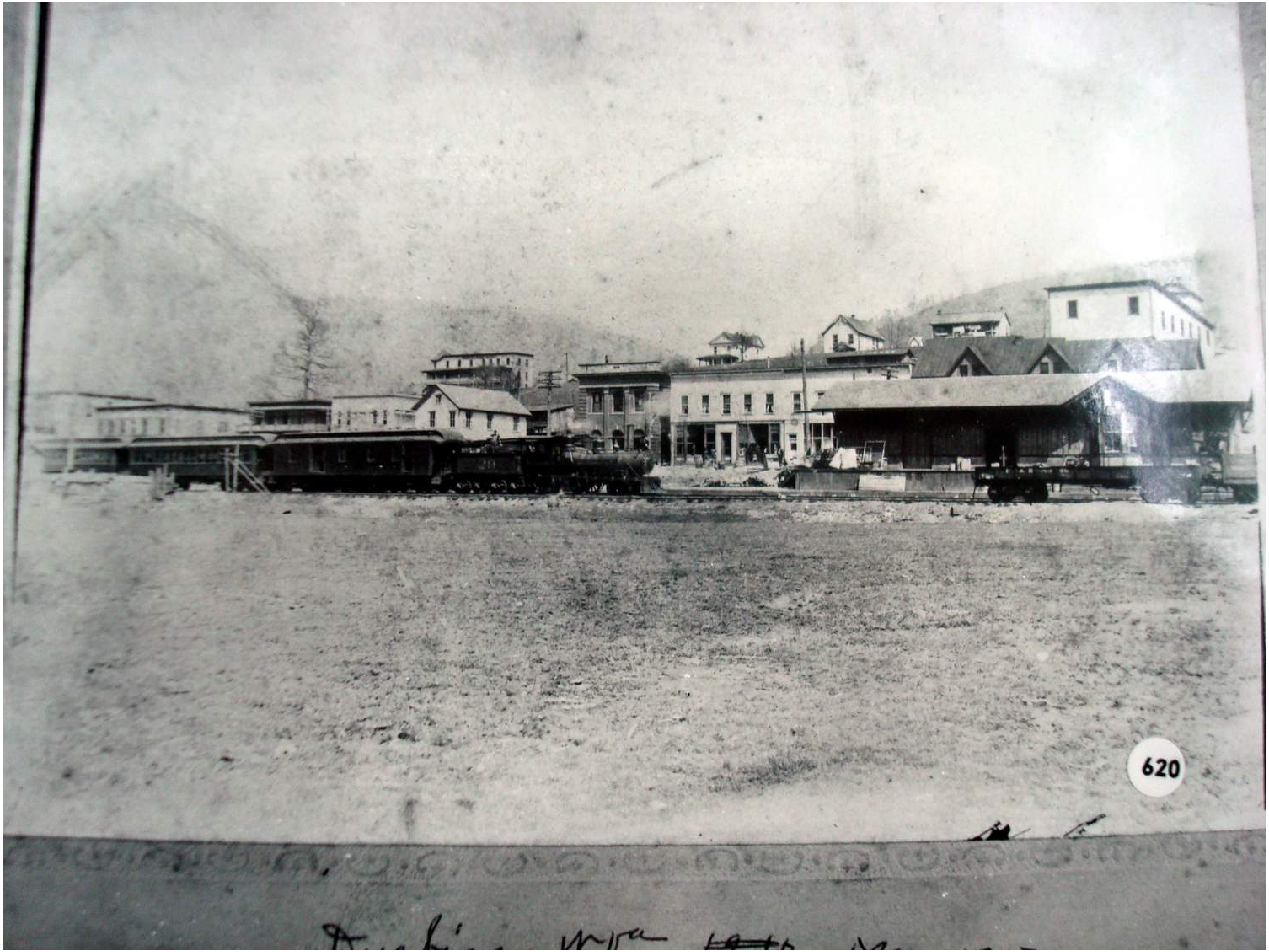
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : May, 1907

Subject :

Durbin — view of station, passenge
trains with town in background

2 file cards


620

No. : 621 Source : Mrs P. F. Eades

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject : station construction - identified as Durbin - but not big enough

2 file cards

No. : 623

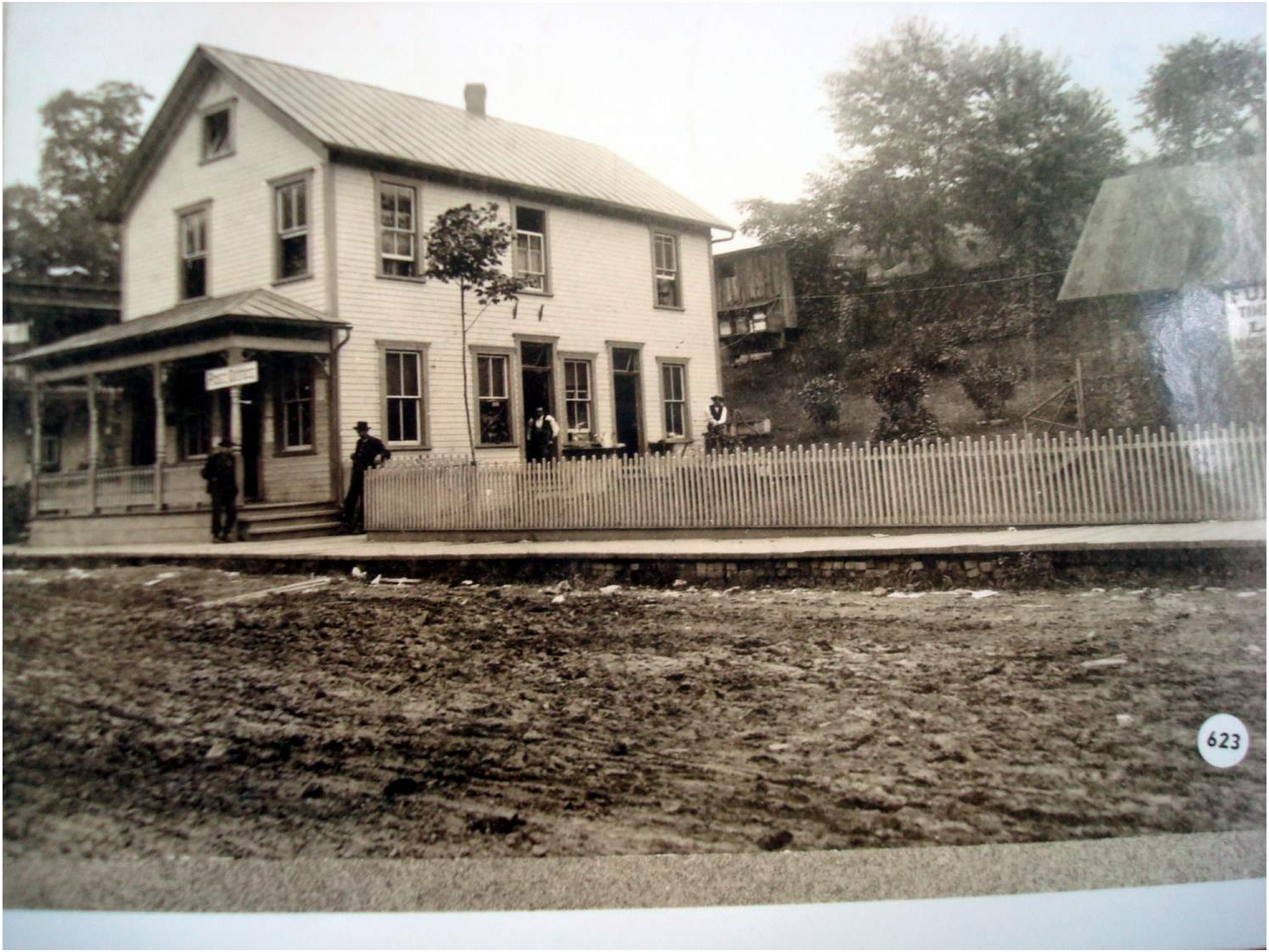
Source : (1) Mrs William Powell
(2) Glen Arbogast

Original in the possession of : (1) [✓ source] [✓ Society] (2)

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject : Durbin
Post office and residence of
Napoleon Bonaparte Arbogast


623

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

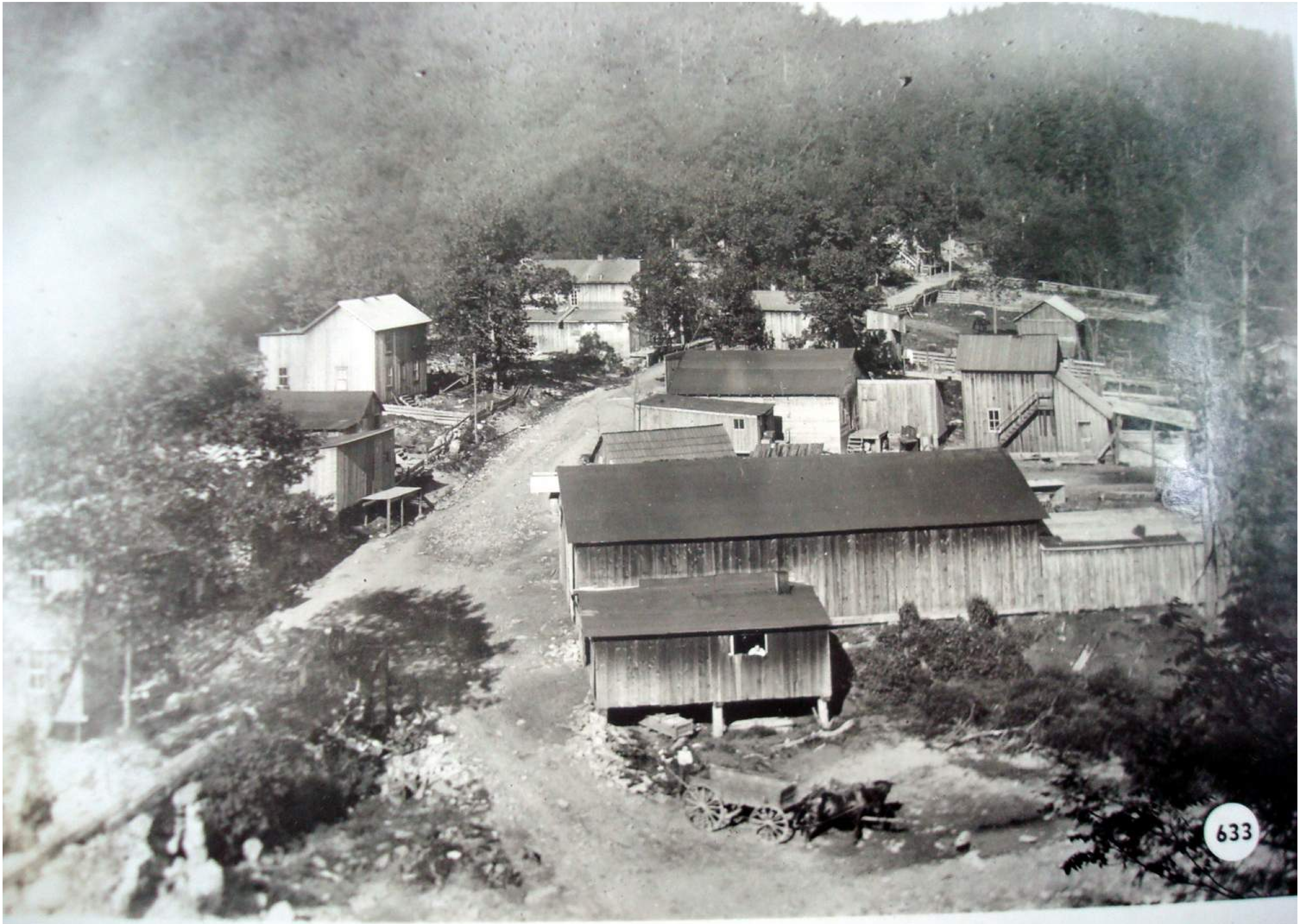
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject : Durbin – view of original & site at Greenbrier River (West Fork) crossing. Picture befor Western Maryland Ry was built

(over)

3112-DSC01488.JPG



No. : 662 Source : Mrs Nola Shears
(Mrs Adolphus

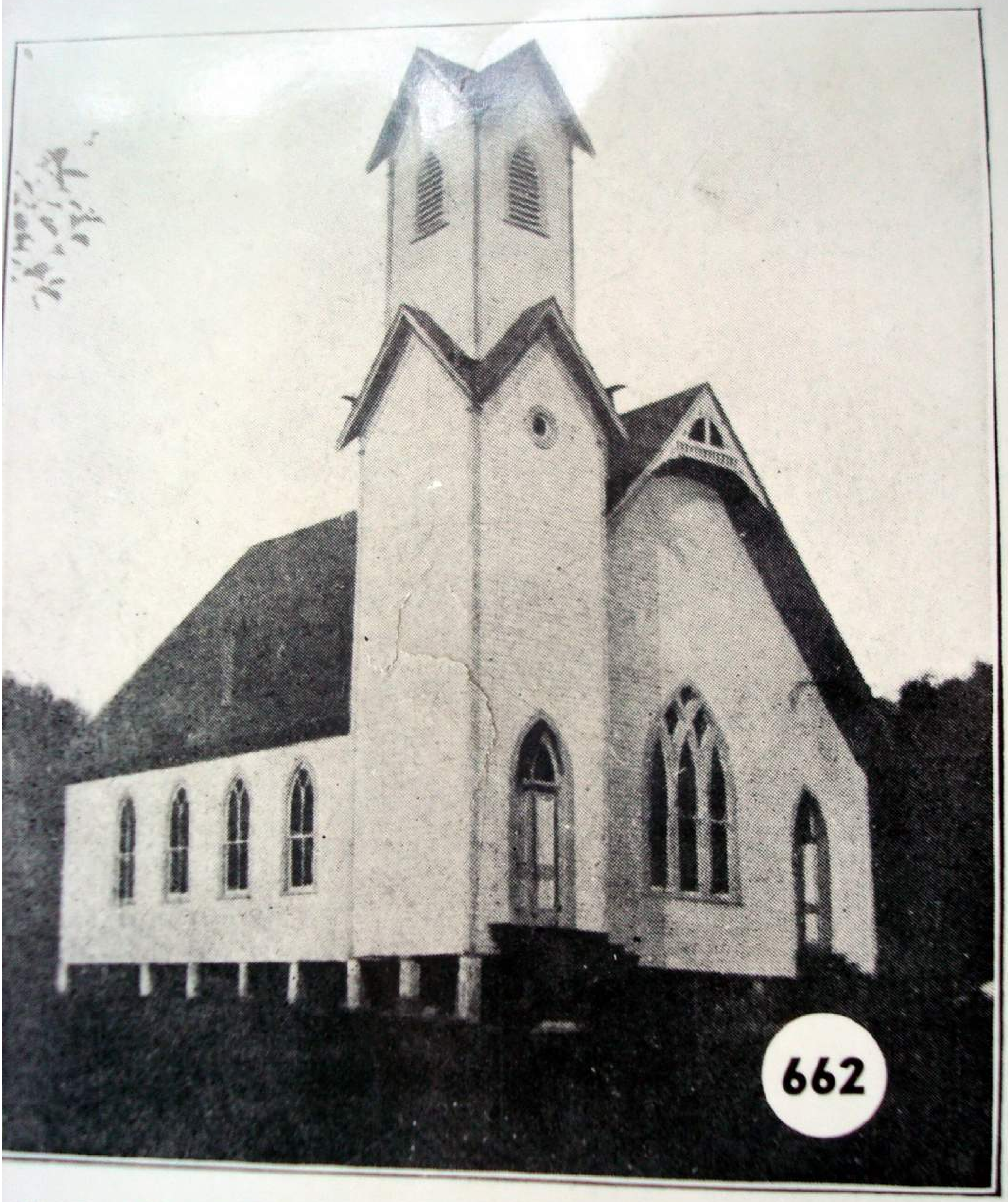
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : Postmark : March 8, 1908

Subject :

Methodist Episcopal Church South,
Durbin



662

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, DURBIN, W. VA.

8/8/08

No. : 663 Source : Mrs. Nola Shears
(Mrs Adolphus)

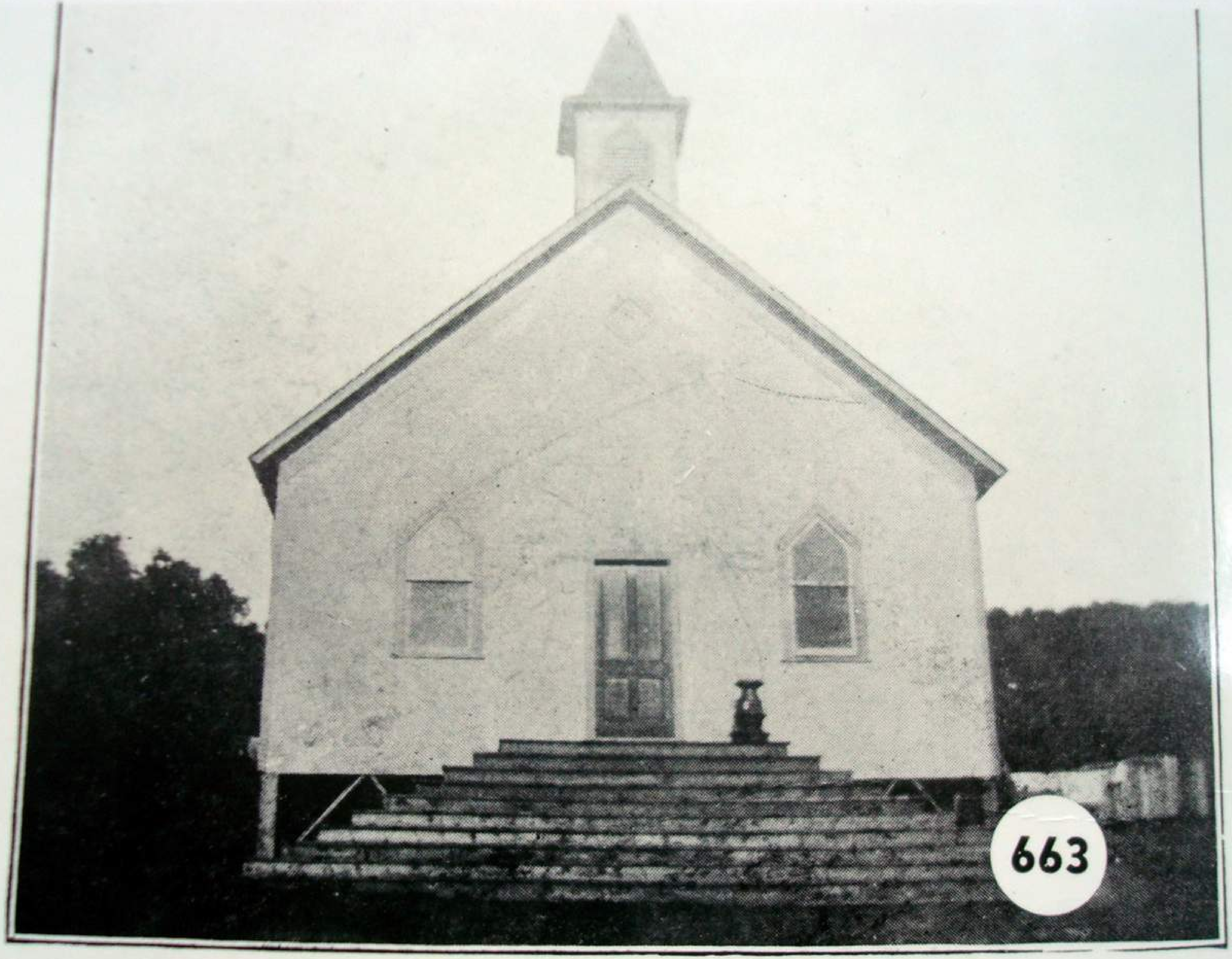
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : March 14, 1908

Subject :

Methodist Episcopal Church, Durb



M. E. CHURCH, DURBIN, W. VA.

No. : 664

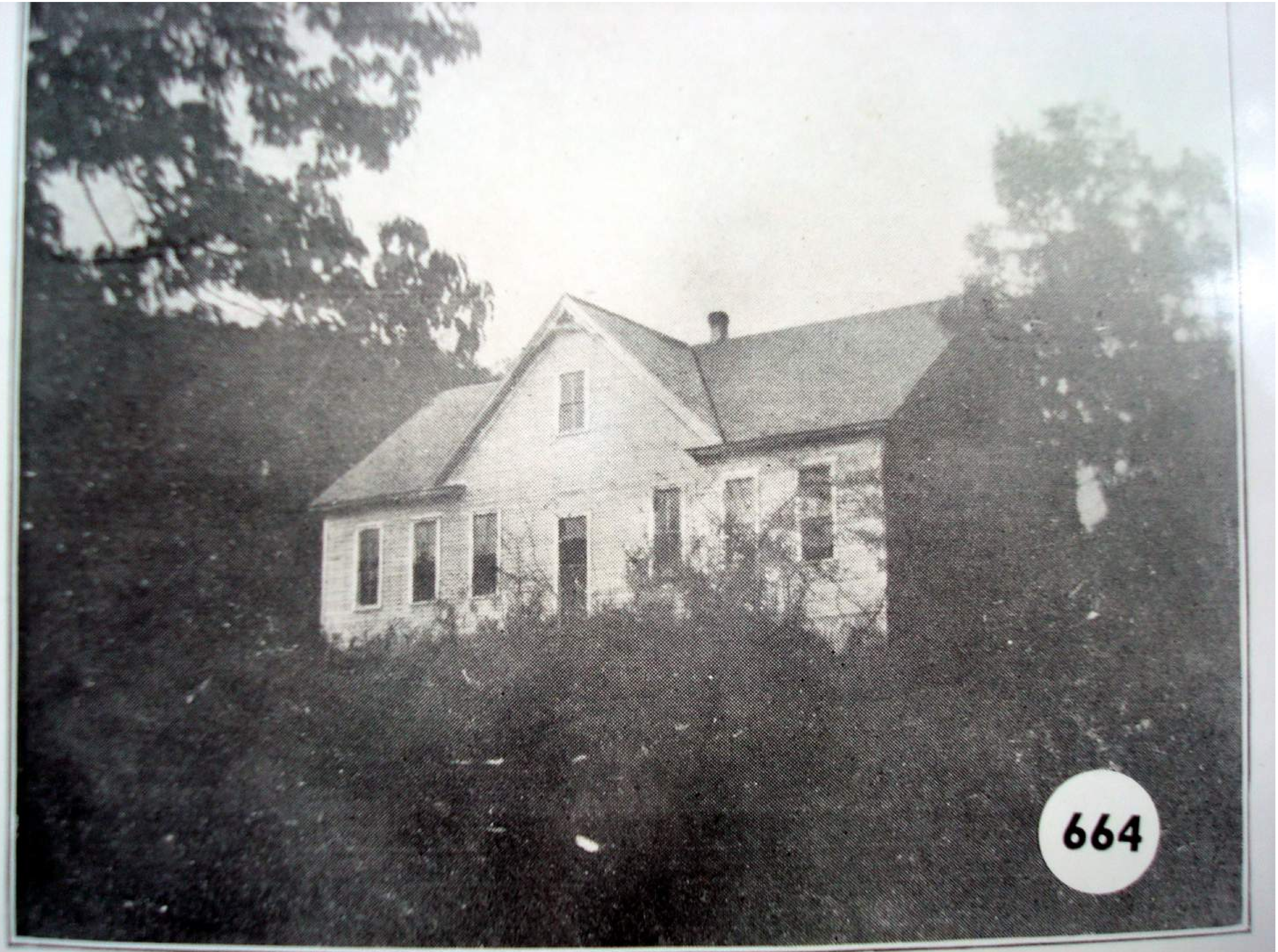
Source : Mrs Nola Shear
(Mrs Adolphus)

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :
Durbin school building


664

No. : 739 Source : Nola Shears (Mrs Adolphus)

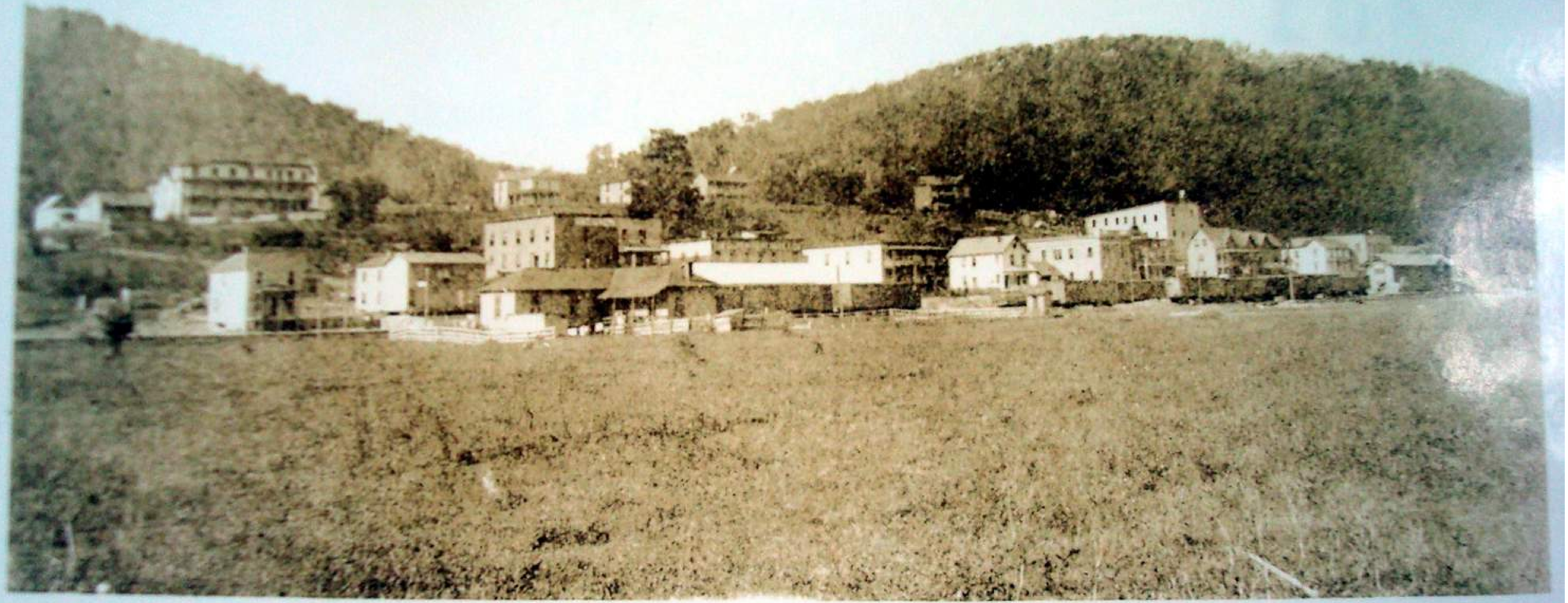
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : Postmark: January 13 1909

Subject :

View of Durbin business district
Taken from the south



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF DURBIN, W. VA.

739

No. : 773

Source : Mrs Adolphus (Nola) Shears

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

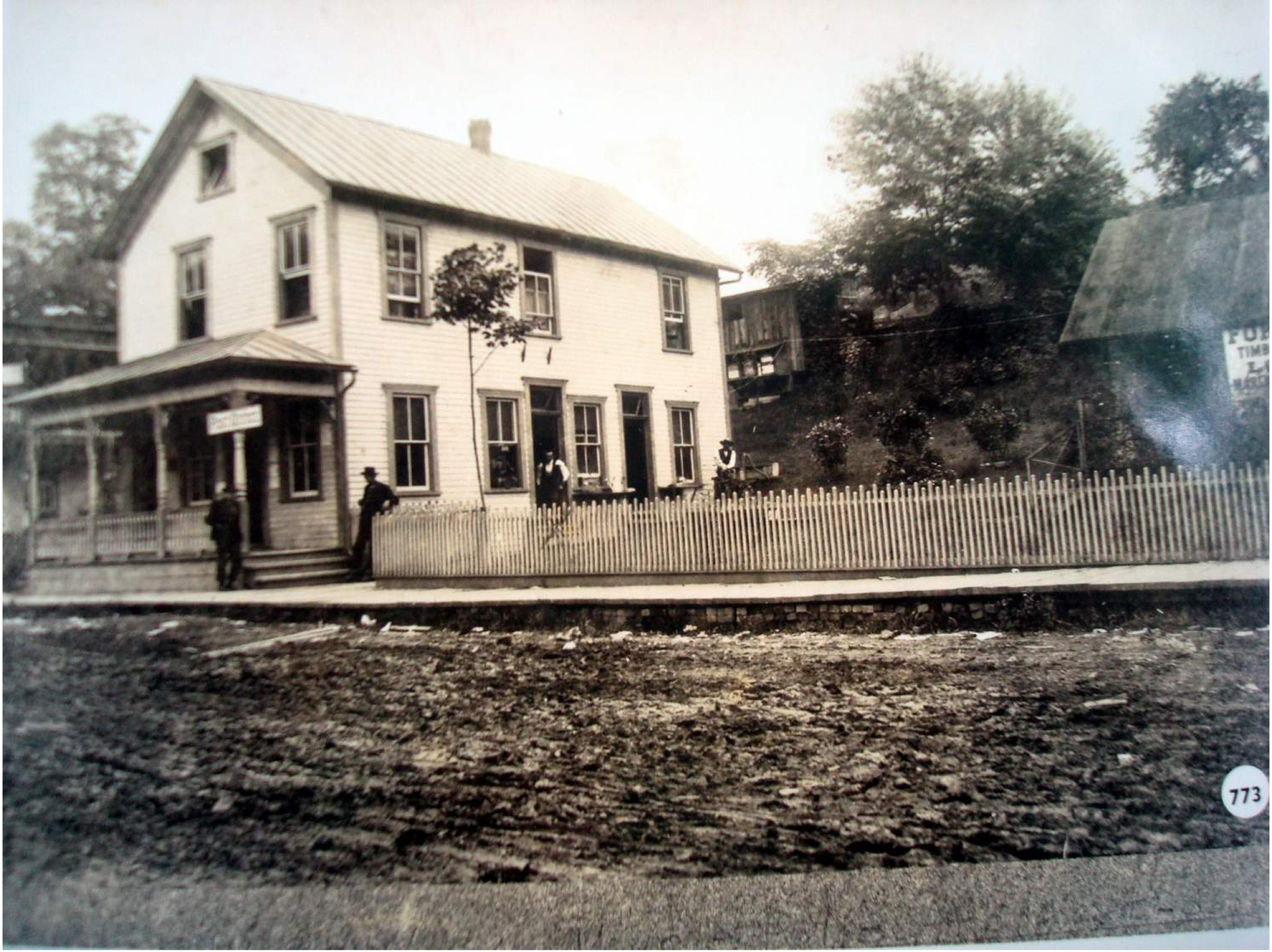
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Durbin post office

3122-DSC01498.JPG



No. : 854 Source : Miller

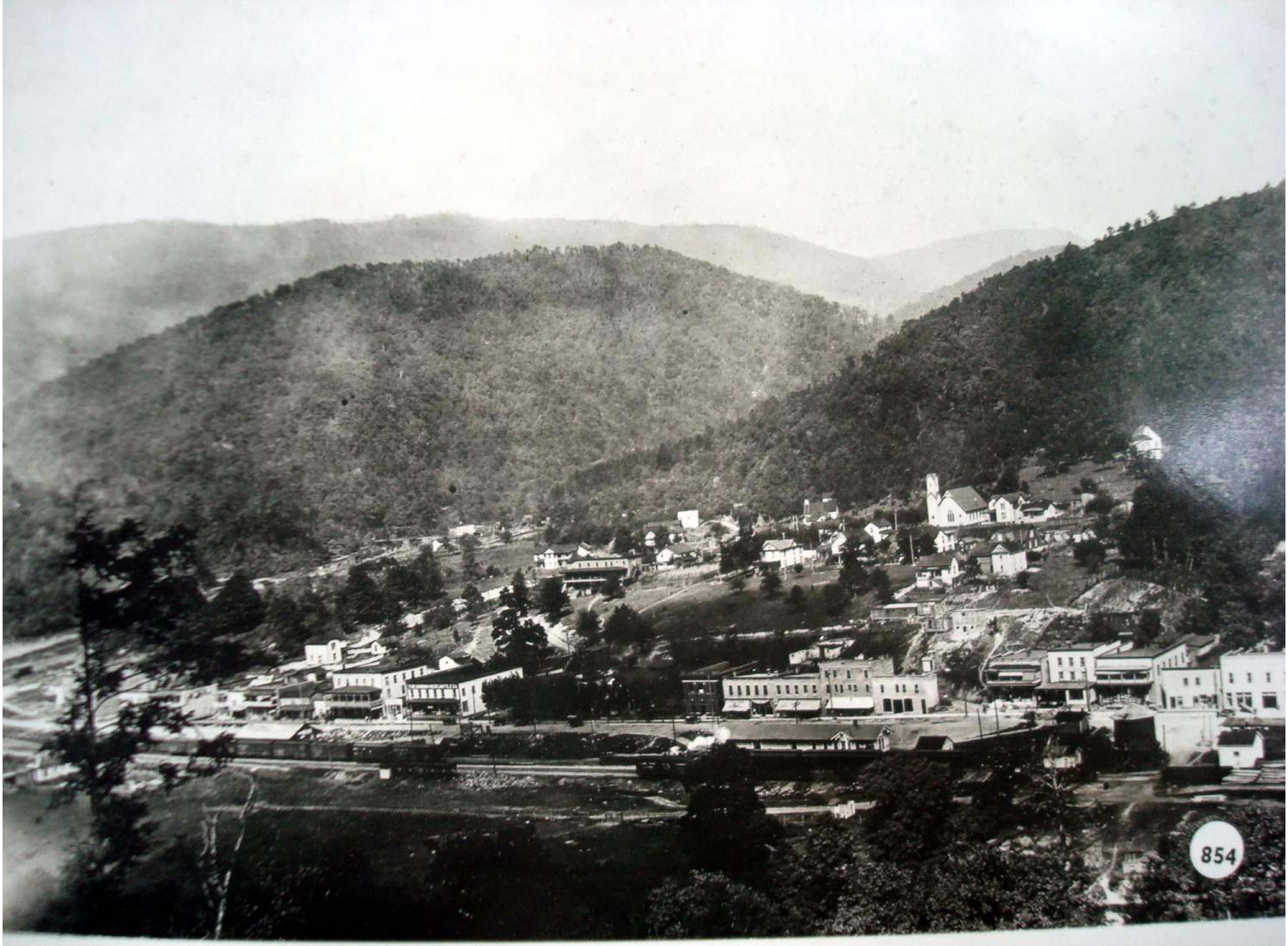
Original in the possession of : source Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

View of Durbin, taken from the south


854

No. : 882

Source : Miller

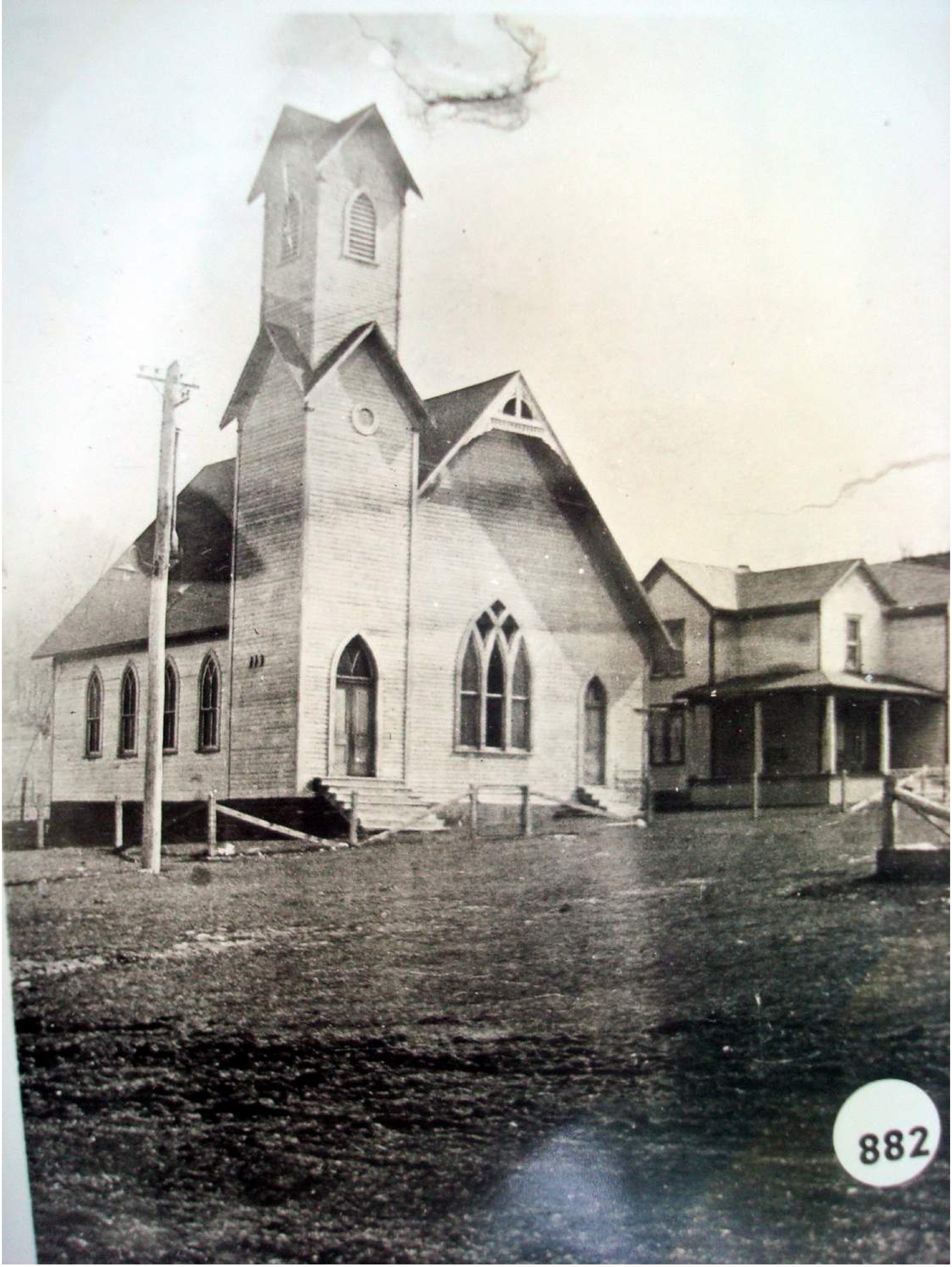
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Methodist Episcopal church South,
Durbin



882

No. : 996

Source : Willard Eskridge

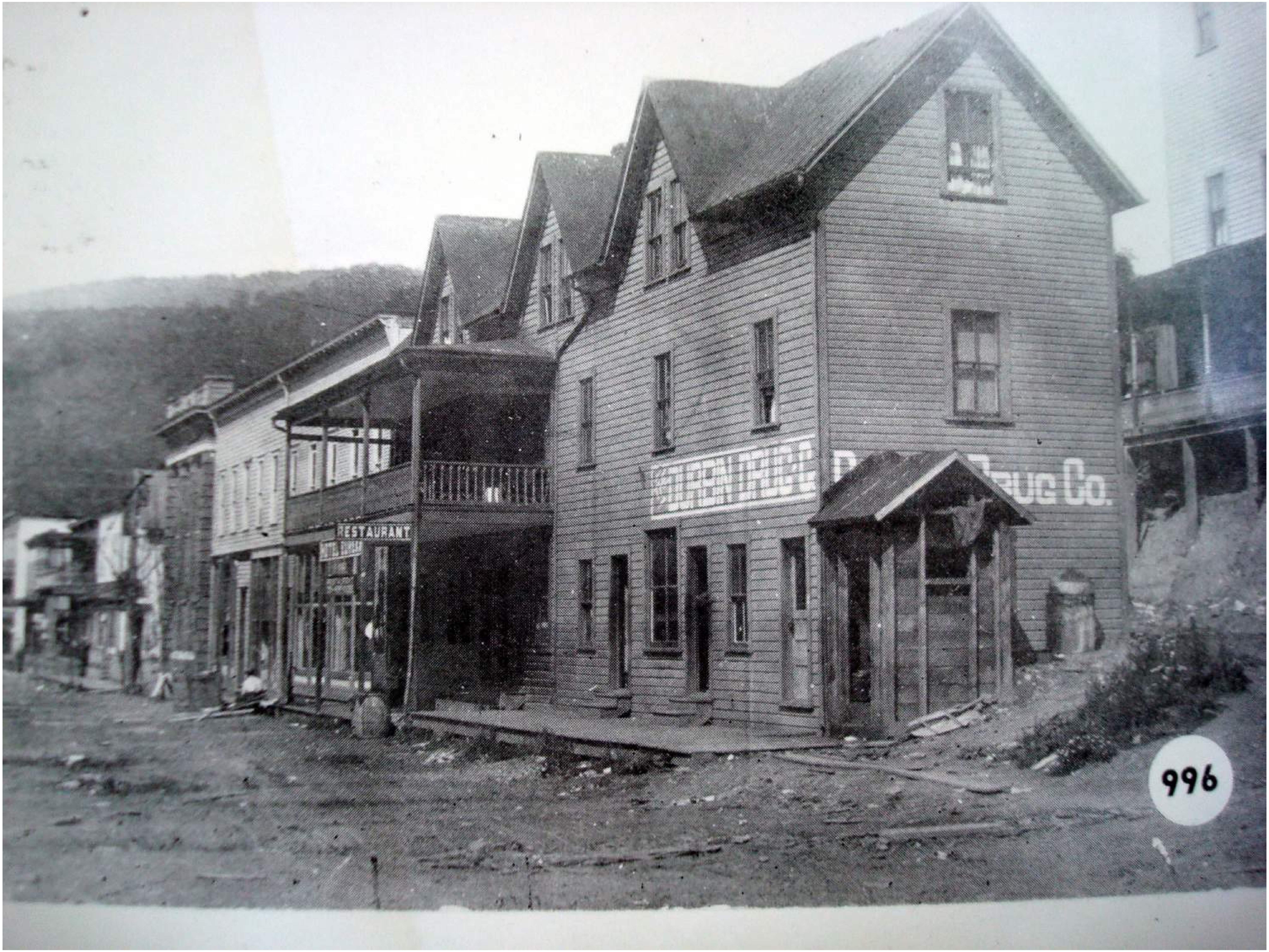
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :
Durbin, Main Street
View taken from the east

3128-DSC01504.JPG


RESTAURANT
DRUG Co.
996

No. : 1048

Source : Eugene Burner

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

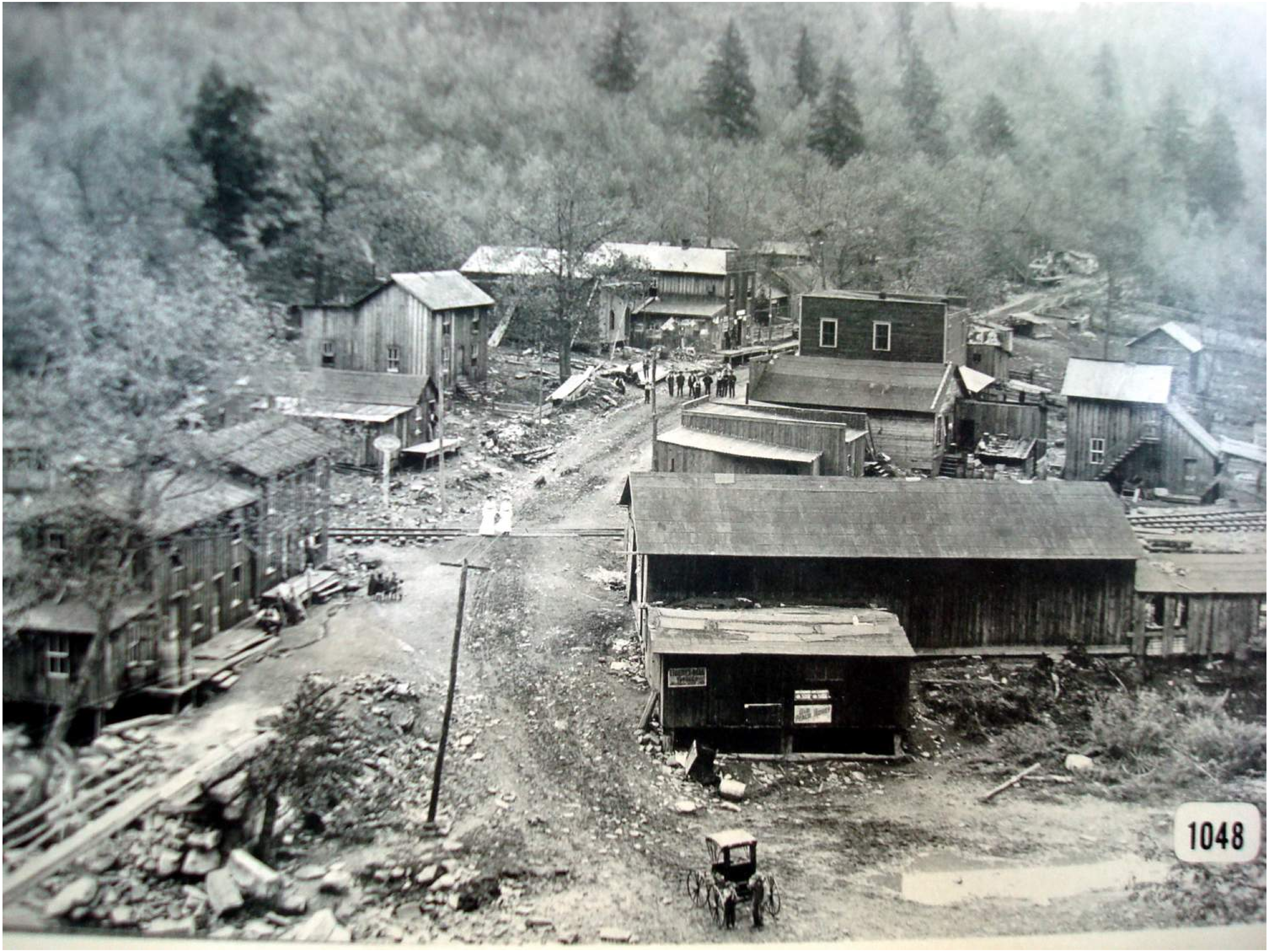
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : 1904

Subject :

West Durbin, Greenbrier River crossing See photo No. 633 for same view before construction of the Western Maryland RR

3130-DSC01506.JPG



No. : 1049 **Source :** Eugene Burner

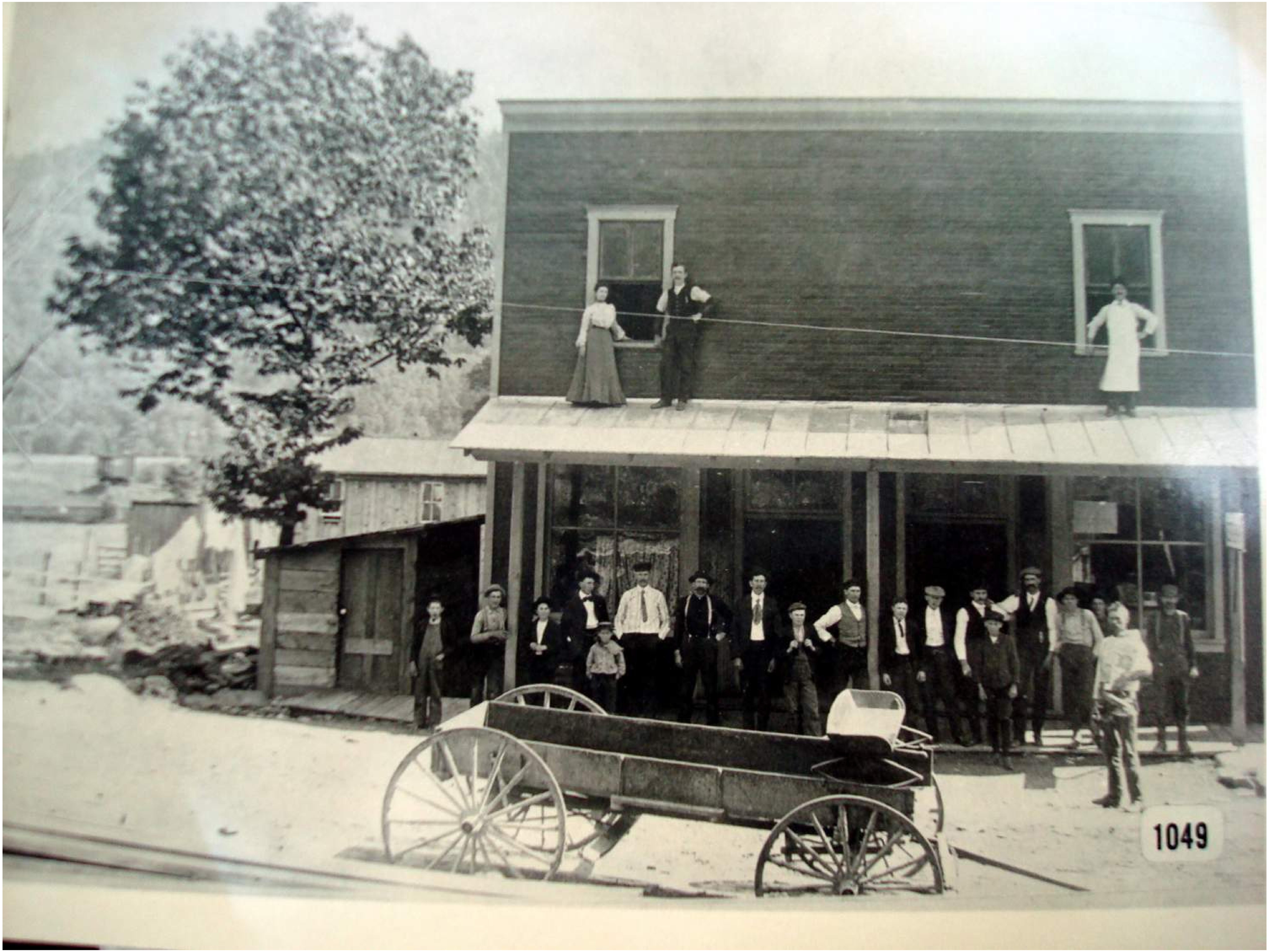
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : 1904

Subject :

Store or restaurant building, West Durbin


1049

No. : 1050 Source : Eugene Burner

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

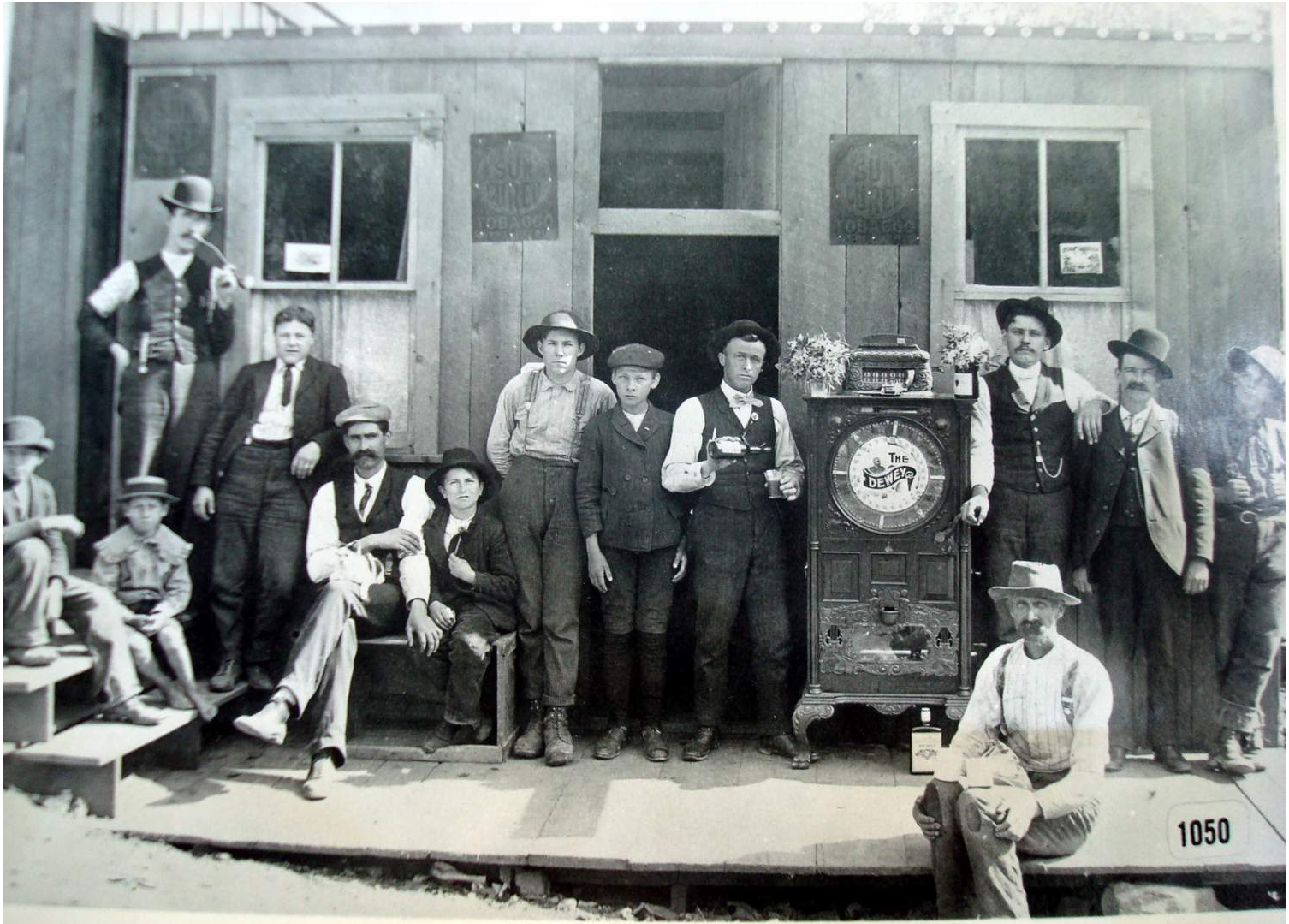
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

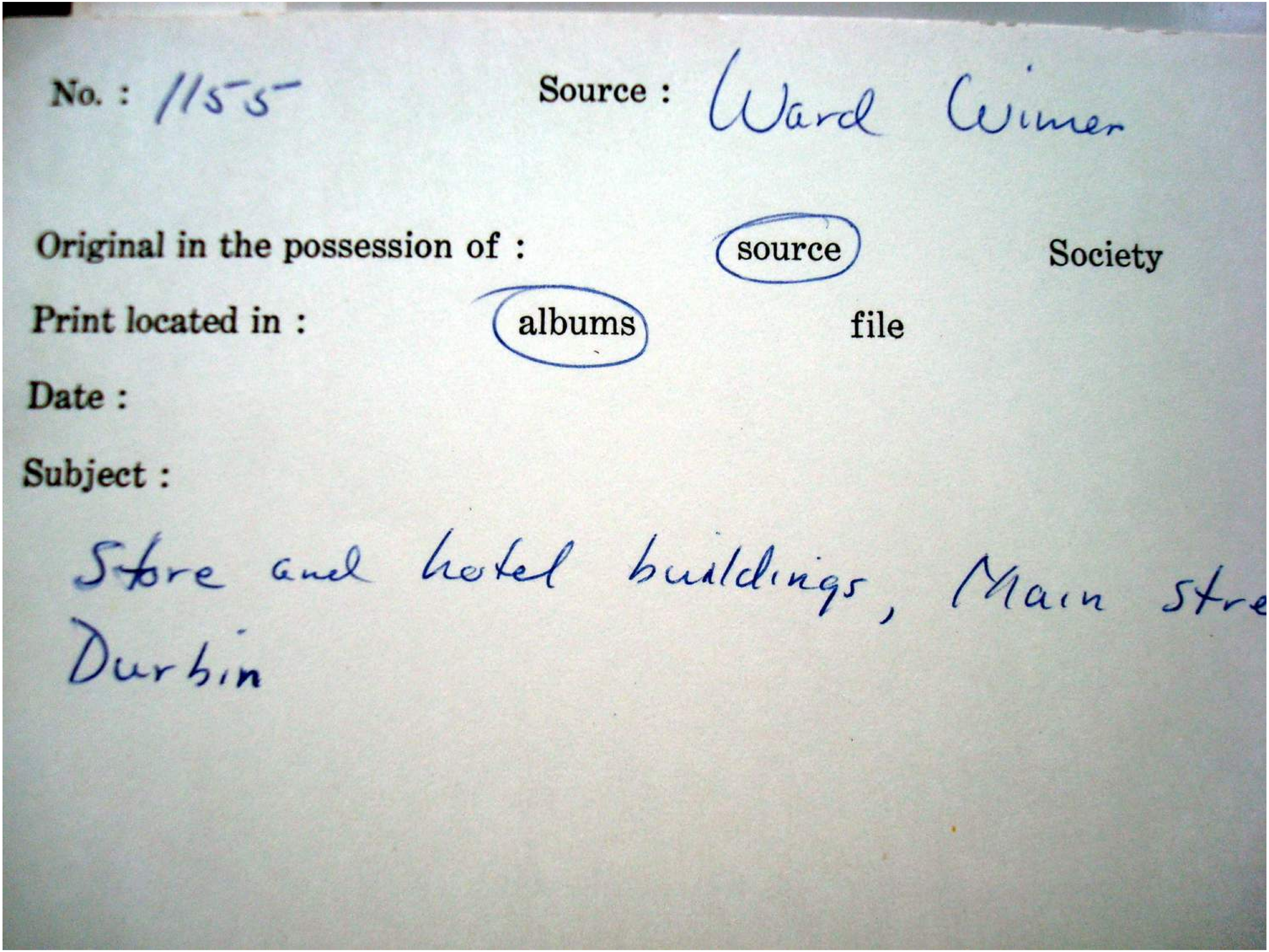
Date : 1904

Subject :

Tavern, Durbin

3134-DSC01510.JPG


SUN CURED TOBACCO
SUN CURED TOBACCO
THE DEWEY
1050



No. : 1155 Source : Ward Wimer

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

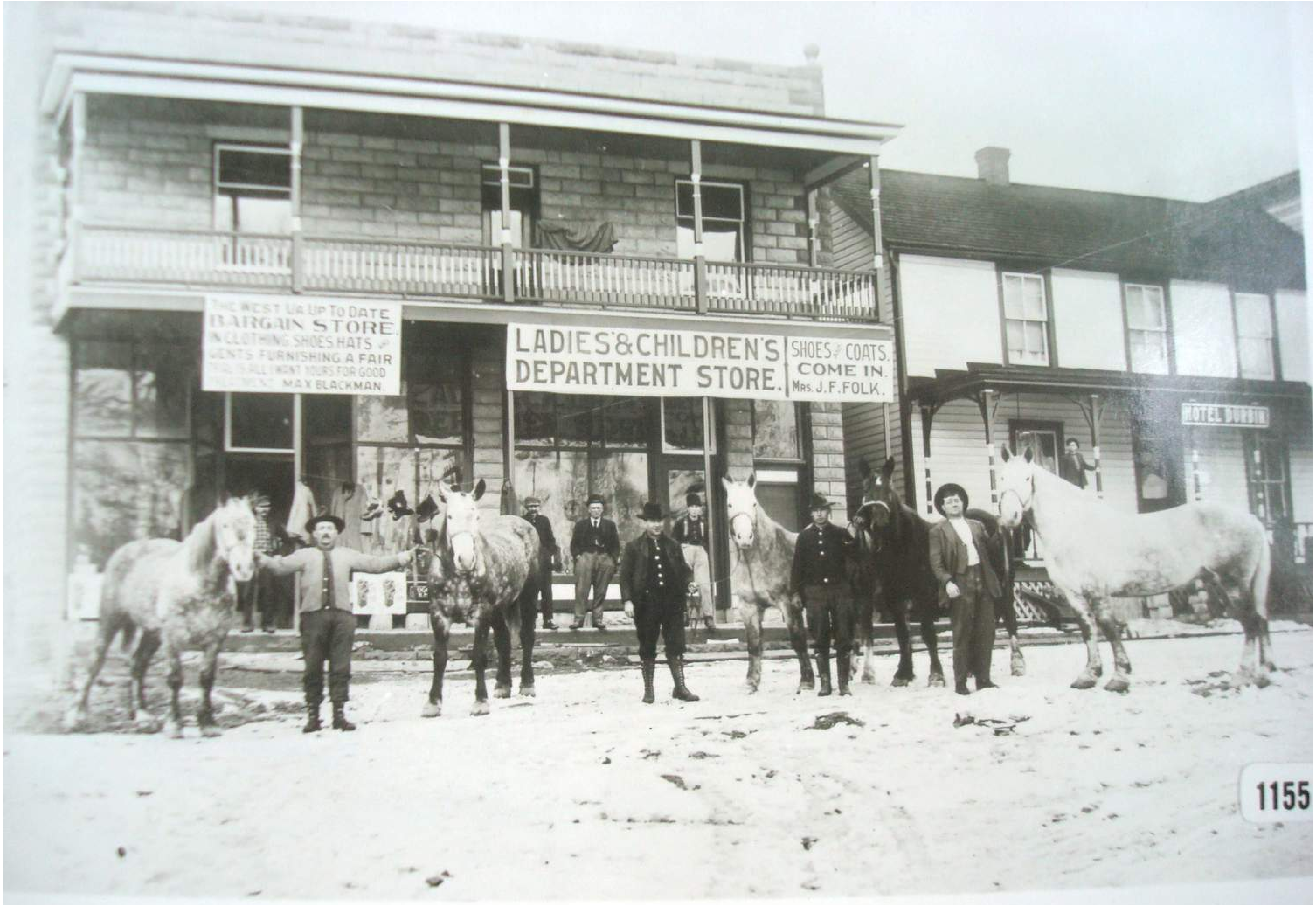
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Store and hotel buildings, Main stre
Durbin

3136-DSC01512.JPG


THE WEST VA UP TO DATE
BARGAIN STORE
IN CLOTHING SHOES HATS &
GENTS FURNISHING A FAIR
TRIAL IS ALL I WANT YOURS FOR GOOD
TREATMENT MAX BLACKMAN
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE.
SHOES & COATS.
COME IN.
MRS. J. F. FOLK.
HOTEL DURBIN

1155

No. : 1407 Source : Lester Burner

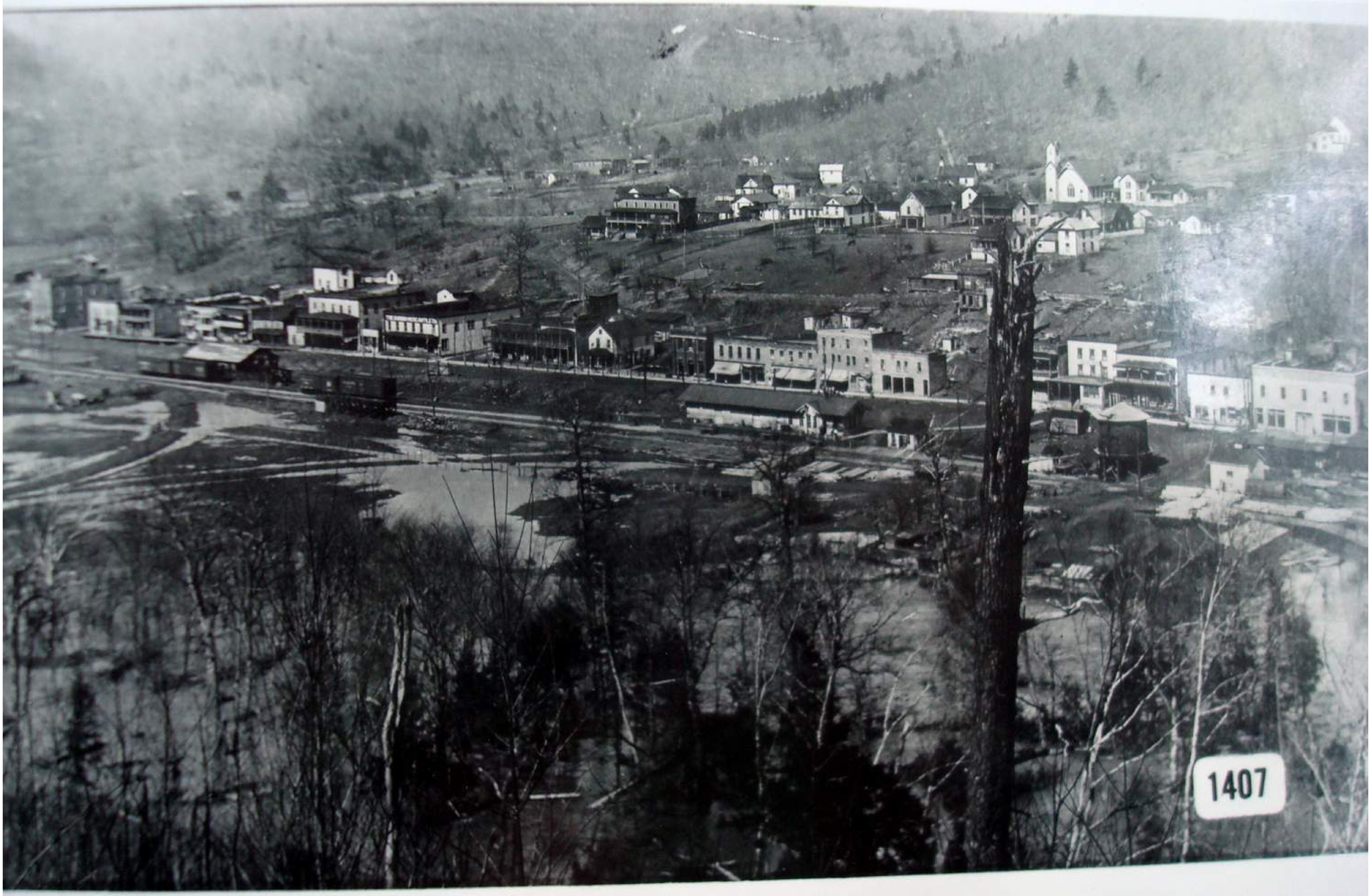
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

View of Durbin taken from the south


1407

No. : 1536

Source : Mrs Fred Bell
Buena Vista
Virginia

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (Pos

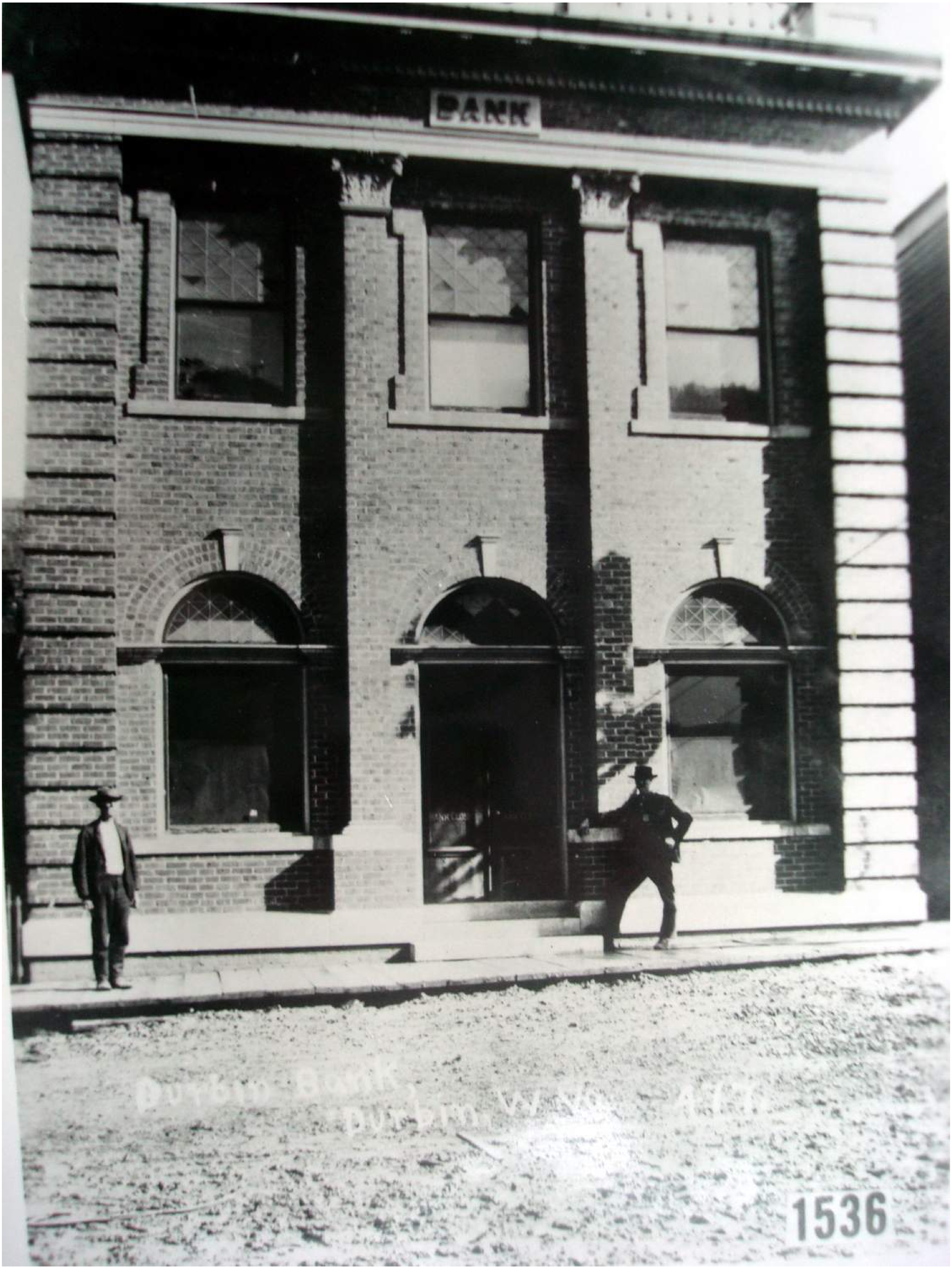
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : Postmark 5/23/10

Subject :

Durbin Bank building

3140-DSC01516.JPG


BANK
Durbin Bank,
Durbin, W. Va.
1536

3141-DSC01517.JPG

No. : 1537

Source : Mrs Fred Bell
Buena Vista
Virginia

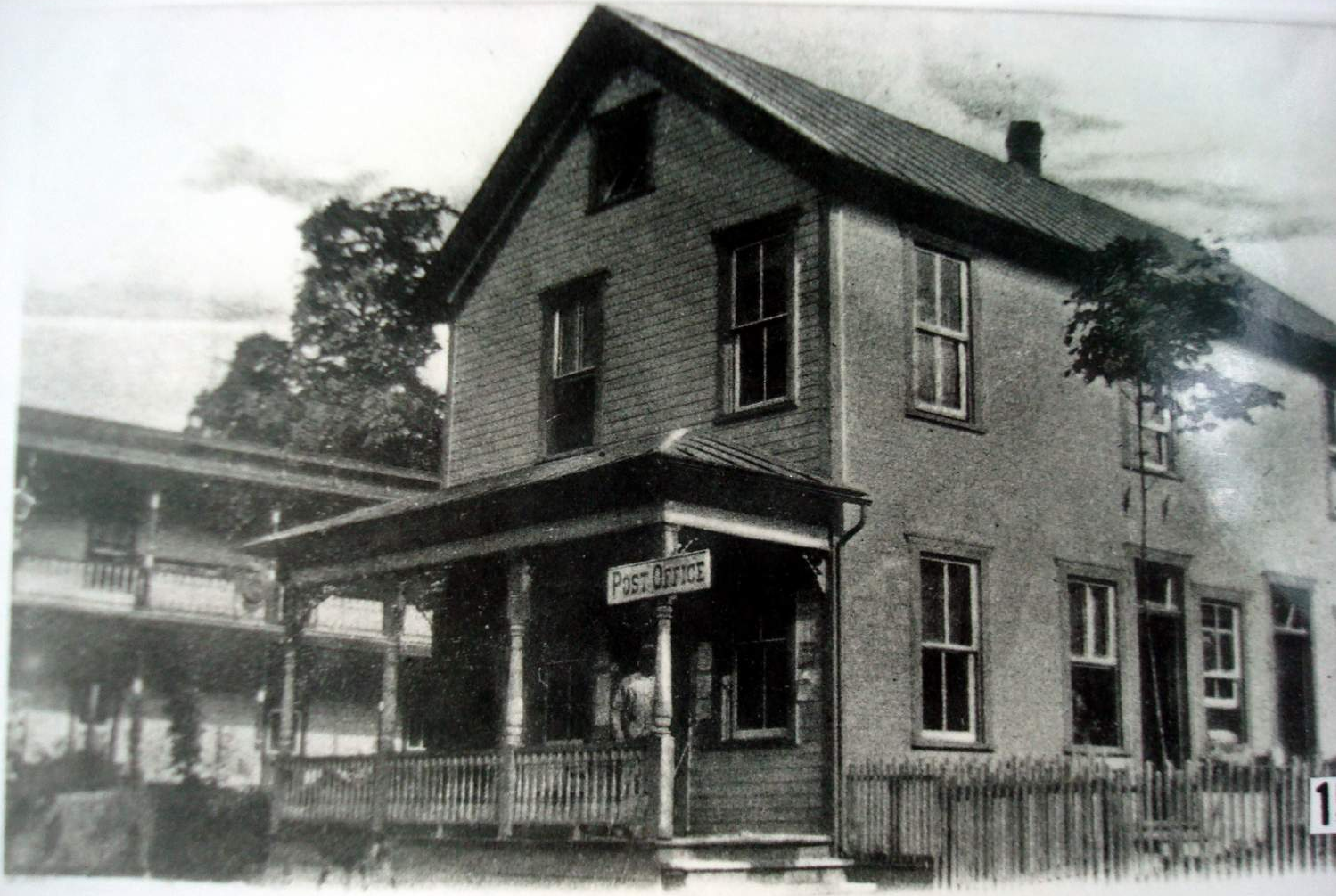
Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (Postcard)

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : Postmark 4/1/07

Subject :

Durbin post office


POST OFFICE

Post Office Durbin, W. Va.

No. : 1538

Source : Mrs Fred Bell
Buena Vista
Virginia

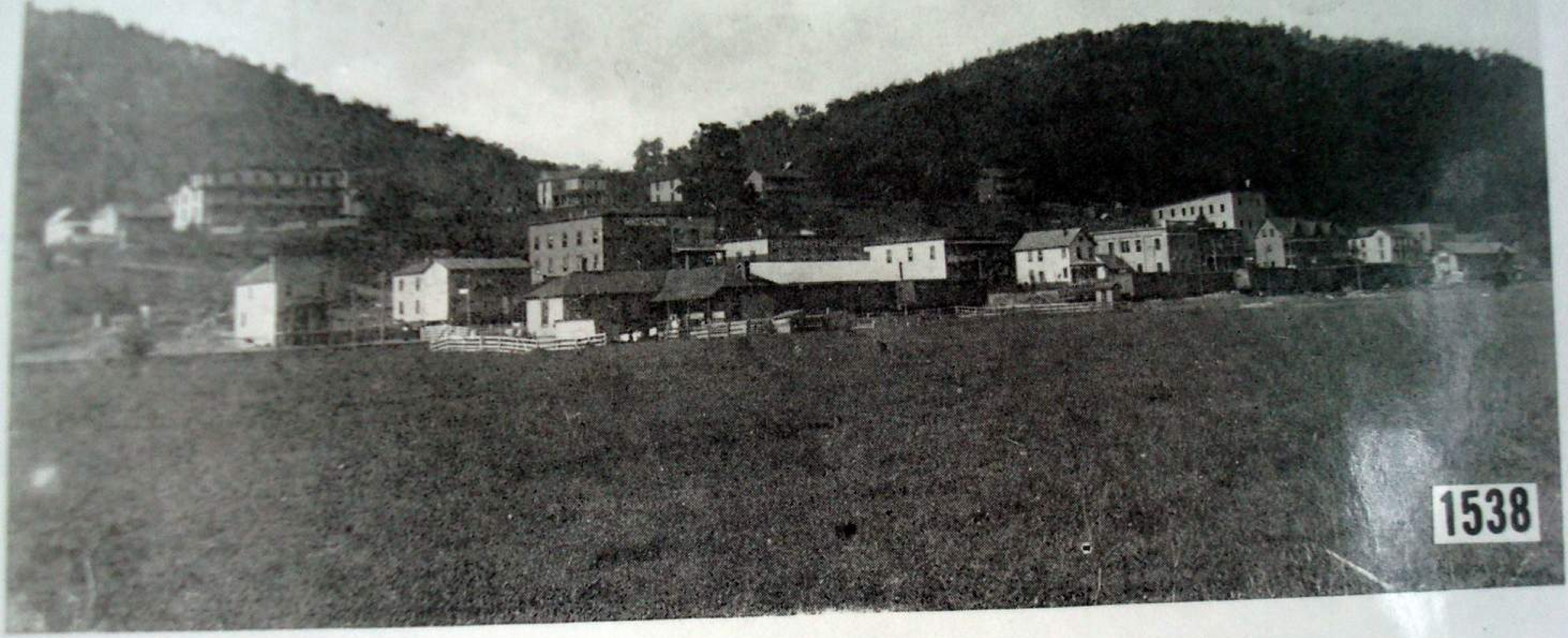
Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (Postc

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

View of Durbin business section



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF DURBIN, W. VA.

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

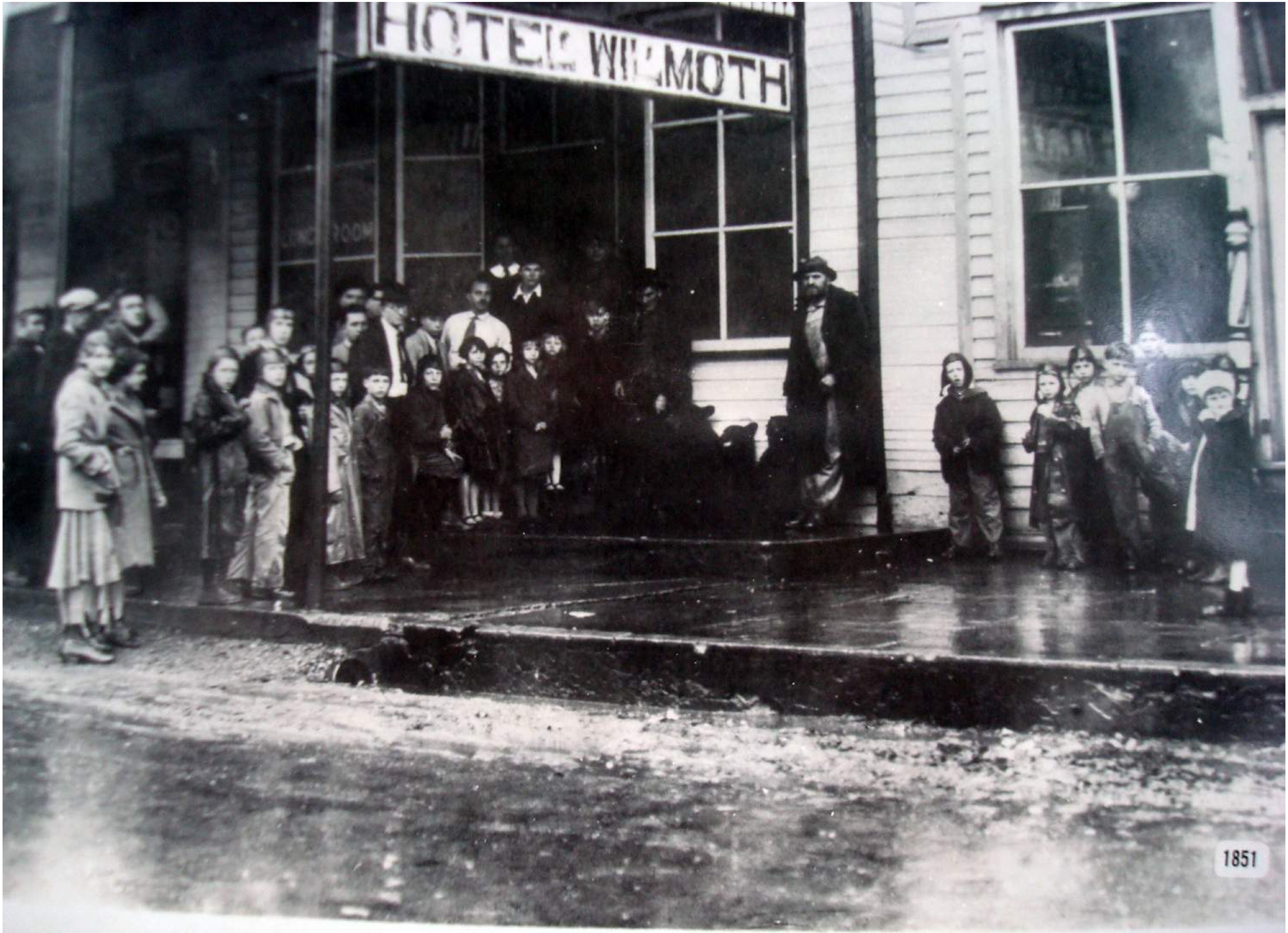
Print located in : [✓ albums] & [✓ file]

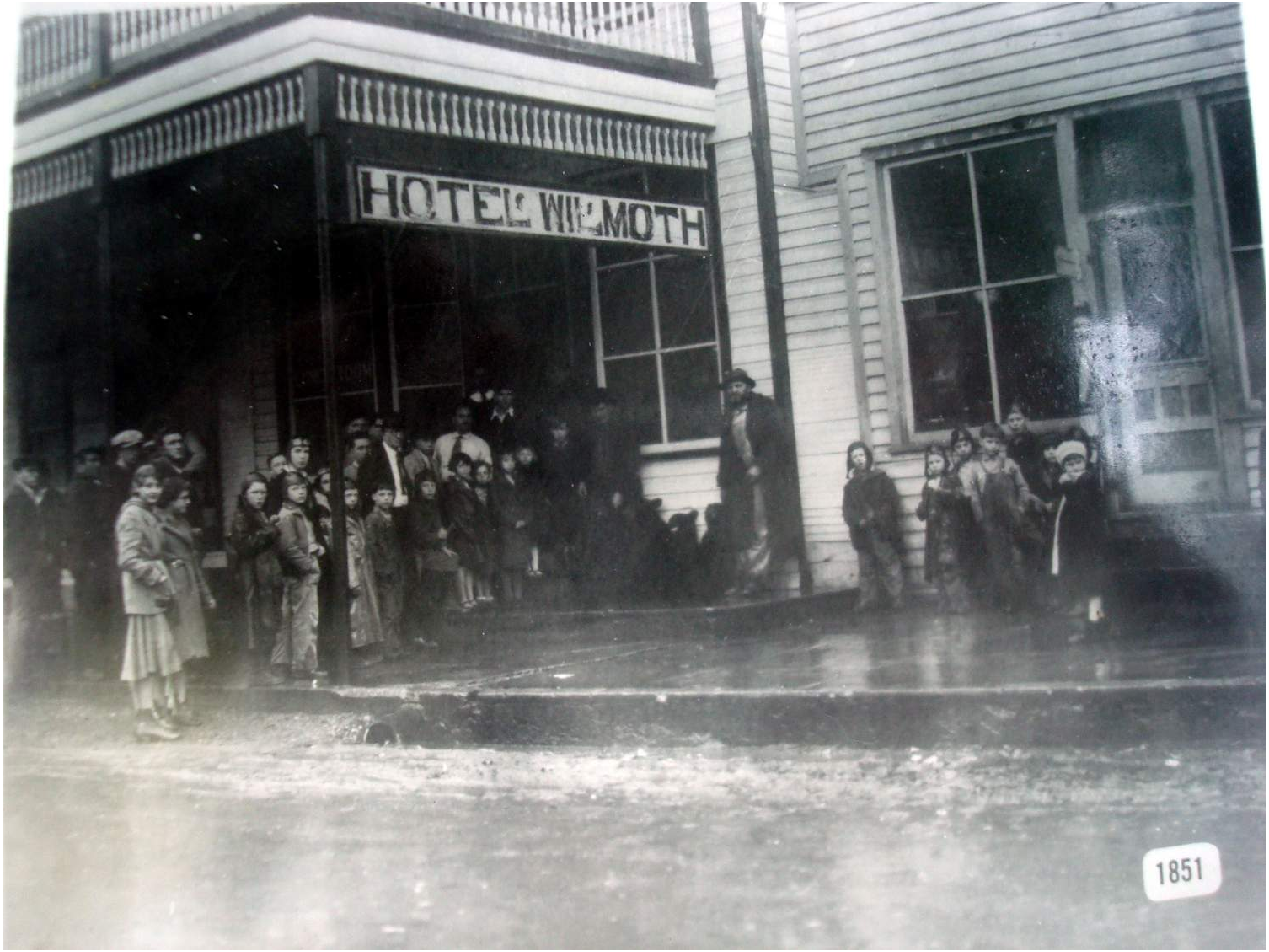
Date : Early 1930's

Subject :

Hotel Wilmoth, Main Street, Durbin

3146-DSC01522.JPG


HOTEL WILMOTH
LUNCH ROOM
1851


HOTEL WILMOTH
1851

No. : 1979 Source : Stanley Loudermilk

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

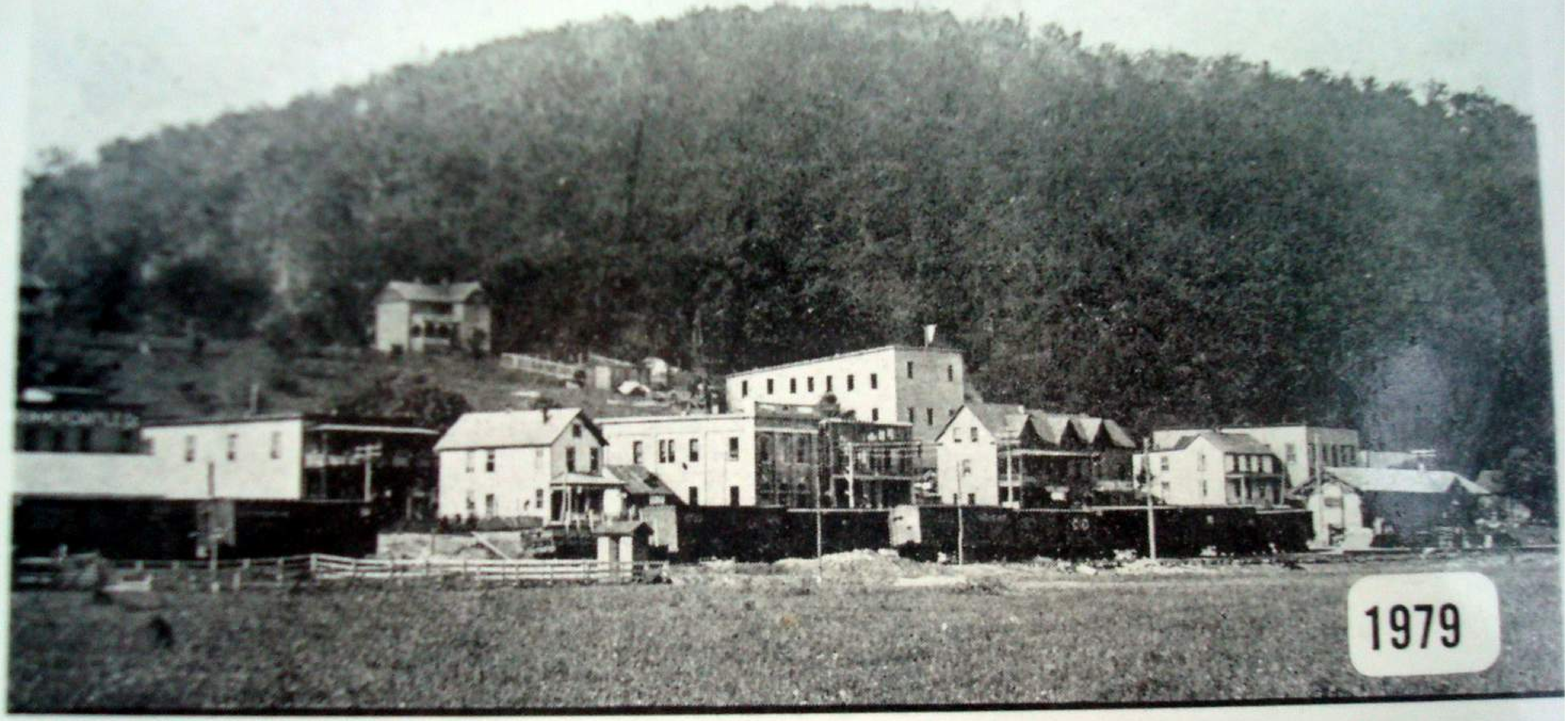
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

View of the Durbin business area

taken from the south



DURBIN, W. VA.

Etta.

No. : 2311 **Source :** Mrs Nellie Guy

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

View of Durbin

No.: 2357 Source: Mrs M. A. (Ernestine Hall) Keller

Original in the possession of: [✓ source] Society

Print located in: albums file

Date: 1924

Subject: Cradle Roll - Durbin Methodist Episcopal Church

Back Row, L-R: Gertie Kincaid & Edwin; Virgie Whitmire & baby; Hazel Simmons & Catherine; Ethel Vandevender & Viola; Myrtle Ashford & son; Ernestine Keller & Moreau; Katherine Slavin & Nellie; Peachy Banton

(Ernestine Hall)

with Mabel, Violet, & Jack; Flora Cummings & baby; Myra Snyder & child; Minnie Gum & child;

Front Row, L-R: Beatrice Shifflet; Mrs Sampson & children, Della Burner, Dayton & Nellie; Paul Arbogast, Ethel Roder & two children; Evelyn Lee Slavin behind Emma Arbogast; two Cummings children; Rachel Butterbaugh & George Jr; Mrs A. A. Dodd & son; Mona Wimer & Dorothy; Margaret Yarnell & child

No. : 2359

Source : Mrs M. A. Keller
(Ernestine Hall)

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject : C&O Section House, Durbin

Birthday party for Ethel Liveray

L-R: Eula Sizemore, Lucretia White, Ethel Liveray, Wanda Sizemore, Houston White,

2 file cards

Robert Eades, Mrs Alex Hardbarger (wife of the section foreman), Gladys Sizemore, Mrs Frank Wilson & Ronald, Ernestine Hall, Ina Bird, Mrs C.K. Livesay, Mrs Chris Beard & Wilma, J E Hall, Jr, ~~Emma~~ ~~Kisner~~ Dolly Payne Hiner, Marie Kisner, Delma Watts, ~~Dolly~~ ~~Hiner~~ Margaret Wilson, Harry Livesay

---

On steps, L-R Clinton Wilson, Irma Kisner, ~~Watson~~ ?,
~~Reeves~~ Virginia Hiner

EDRAY

No. : 1806 Source : Callis K. Hoover

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (postcard)

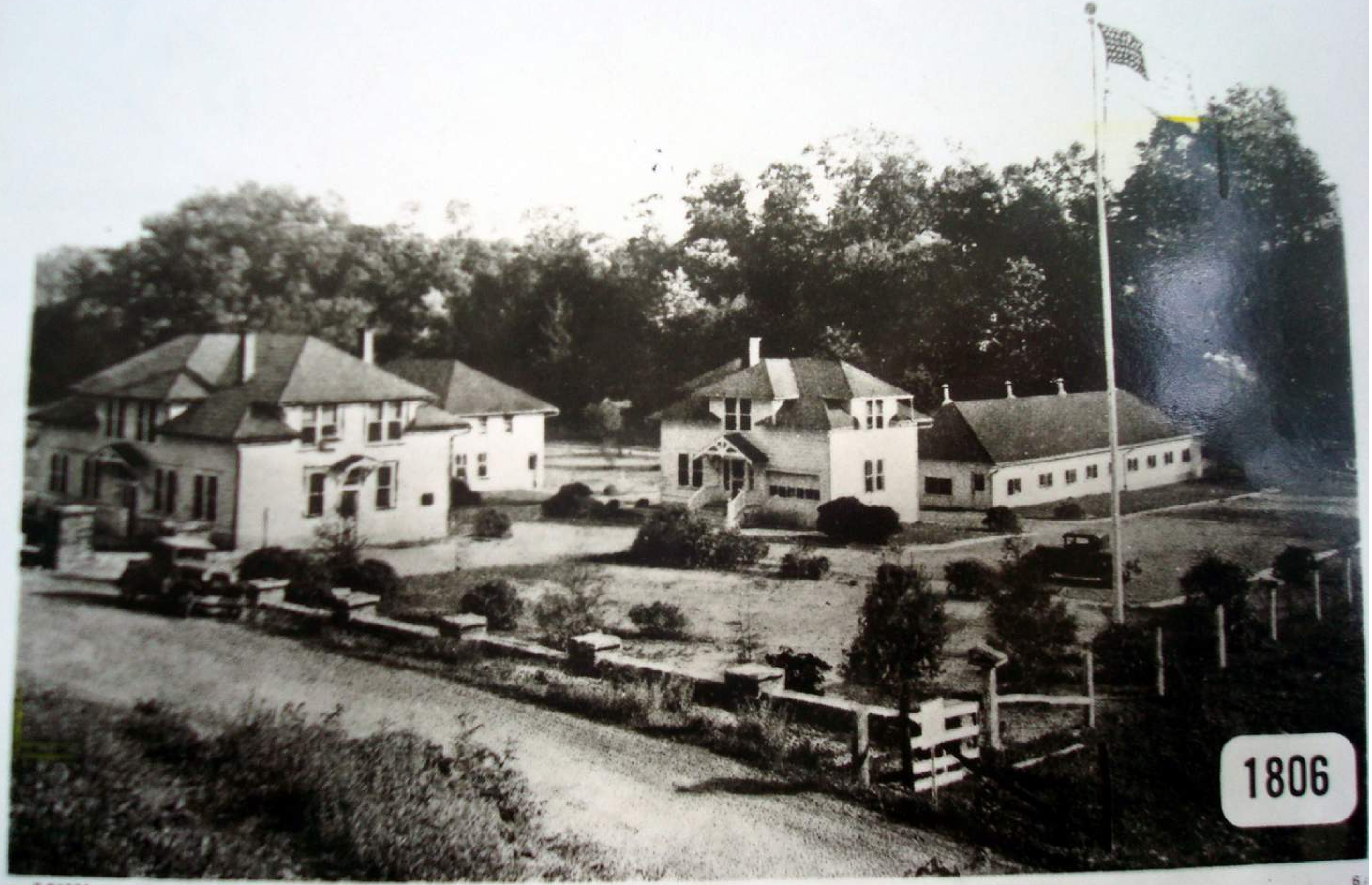
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Edray Fish Hatchery

State Fish Hatchery, near Marlinton, W. Va., Elevation 2,257 F



Million Trout Hatched and Reared Annually

No. : 2003

Source : Miss Loretta Moore

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (postcard)

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

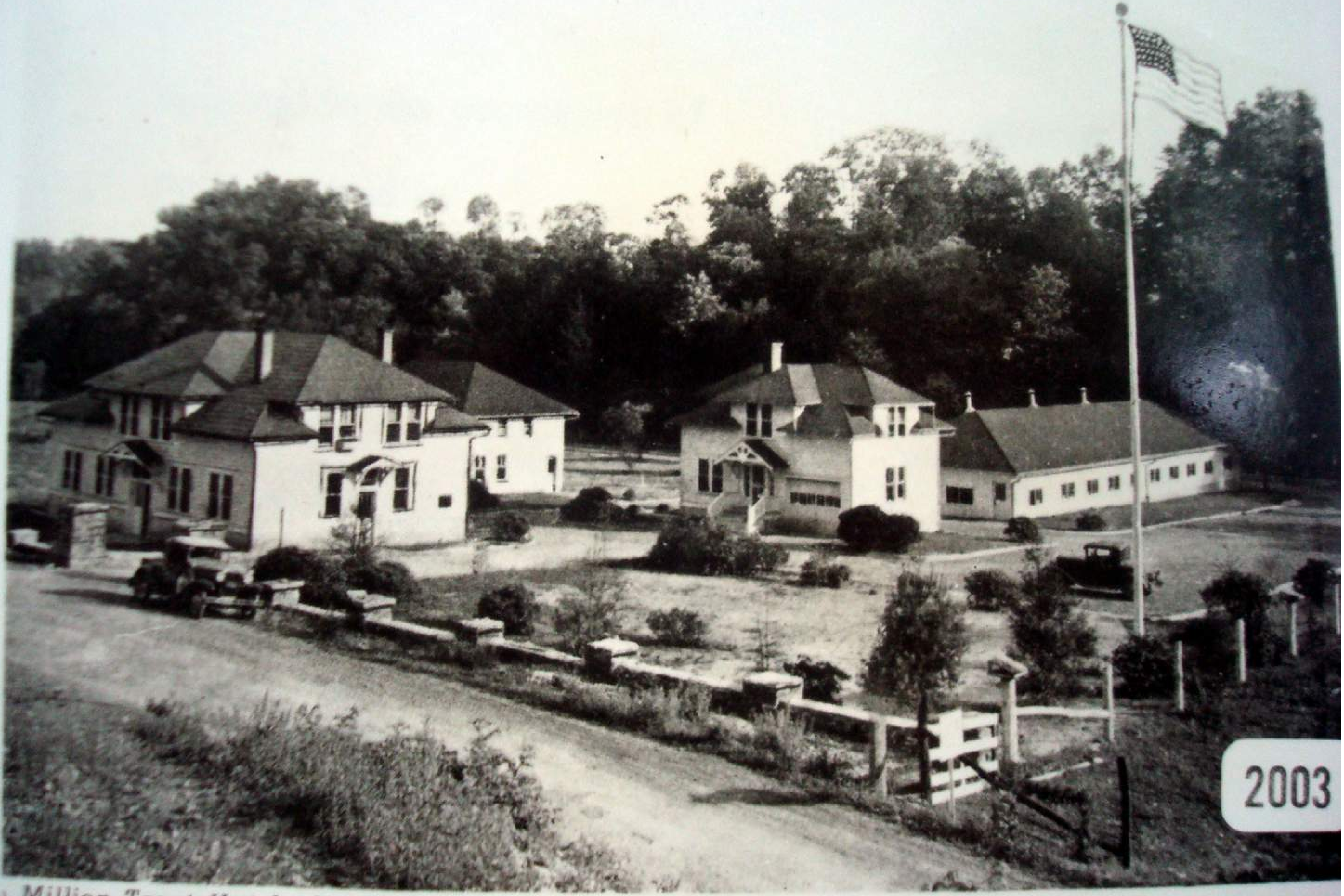
Date : 1930's

Subject :

Edray Fish Hatchery

3159-DSC01535.JPG

State Fish Hatchery, near Marlinton, W. Va., Elevation 2,257



Million Trout Hatched and Reared Annually

No. : 2649 Source :

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Edray Trout Hatchery

FAMILIES, FARMS, & RESIDENCES
(residences not in towns)

No. : 1645 Source : Norman Alderman

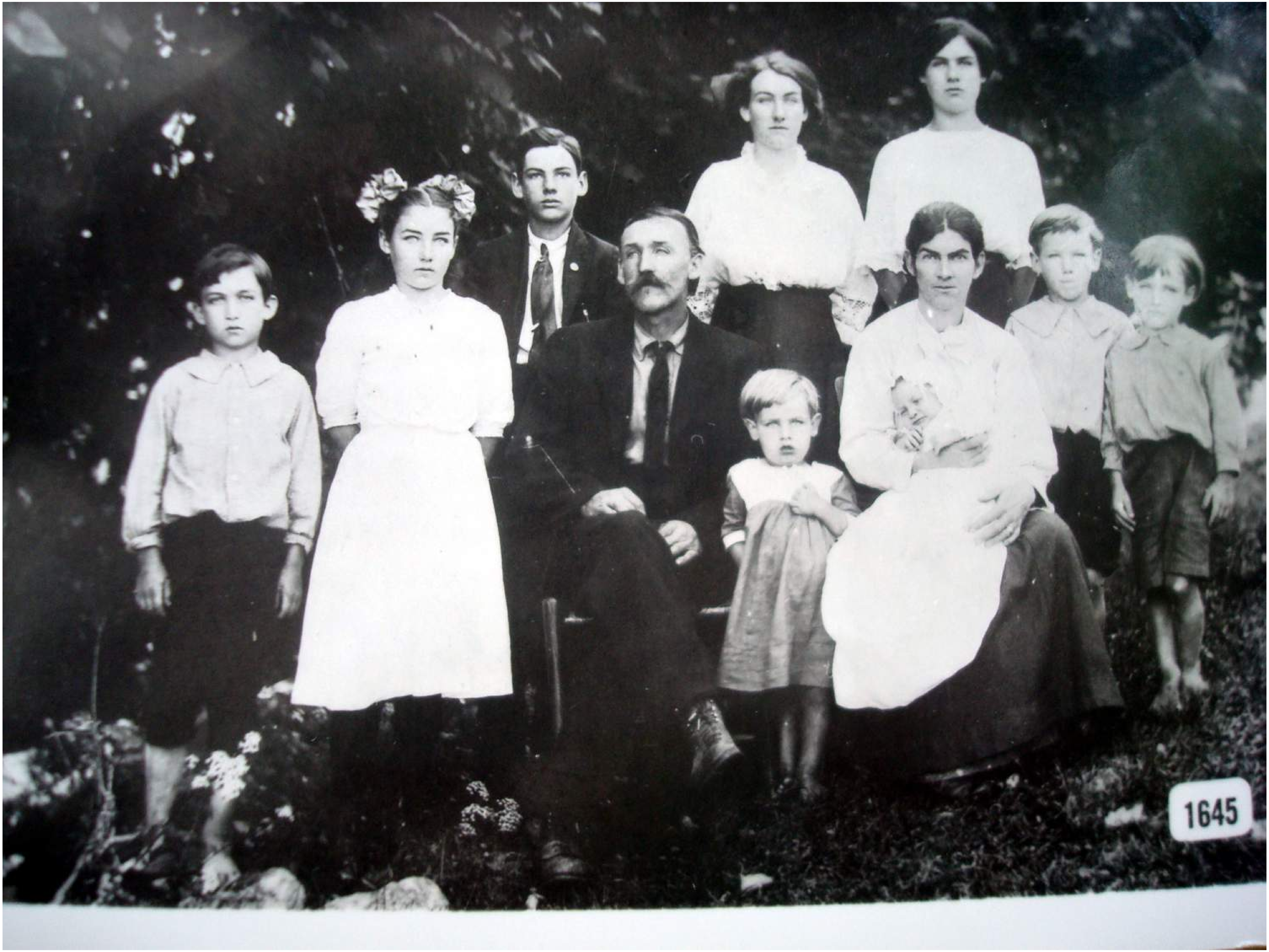
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject : George Alderman family

Left-right: Teddy, Eula, Clive, George Alderman, Ruby, Neil (front), Edith Mrs Nevada Kellison Alderman, Norman, Lawrence, Ulric


1645

No. : 1646 Source : Norman Alderman

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

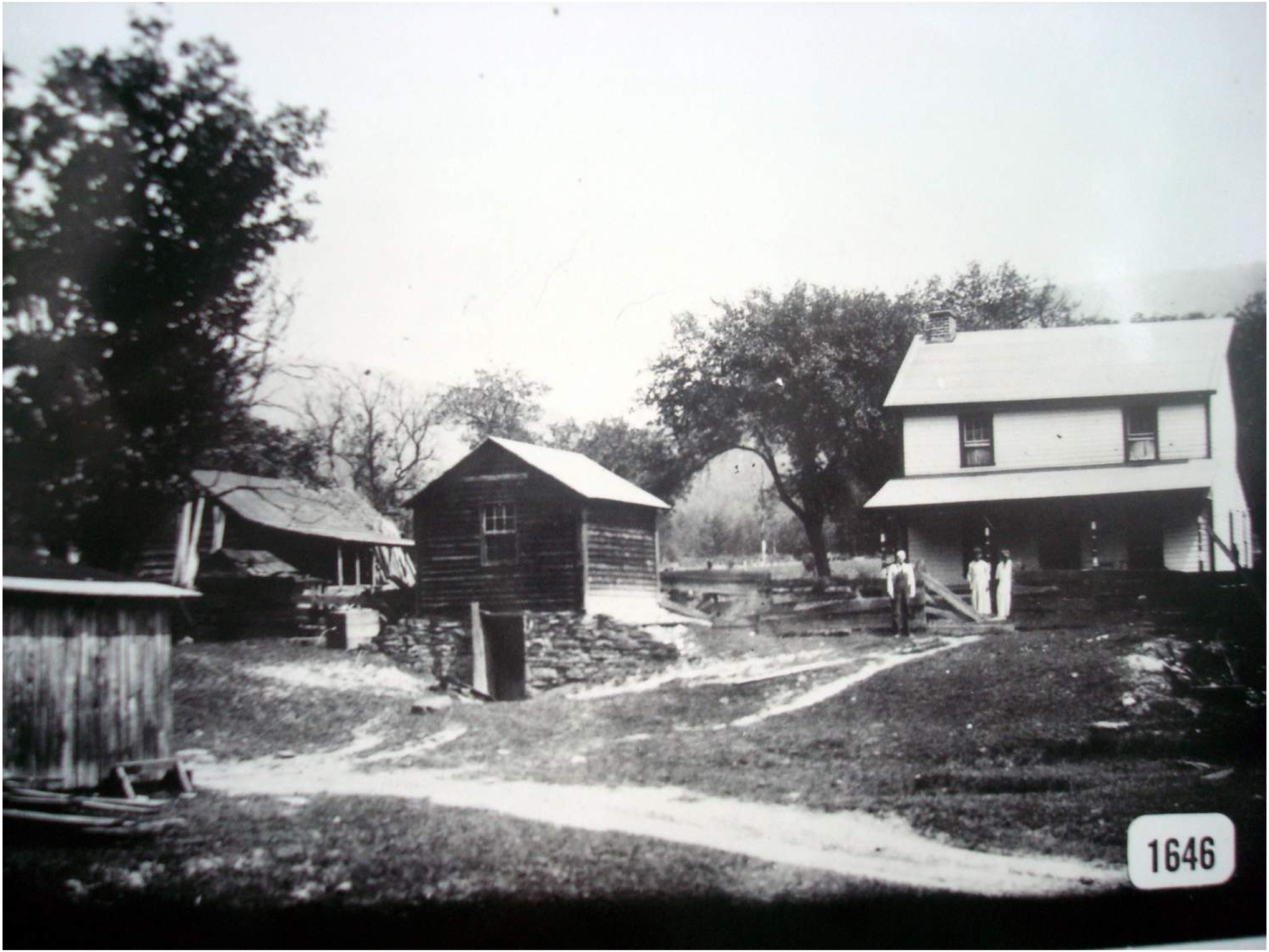
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Alderman homeplace on Beaver C

3165-DSC01541.JPG



Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : c. 1927

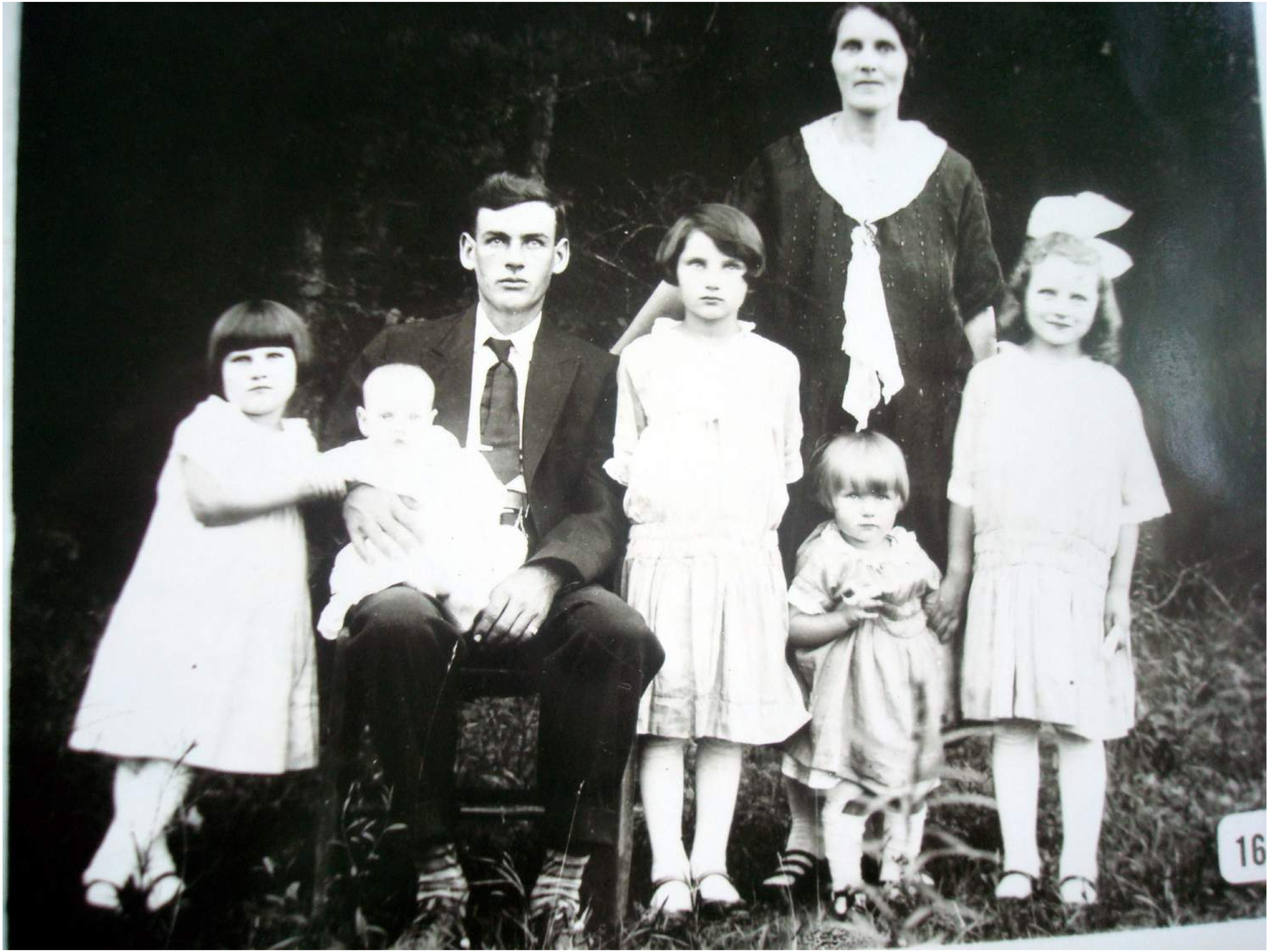
Subject :

Clive Alderman Family

Children, left-right: Blanche, Edit

Grace, Faye, Ueda

3167-DSC01543.JPG



No. : 644 Source : Mrs William Powell

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

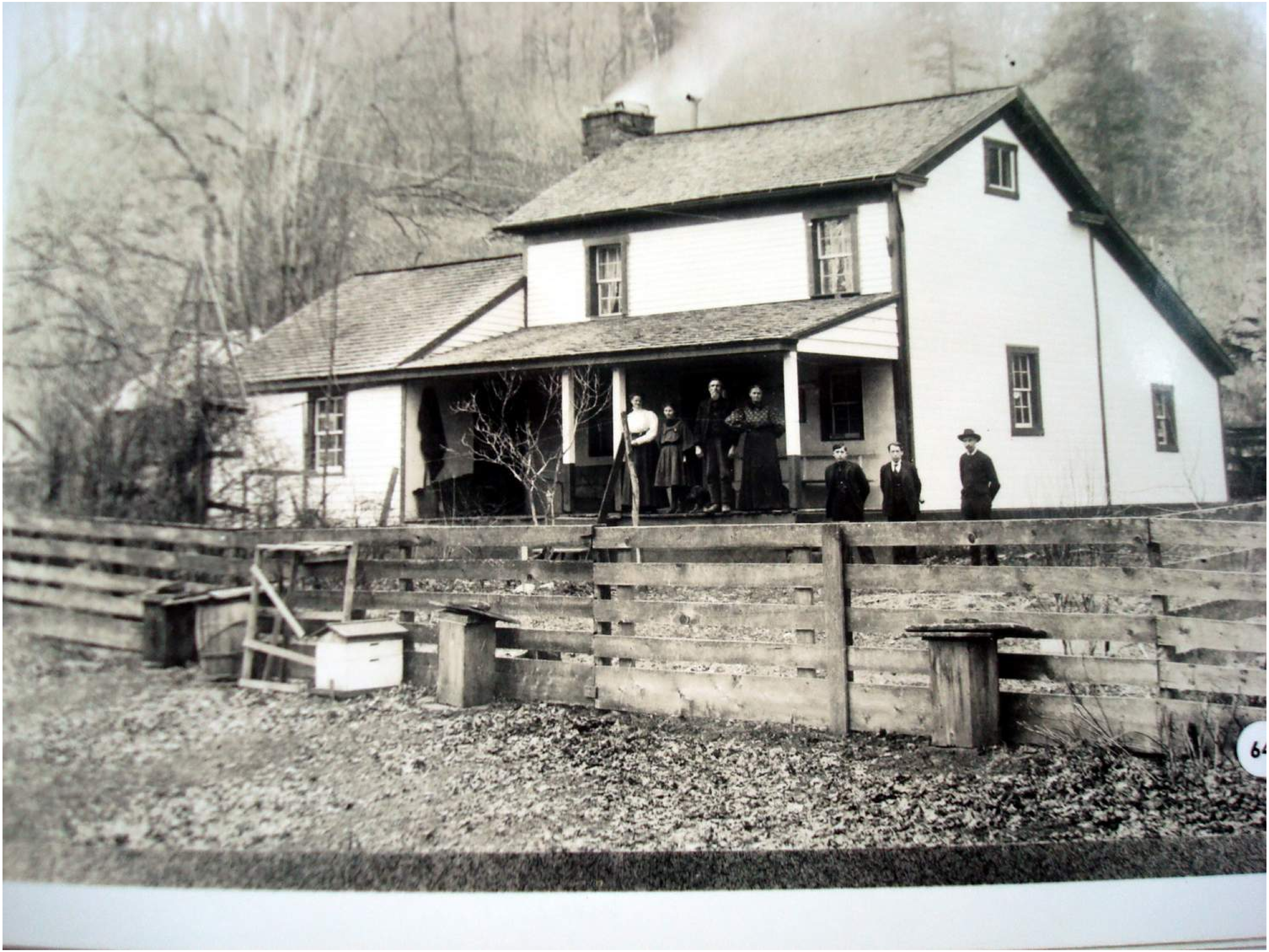
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject : A. M. V. Arbogast home, Dunlevie

On porch, left-right, Vera May Ledbetter, Wilma Beard, Adam Martin Van Buren Arbogast, Eliza Ann Yeager Arbogast.

3169-DSC01545.JPG



No. : 758

Source : Mrs Adolphus (Nola) Shears

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

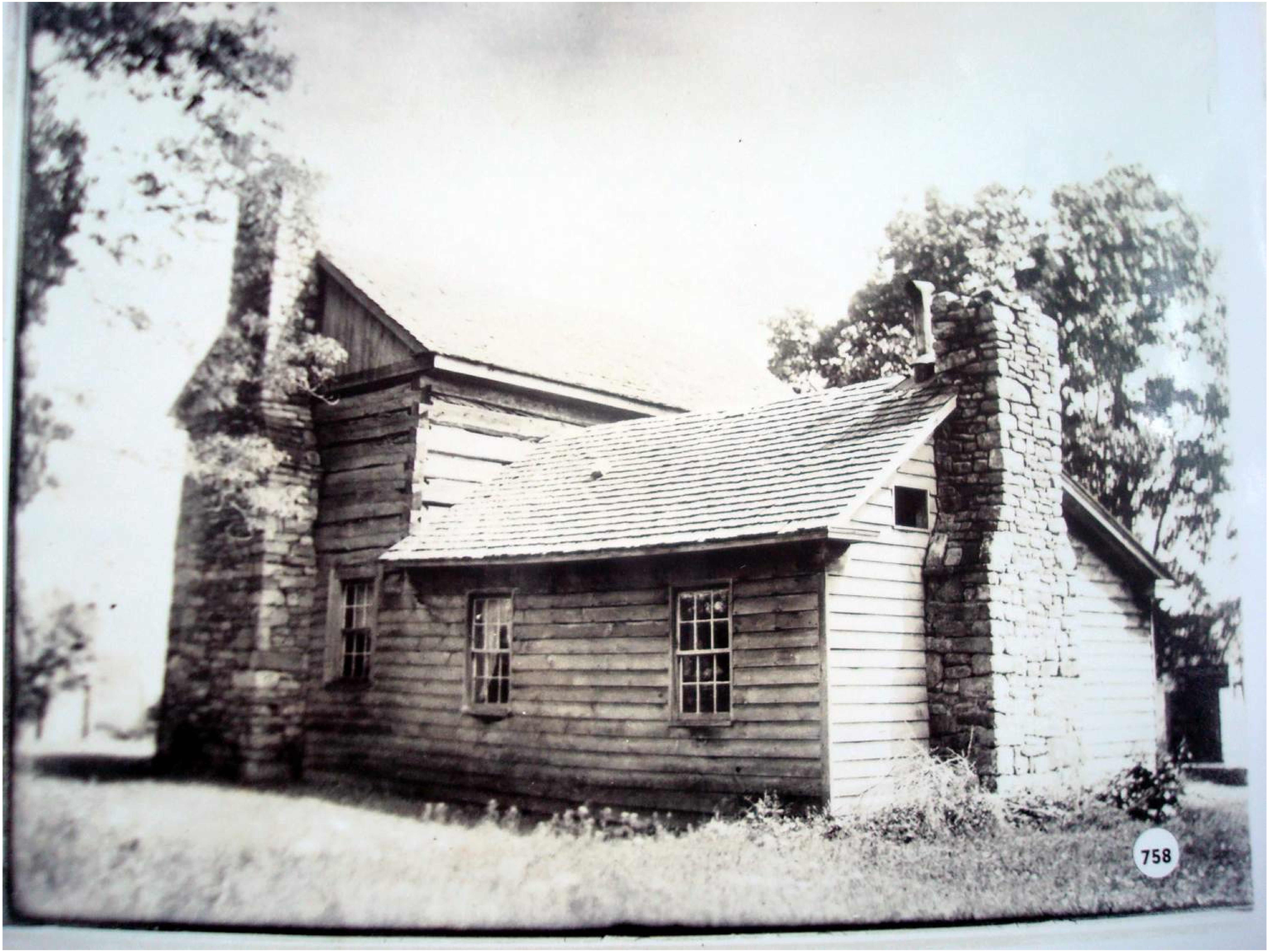
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Adam Arbogast home

3171-DSC01547.JPG



Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

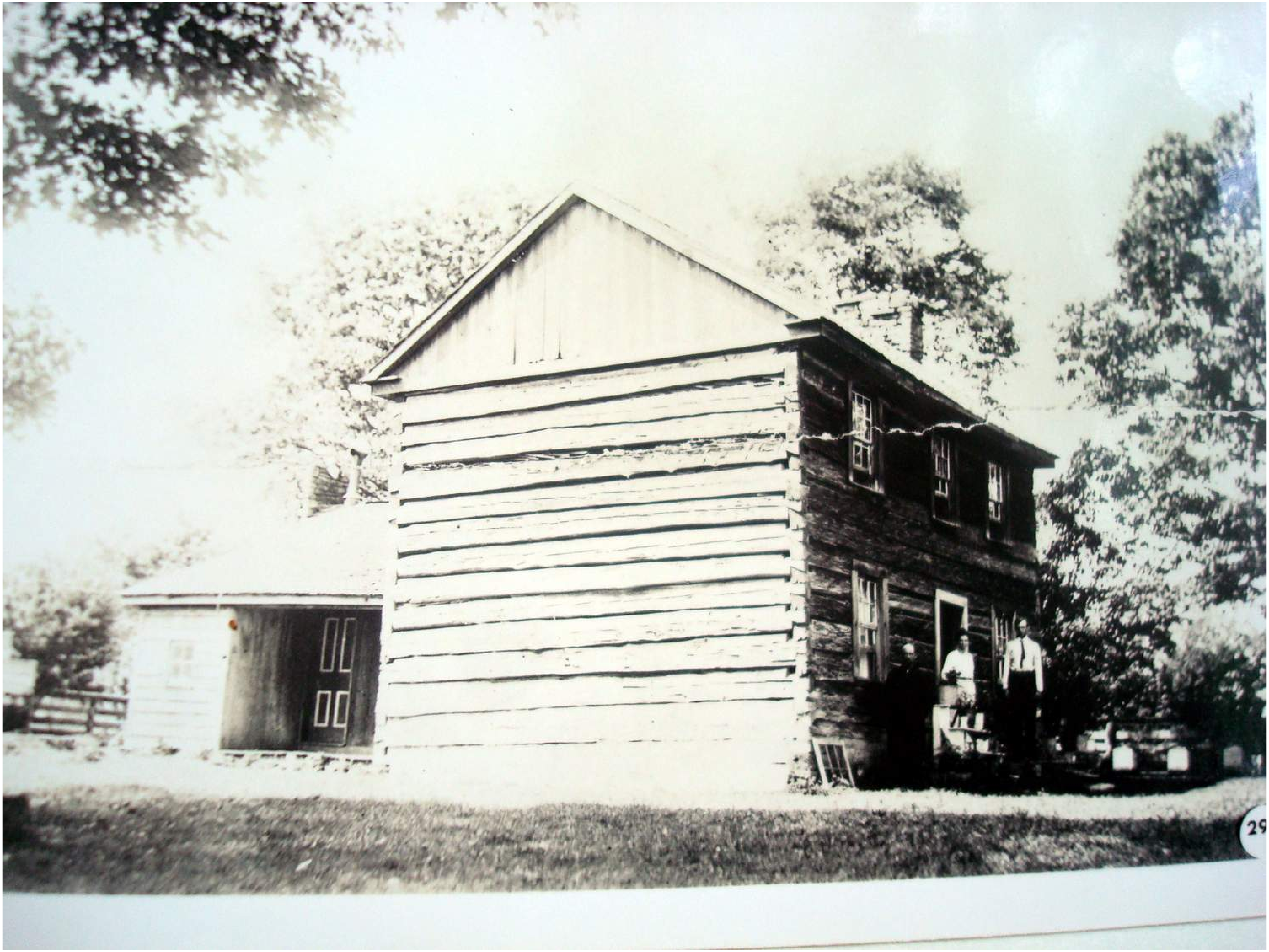
Date :

Subject :

Home of Mr & Mrs. Chris Arbogas
Arbovale

Mr & Mrs Arbogast & son Glen
in picture

3173-DSC01549.JPG



No. : 463 Source : Virginia Irv

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

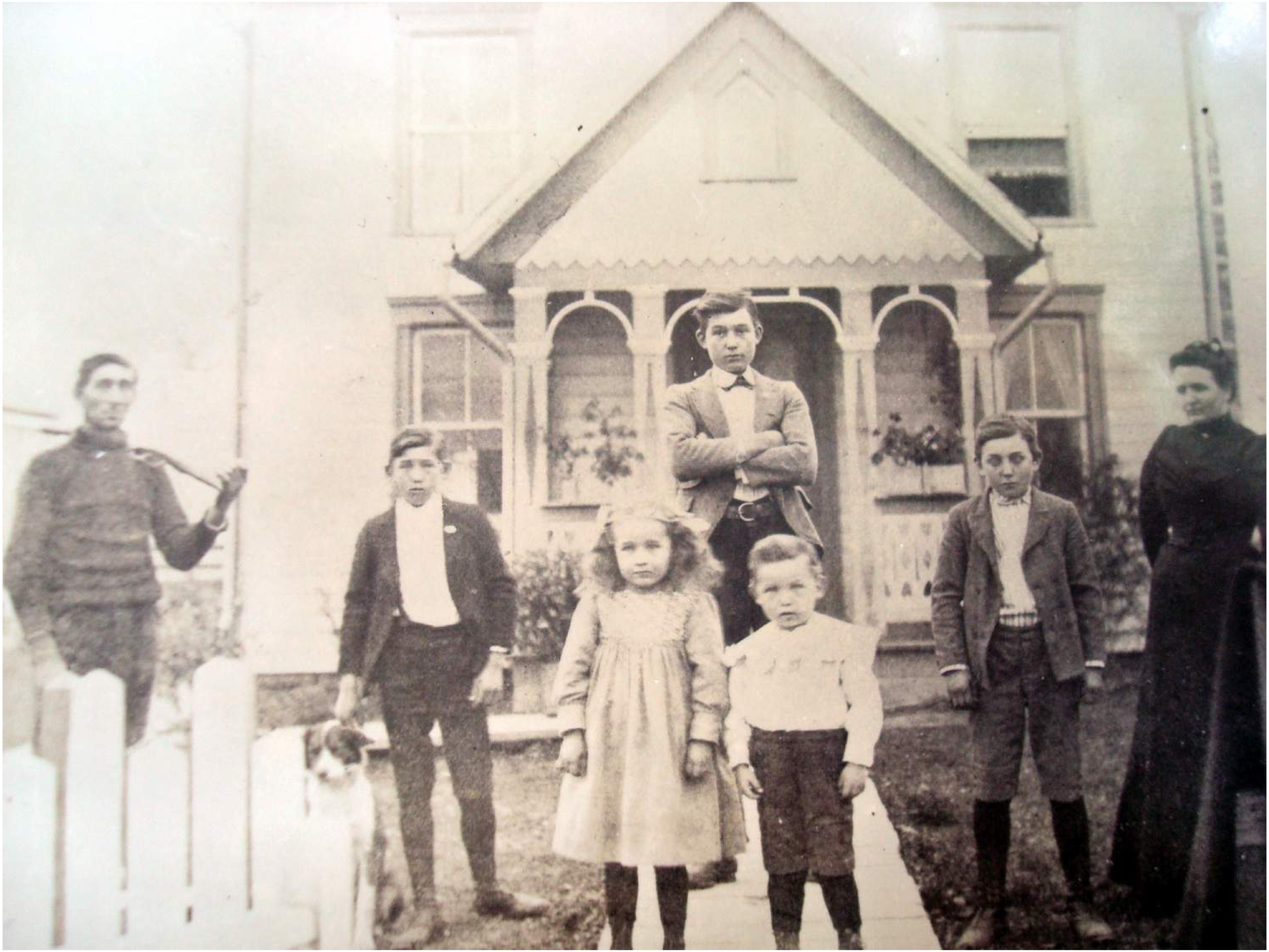
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

W. W. Arbogast Family and h

3175-DSC01551.JPG



No. : 709 Source : Edgar Arbogast

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

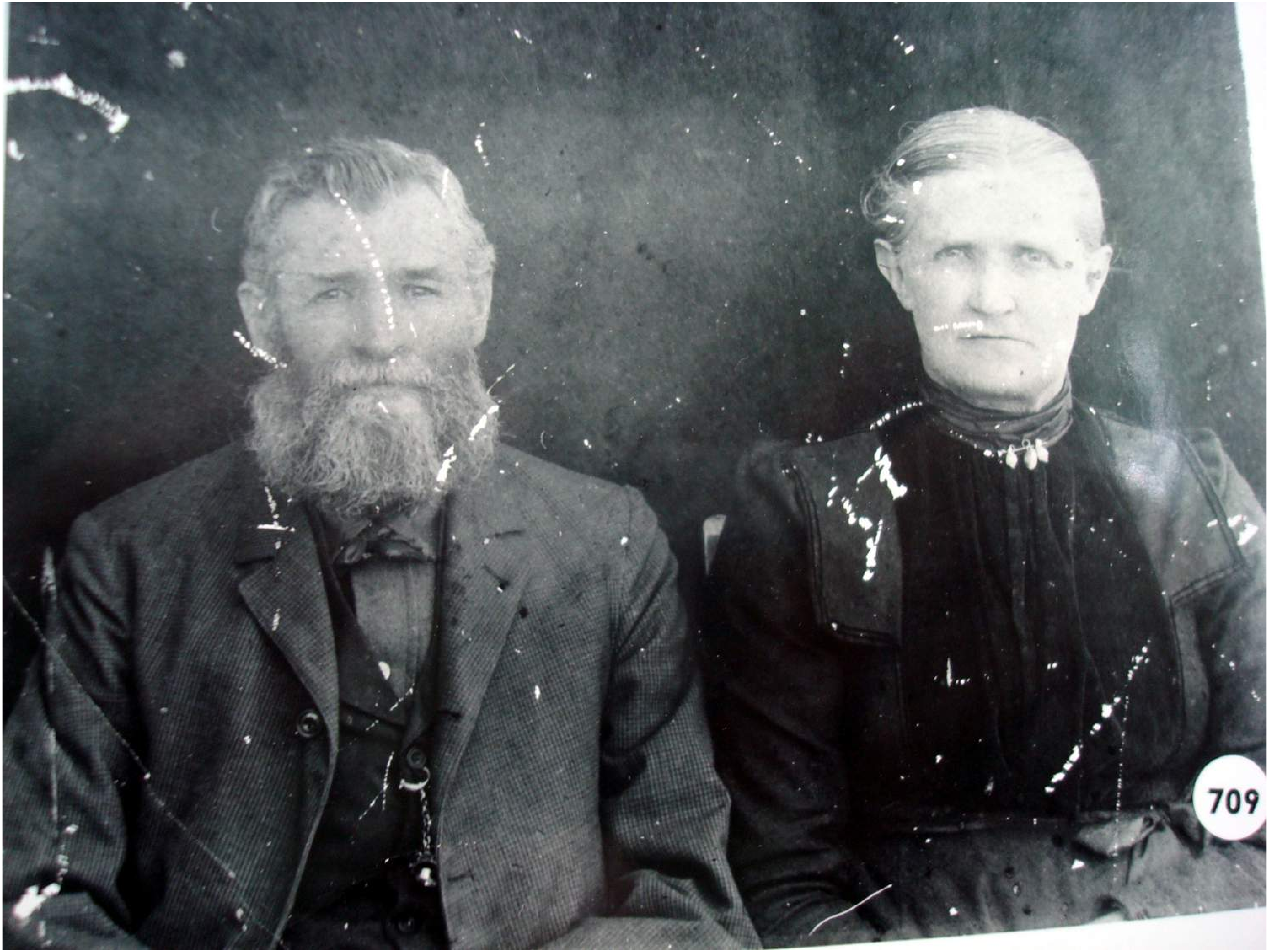
Date :

Subject :

Brown & Fanny Arbogast

He was a veteran of the Union Army

3177-DSC01553.JPG



No. : 720 Source : Edgar Arbogast

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Will Arbogast home & Family at Thornwood

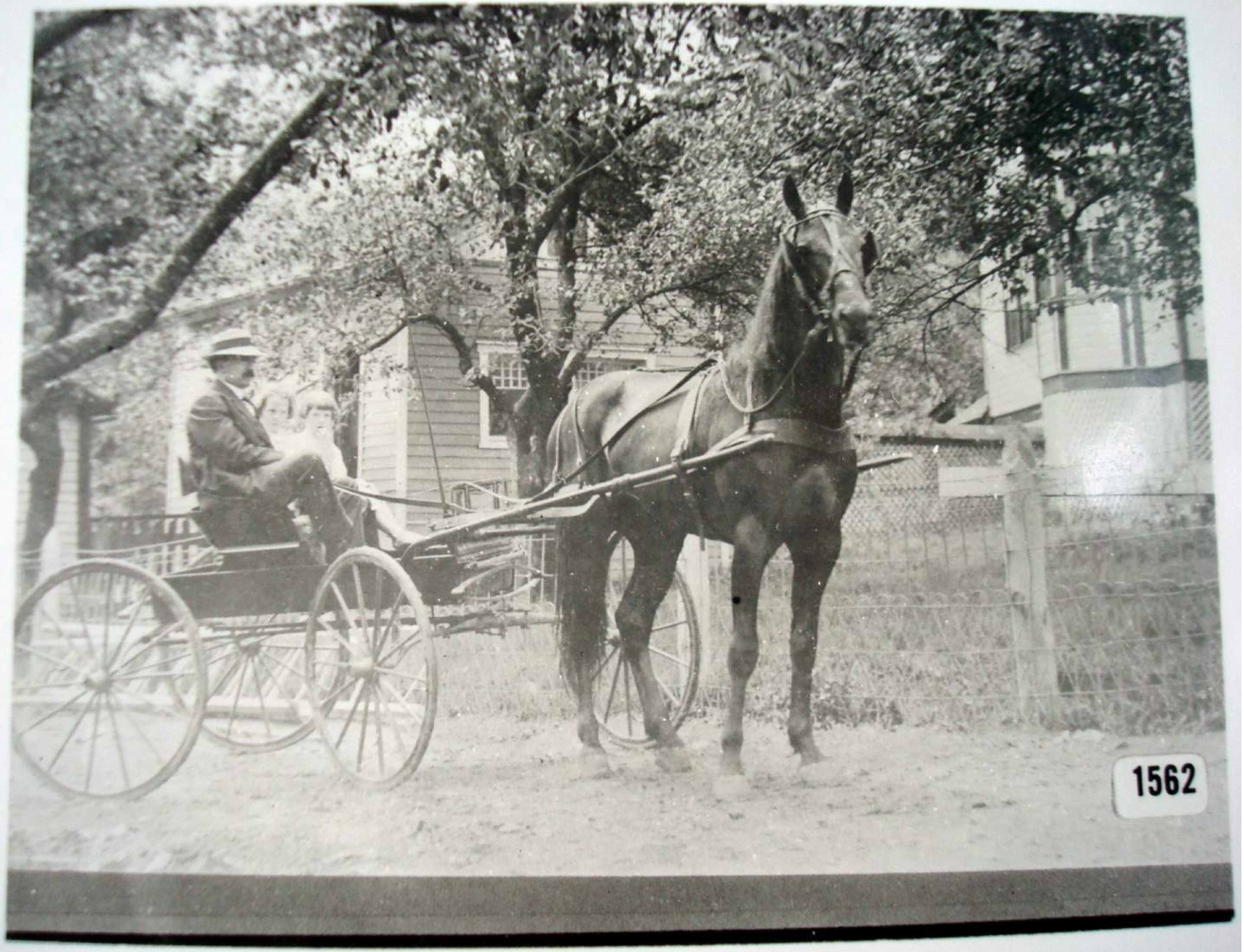
No. : 1562 Source : Mrs Katherine Groseclose

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject : Dr. Julian Arbuckle with daughter
Mary & Elizabeth
Cass
Horse named Janie



1562

No. : 604 Source : Mrs William Powell

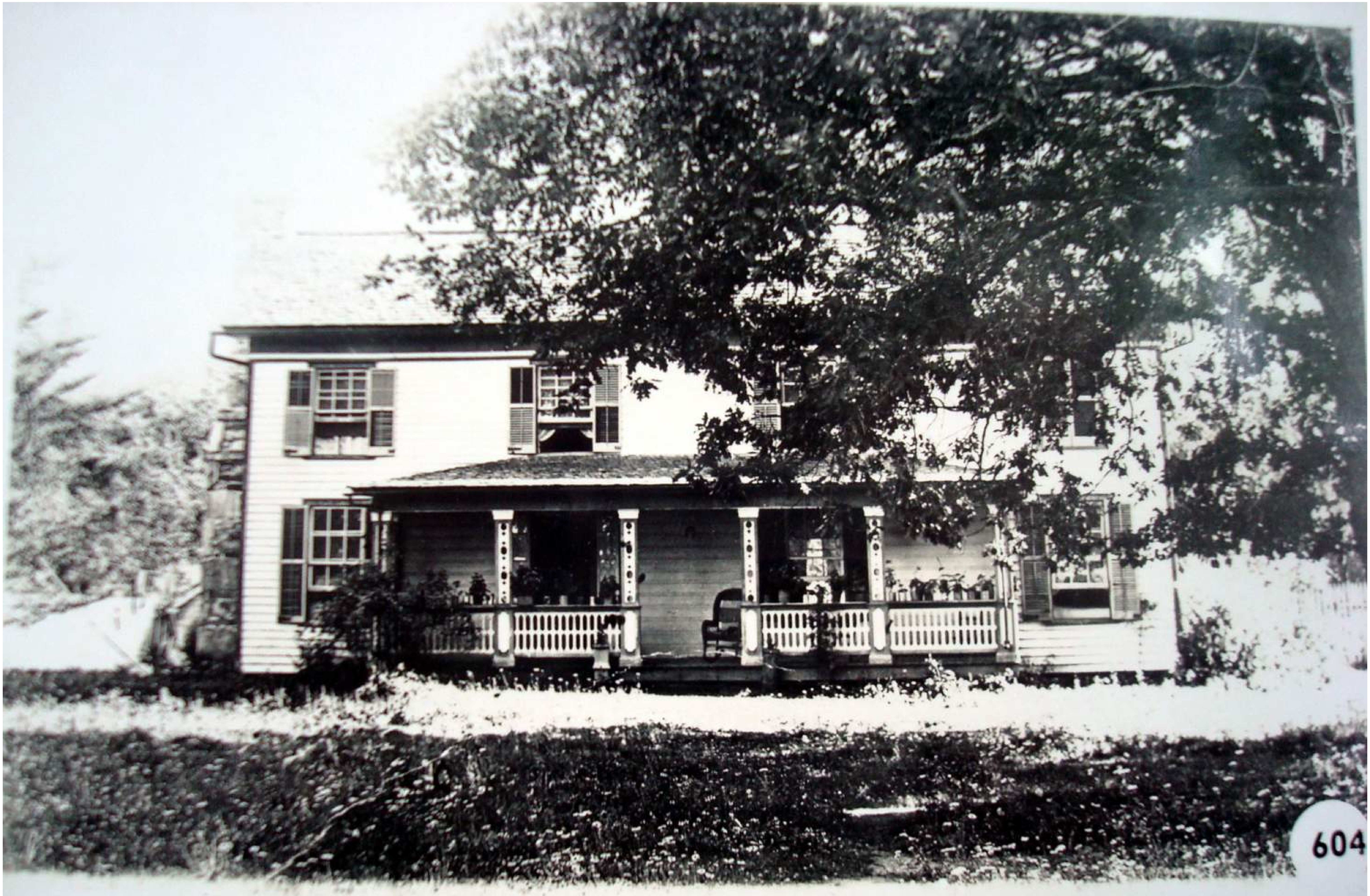
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Home of Dr Austin



604

No. : 236 Source : Joe McNeill

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

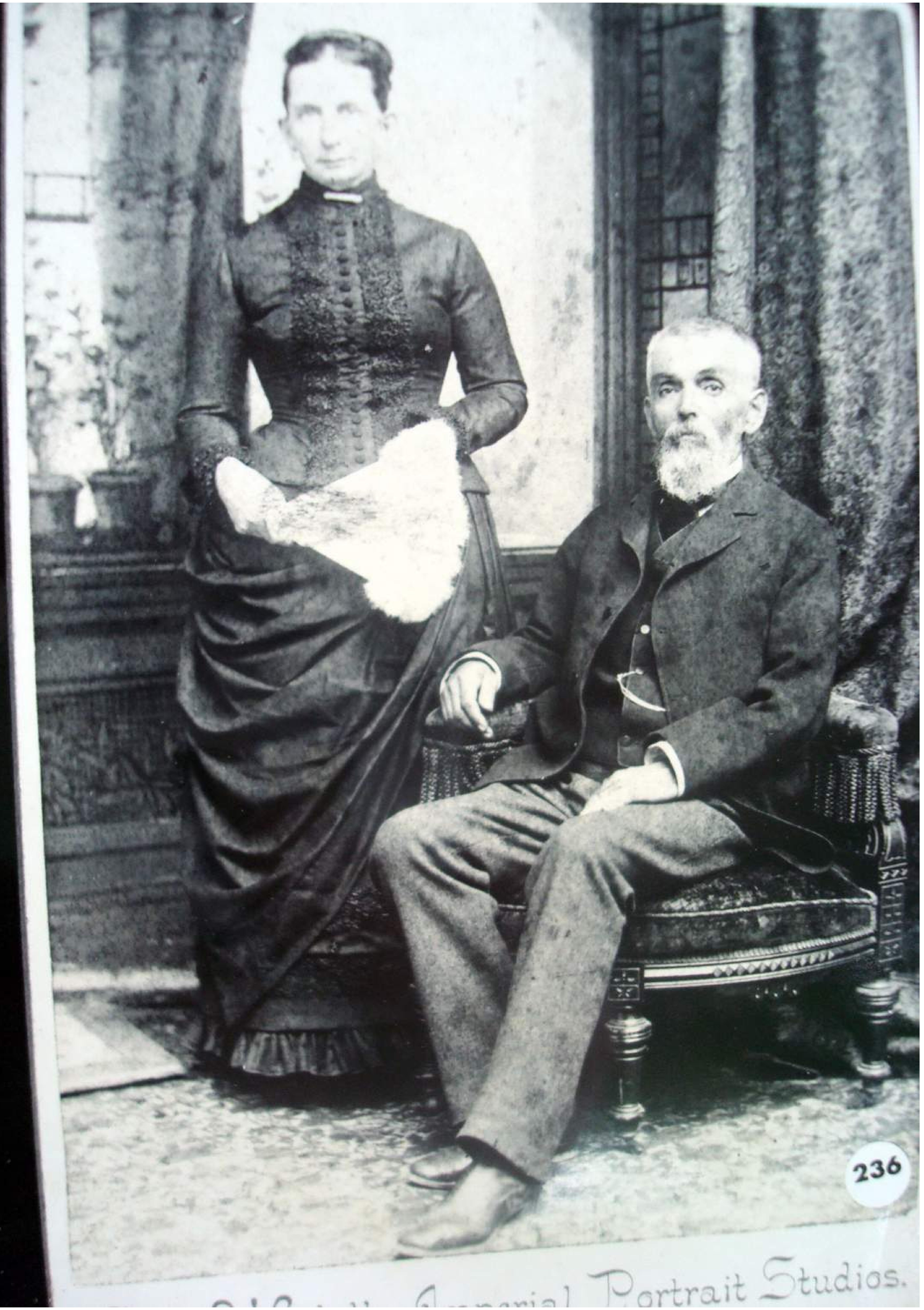
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Mr and Mrs Amos Barlow

3185-DSC01561.JPG


236
Imperial Portrait Studios.

No. : 2831

Source : William I Barlow

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject : Front Row, L-R: Asa Barlow, Henry Barlow (father of all Barlows in photo) Nancy (Mrs Henry) Barlow (Henry's secon wife and mother of some in photo), And riginal in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

rint located in : albums file

ate :

ubject :

L-R: Jim White, Ruth Barlow White (Mrs
Jim), John Barlow, Morella Smith Bar
(Mrs John) Ella Frances Silva Barlow (
Anderson), Anderson Barlow, Darius Barl

3188-DSC01564.JPG

No. :

No. : 707 Source : Edgar Arbogast

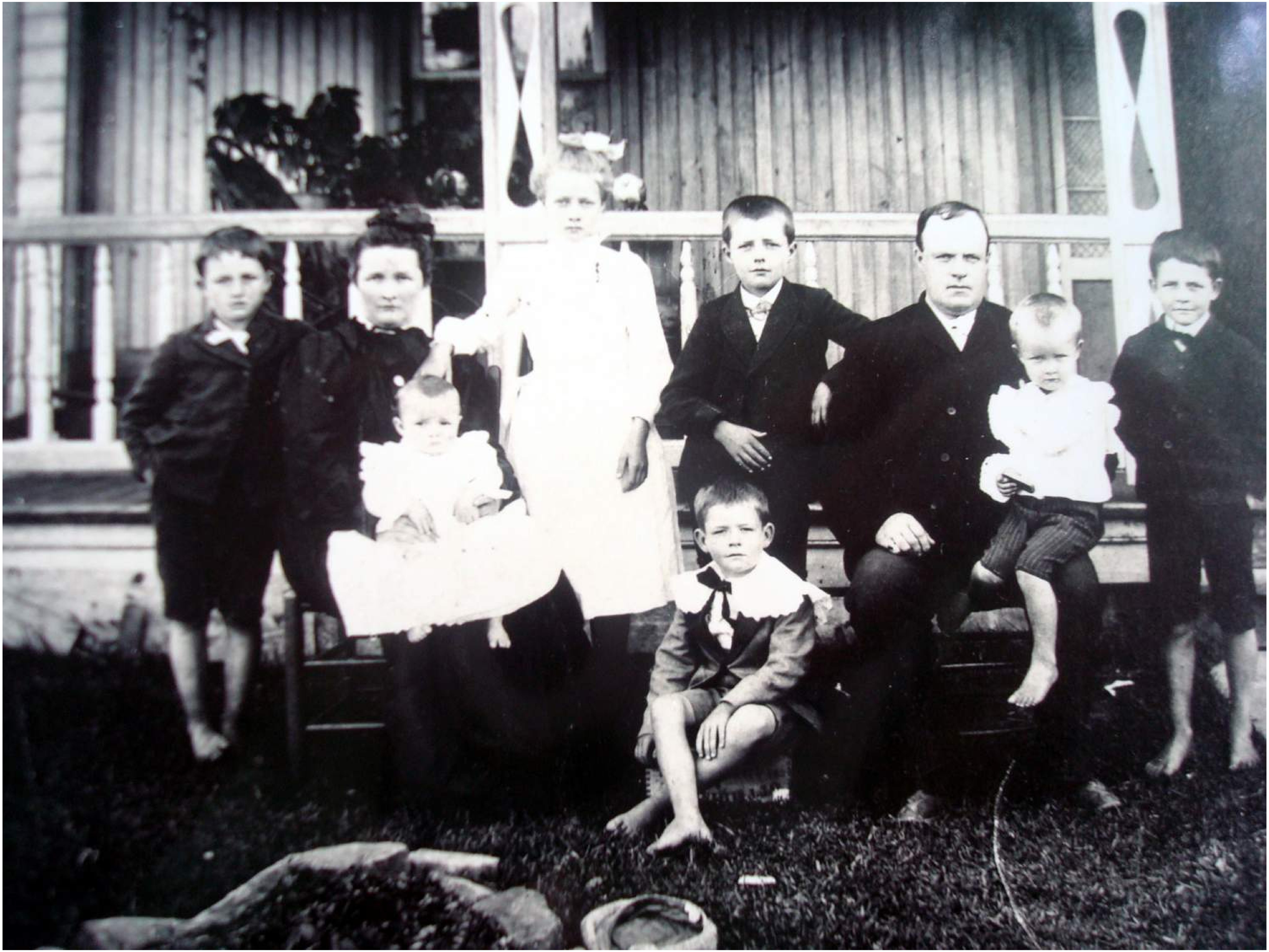
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject : Rev Blackhurst & Family

3189-DSC01565.JPG



No. : 359 Source : Mrs A. E. [illegible] Burner

Original in the possession of : source Society

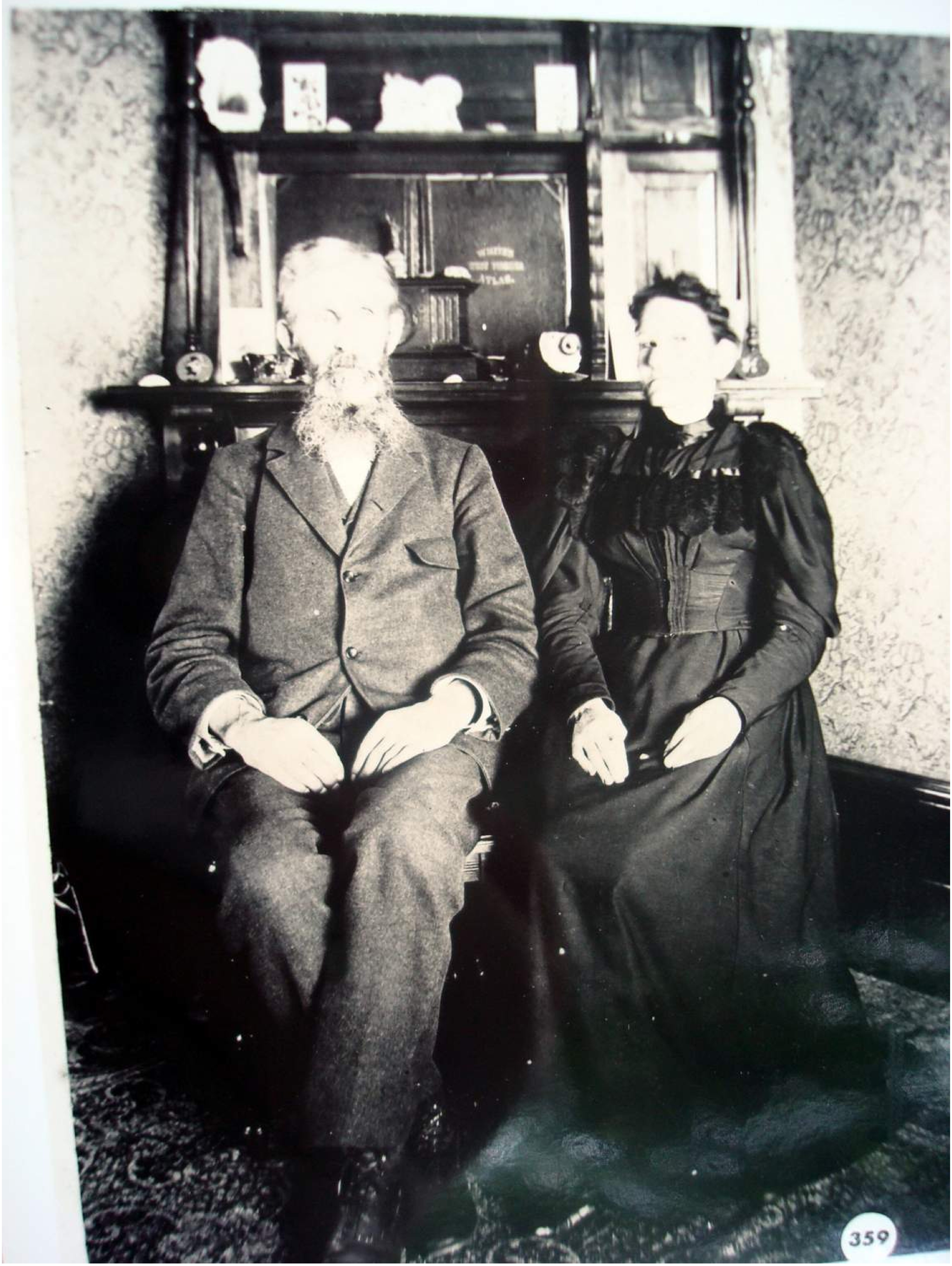
Print located in : albums file

Date : about 1890

Subject :

Allen Craig Burner and Virginia Clark Burner

3191-DSC01567.JPG



No. : 363 Source : Mrs A. E. ~~[illegible]~~ Burner

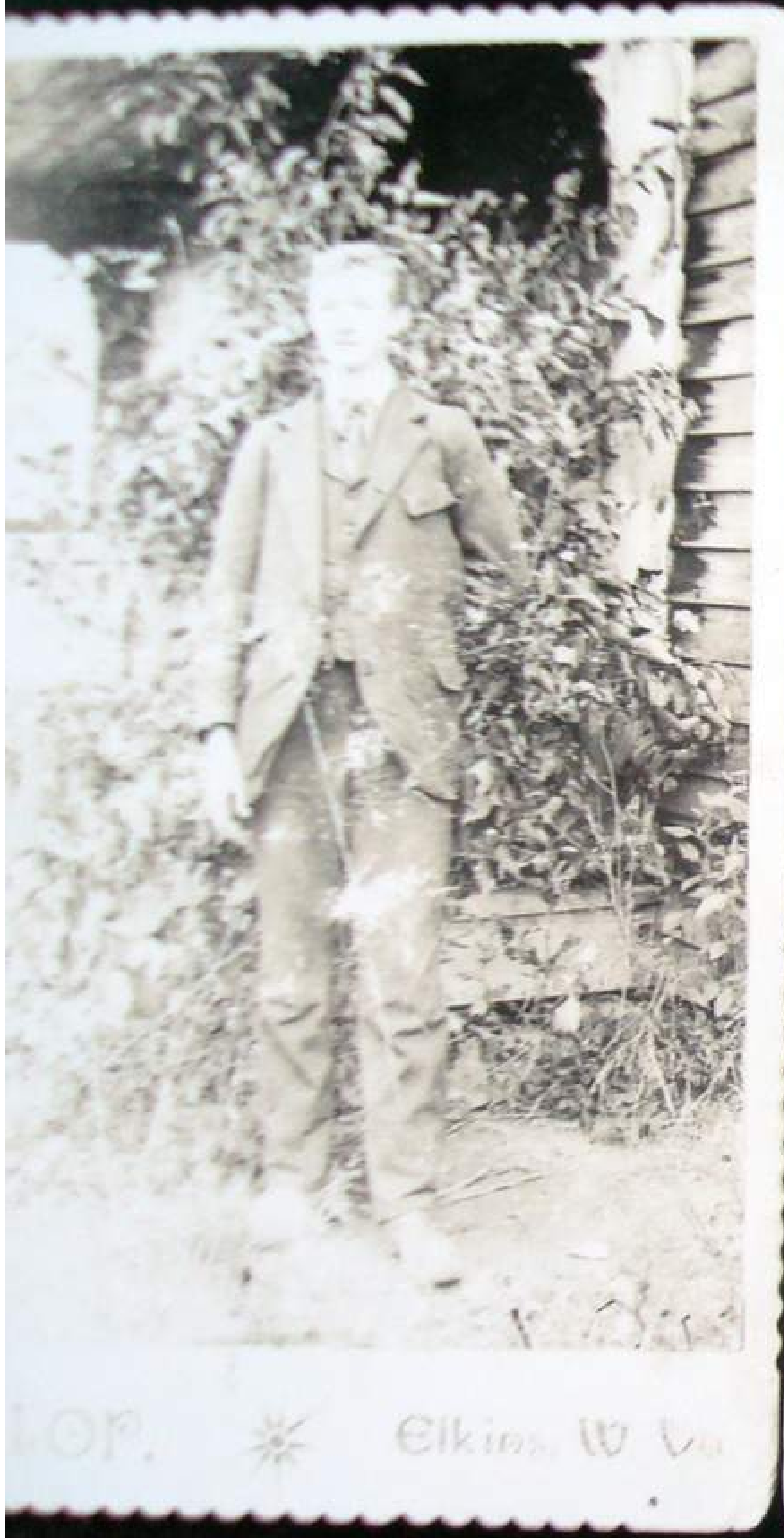
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

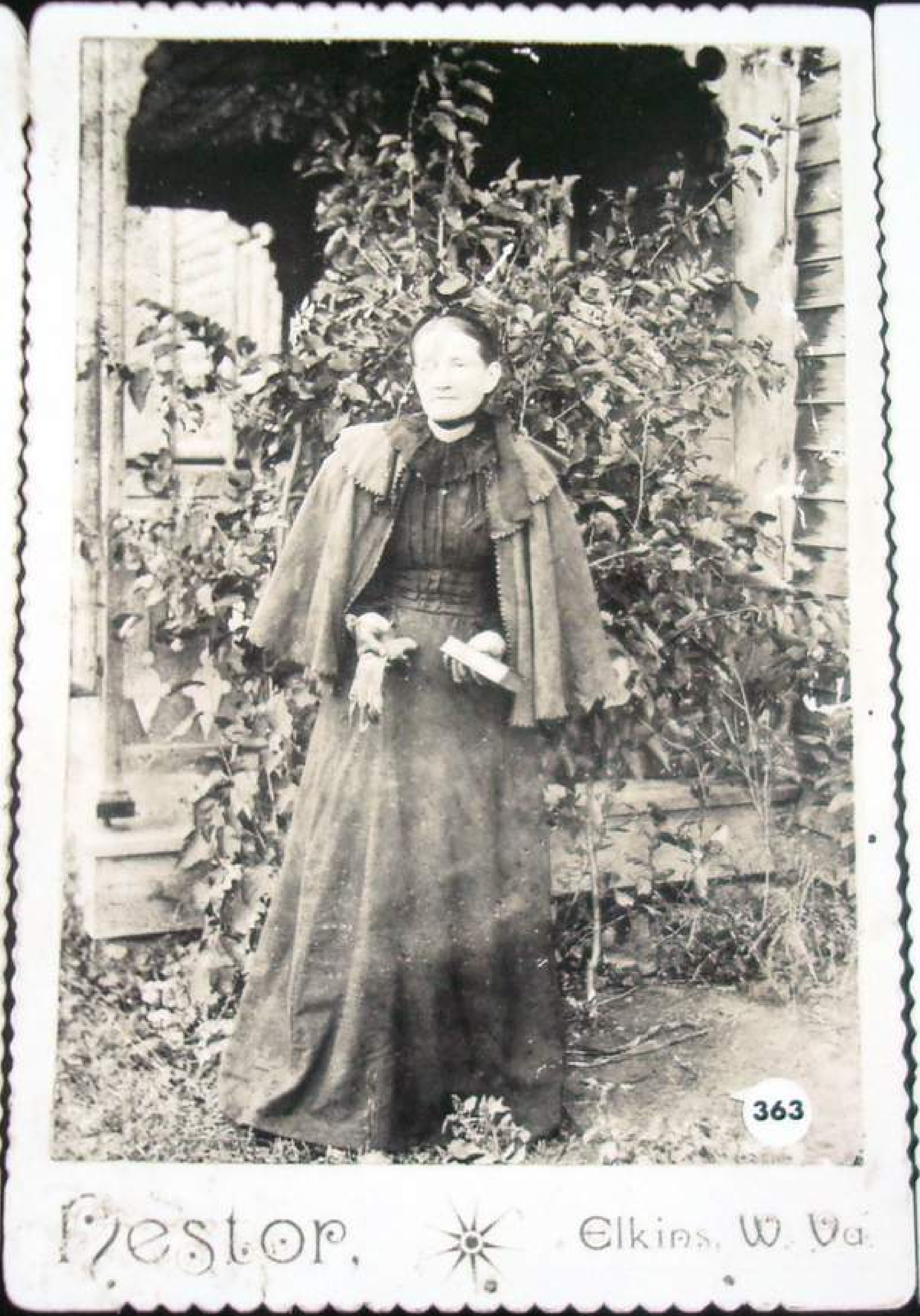
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

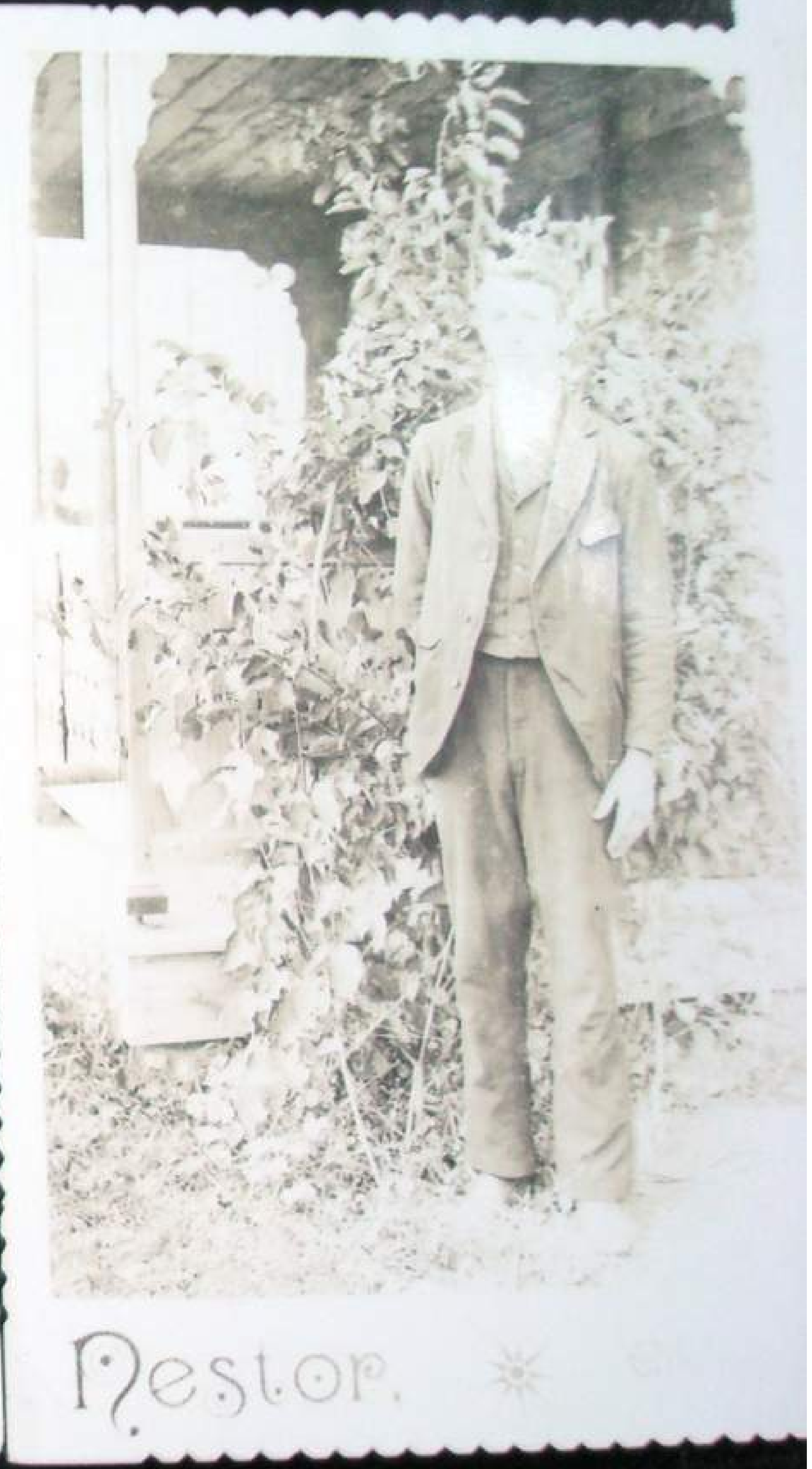
Date :

Subject :

L-R: Elmer Burner, Mrs Virginia Burner (mother of Elmer & Allen), Allen E. Burner


tor.
Elkins, W. Va


363
Nestor.
Elkins, W. Va


Nestor.

No. : 358

Source : (1) Mrs A.E. ~~[illegible]~~ Burner
(2) Dr N. R. Price

Original in the possession of : (1) [✓ source] (2) [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

George Atlee Burner and Family
in the 1890's

Children: Mary Catherine (14), Georgianna (12
James Allen (9), Ruth Degen (3)

No. : 358

Source : (1) Mrs A. E. ~~[illegible]~~ Burner
(2) Dr. N. R. Price

Original in the possession of : (1) [✓ source] (2) [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

George Atlee Burner and Family in the 1890's

Children: Mary Catherine (14), Georgianna (12), James Allen (9), Ruth Degen (3)

No. : 581

Source : Eugene Burner

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

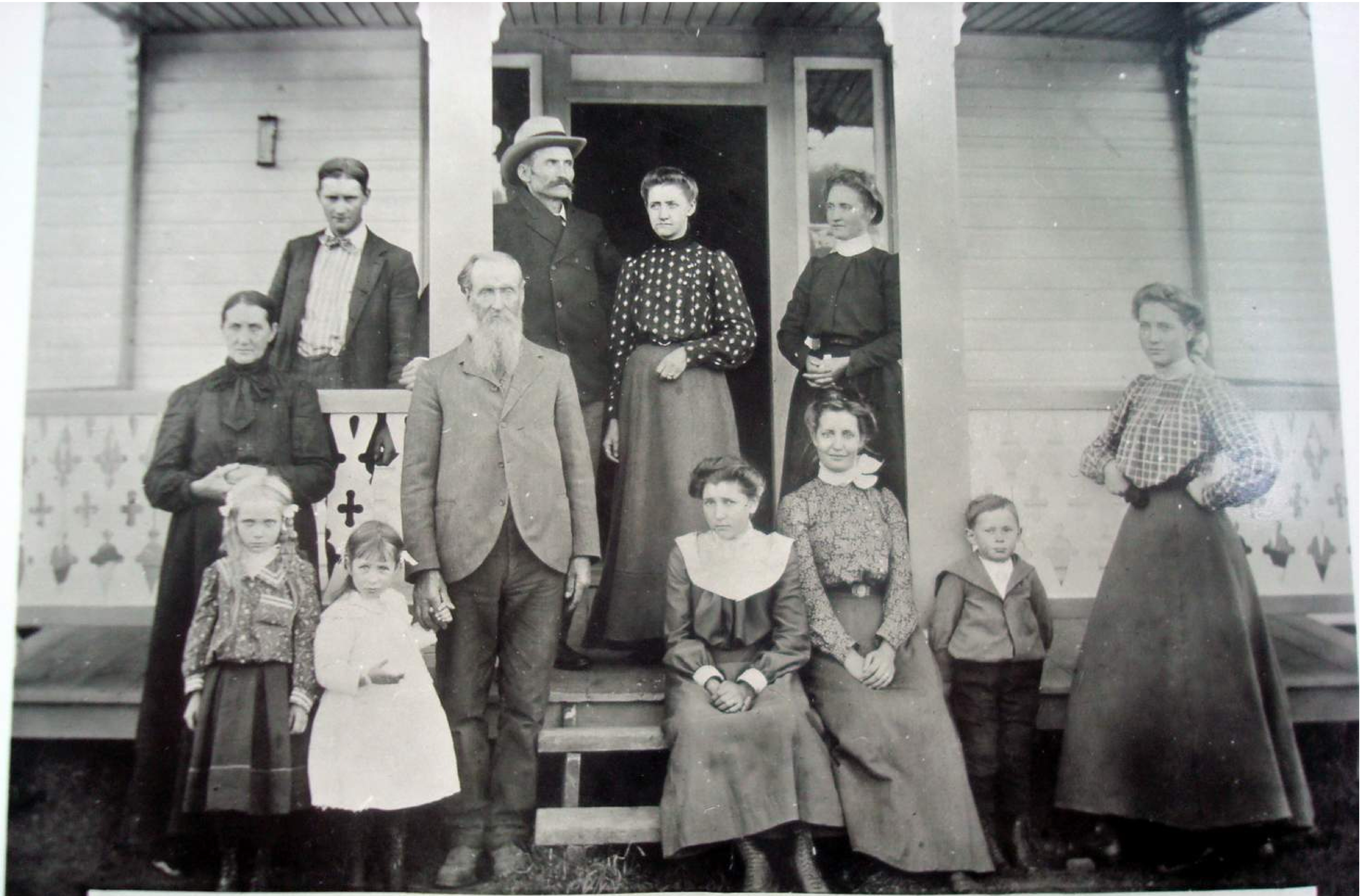
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : 1903

Subject :

Lee Burner family

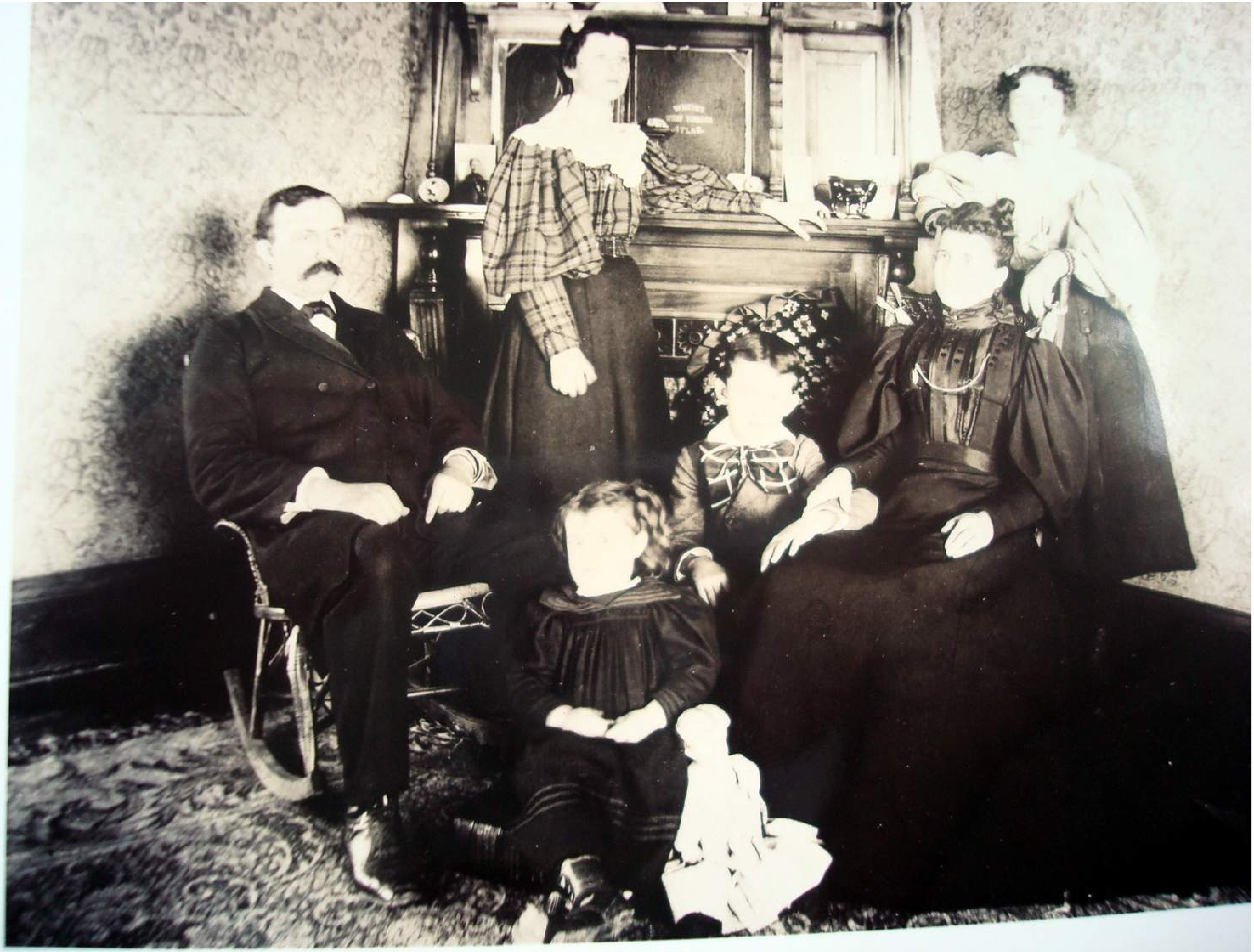
3197-DSC01573.JPG



1903 – The Lee Burner Family

581

3198-DSC01574.JPG



No. : 710 Source : Keller

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Lee Burner home & Family

House was later remodeled & owne

by J. W. Goodsell. Now owned

by Mrs. McDonald

No. :

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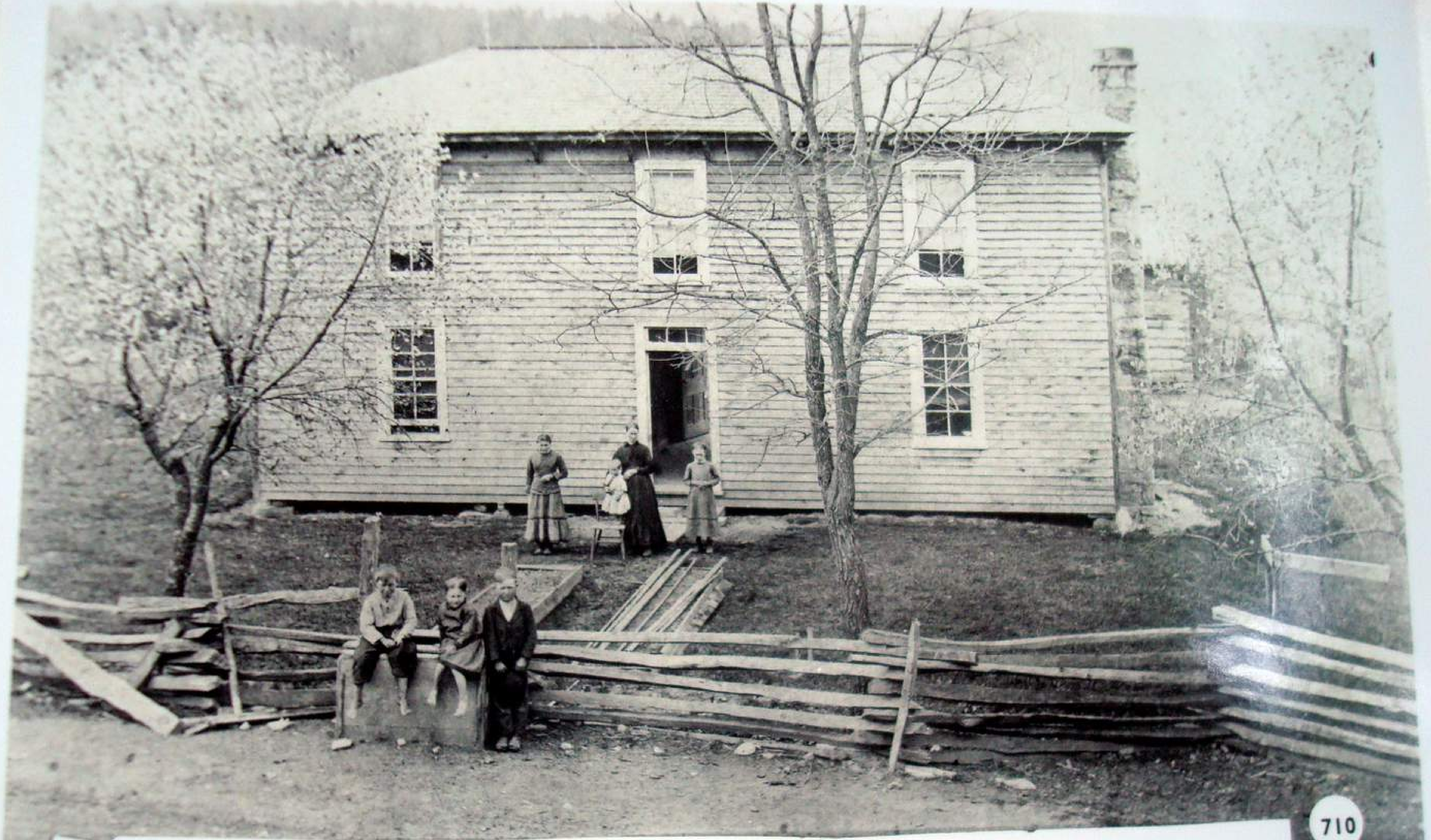
bje



Lee Burner House and Family

Later remodeled and occupied by J. H. Goodsell

Now owned by Mrs. O. McDonald

No. : 6

No. : 1657 Source : Norman Alderman

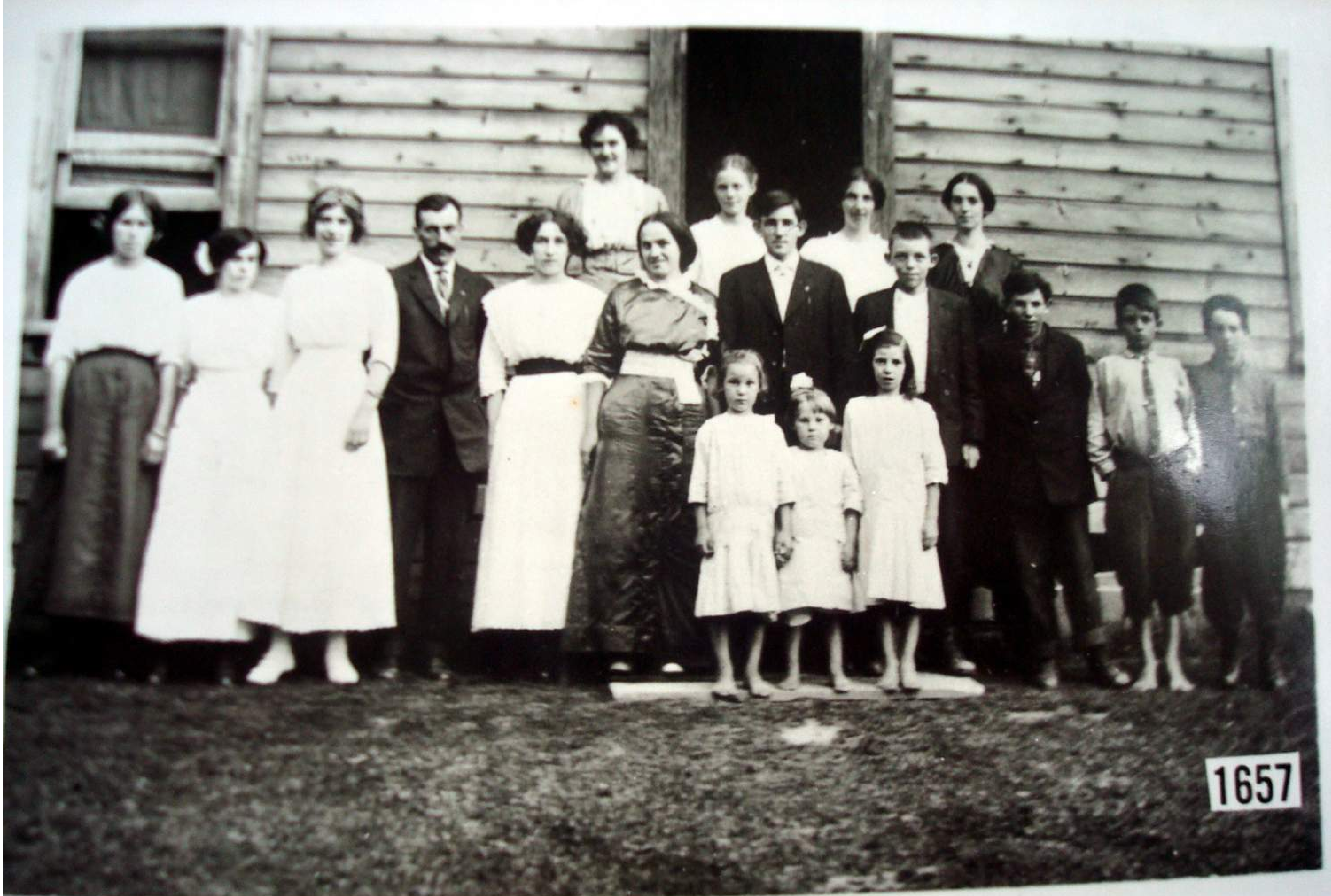
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

George Buttenbaugh Family



1657

No. : 6

No. : 2815

Source : Lucille Carey Campbell

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Carey Home at Huntersville

On porch, L-R: Mrs Jacob Carey, Mame, Myrtle, Jacob Carey

On steps, L-R: Kathleen, Lucille

No. : 207

Source : Edith Collins

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject : Group

sitting, left-right: Riley Collins, Wilkie Collins, Mrs Riley Collins

standing: Mr & Mrs Will Collins

3205-DSC01581.JPG

No. : 6

No. : 227 Source : Edith Collins

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

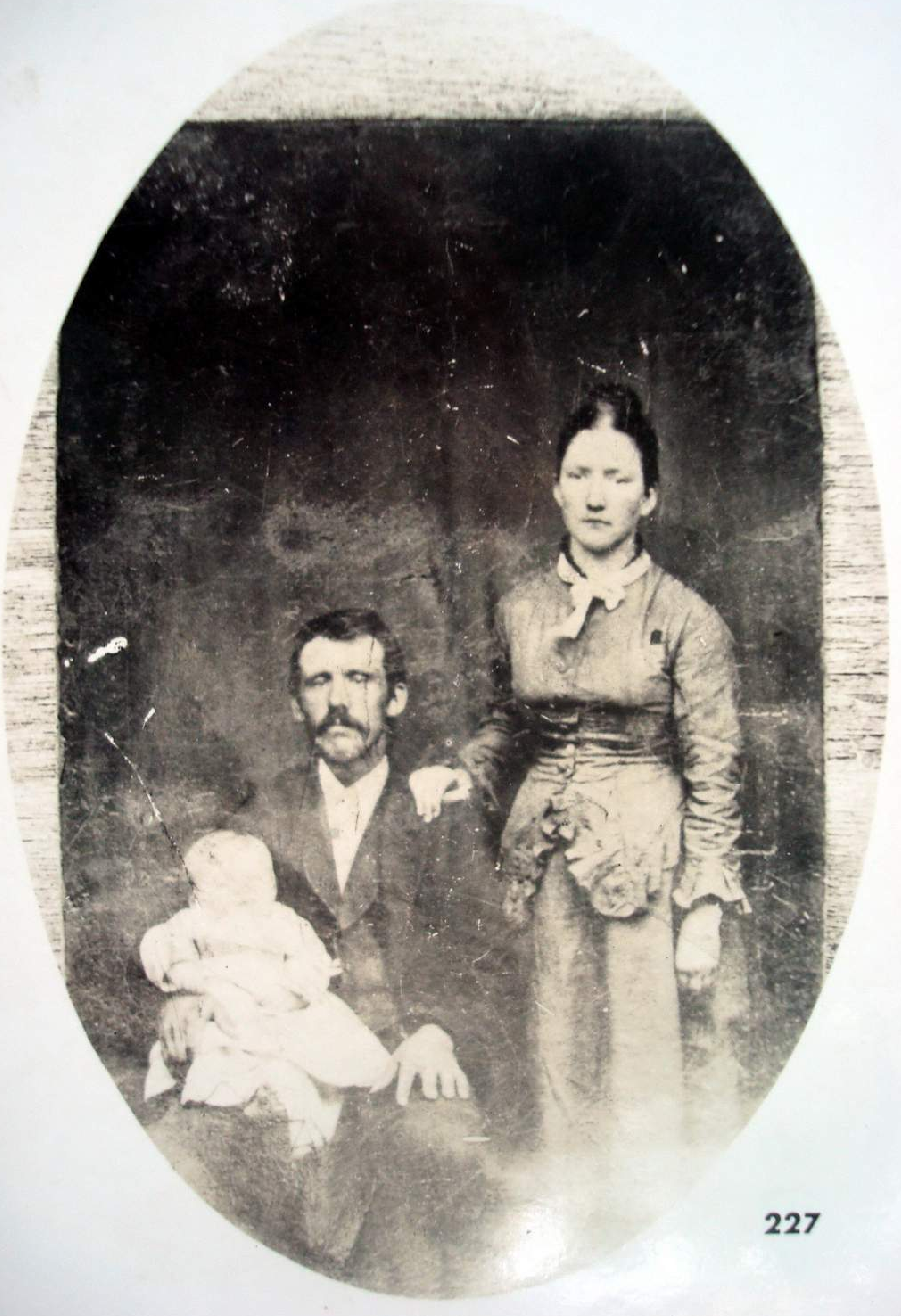
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

~~[illegible]~~

Mr and Mrs Riley Collins and baby



No. : 650 Source : Mrs P. F. Eades

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Cooper home near Green Bank

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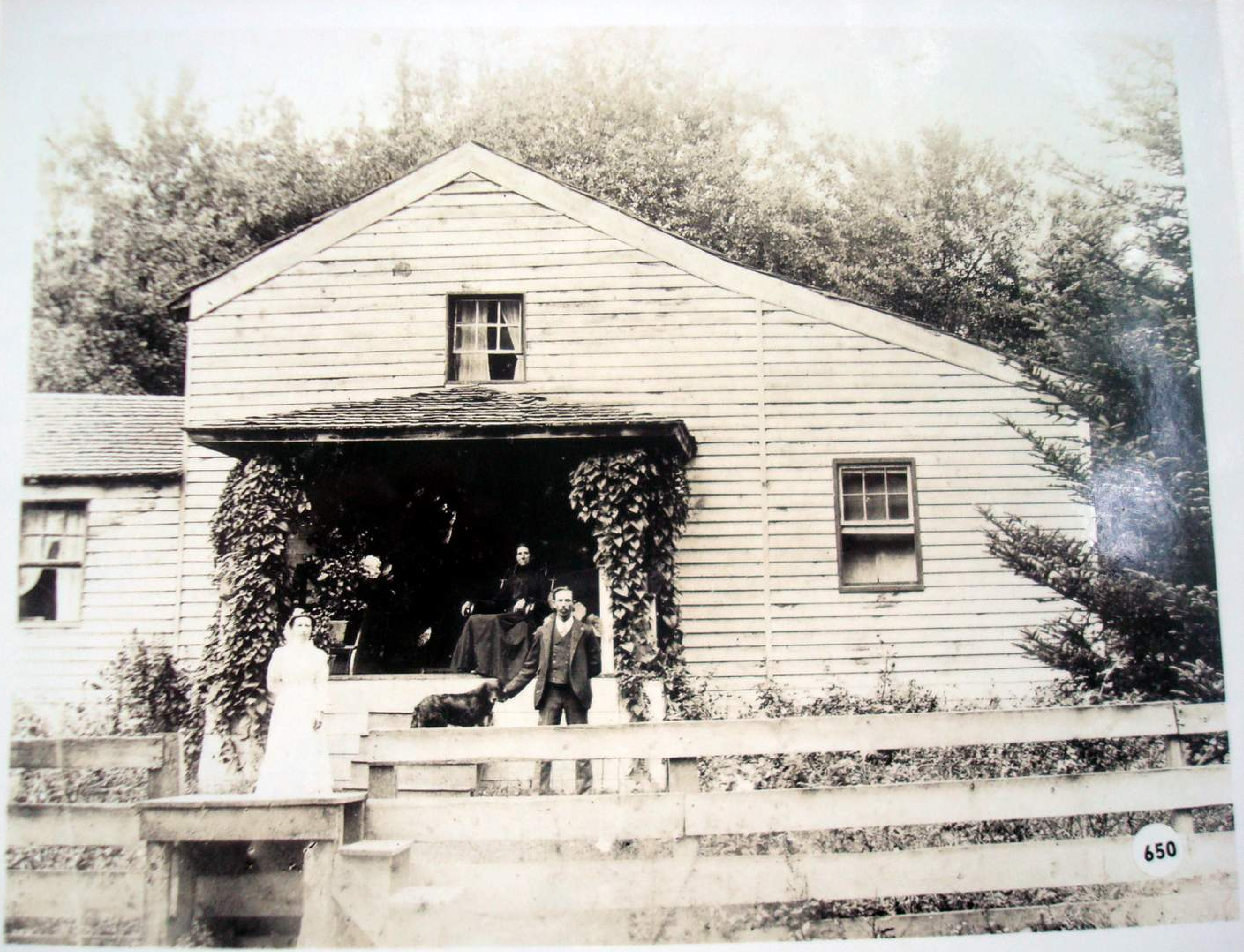


No. : 332 Source : Mrs Markwood Grum

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

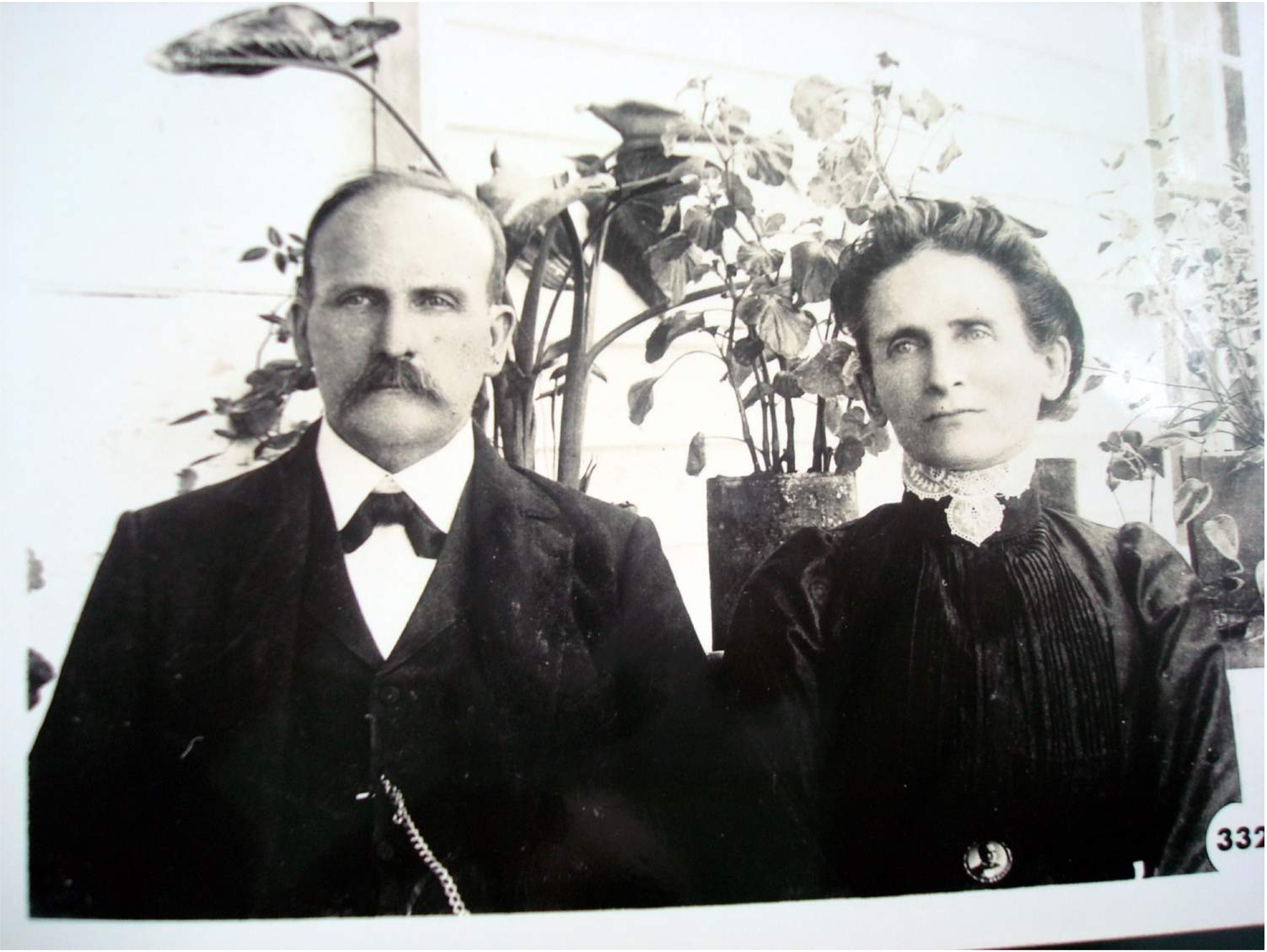
Date :

Subject :

Mr. & Mrs. James Curry

He was a postmaster at Green B

3211-DSC01587.JPG



No. : 767 Source : Edgar Arbogast

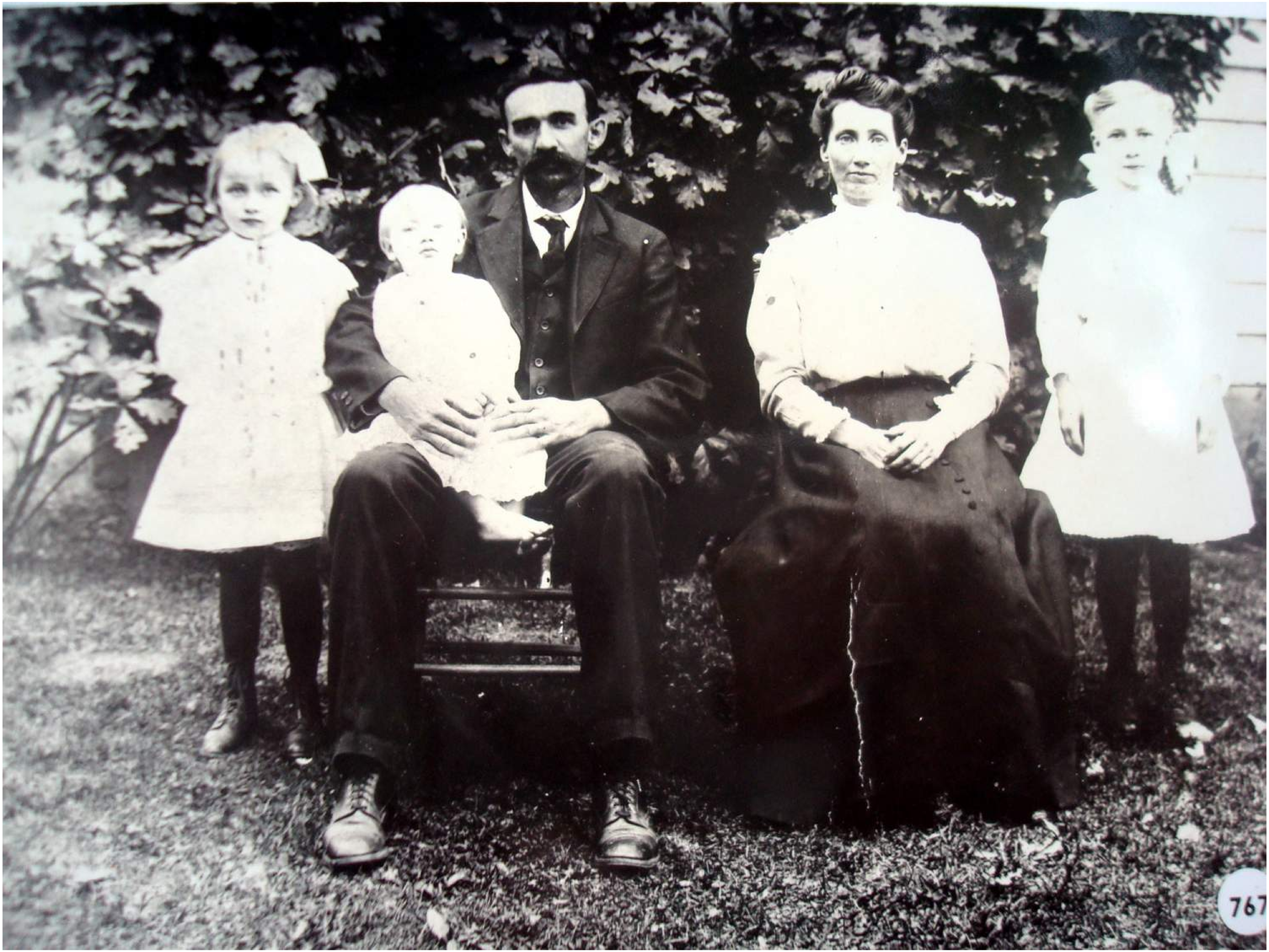
Original in the possession of : source Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Lee Ervin and family


767

No. : 2444 Source : Willard Eskridge

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject : William Eskridge Family

Back, L-R: Willard, Mary (King), Charles,
Madeline (Shephard), Joseph

Front, L-R William Augustus, Walter, Mary Ril

No. : 1206 Source : Dr. N. R. Price

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

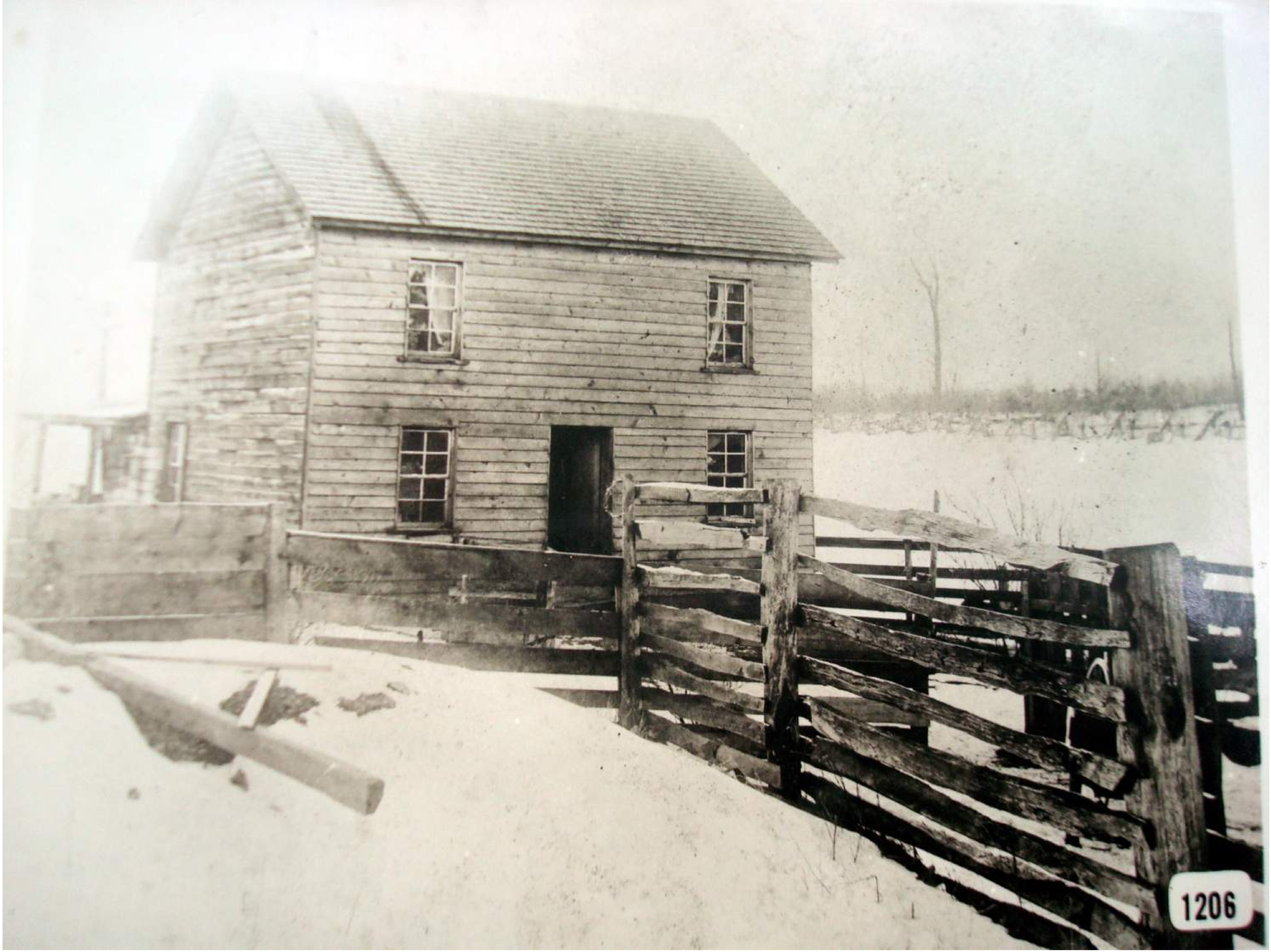
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Galford's home on Back Allegheny Mountain Scene of a shooting in 1890

3216-DSC01592.JPG



No. : 1207 **Source :** Dr. N. R. Price

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Interior of Galford home on Back Allegheny Mountain. Scene of a shooting in 1890

N

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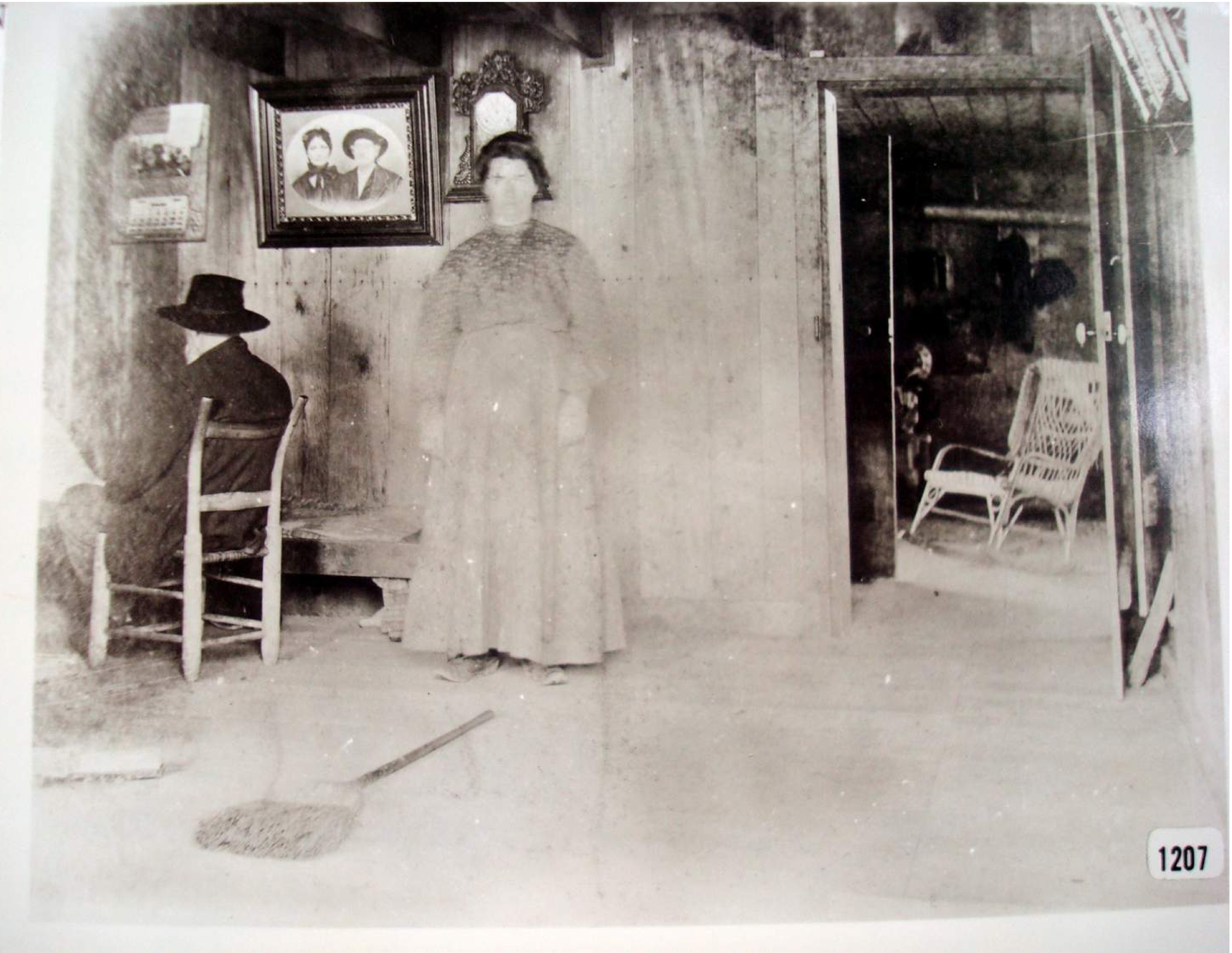


1207

No. : 2445 Source : William Howsare

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject : L-R : Auburn Friel, Maggie Friel (Mrs Auburn), Craig Friel, ?, Mary Friel (Mrs Craig), Elva Agnes Friel (seated), Maud McLaughlin White, Jenny Taylor, No. : 1566 Source : Winters M Cochran

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

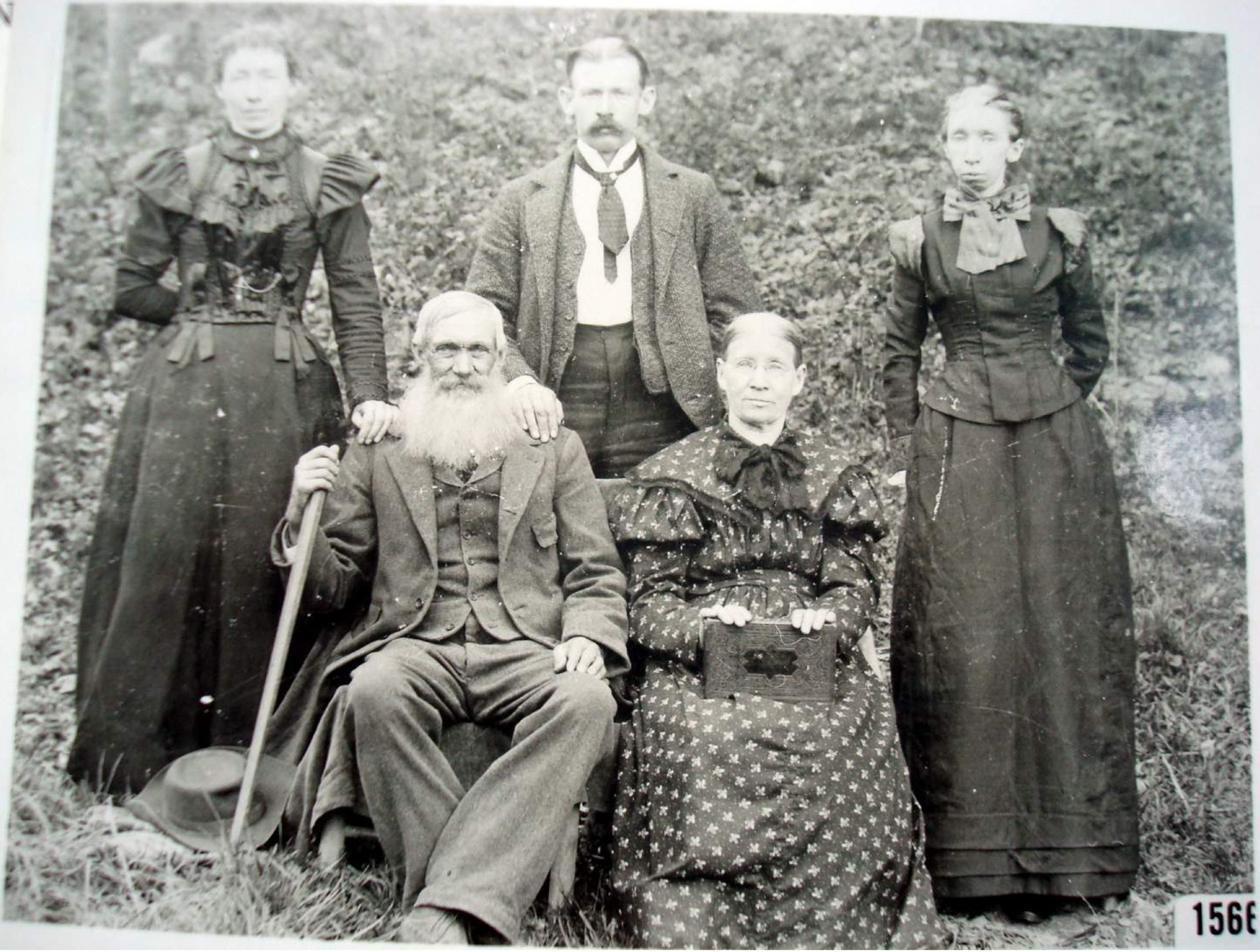
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Bill Gray and family

3221-DSC01597.JPG



No. : 2029 Source : Mrs Nina Robinson

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

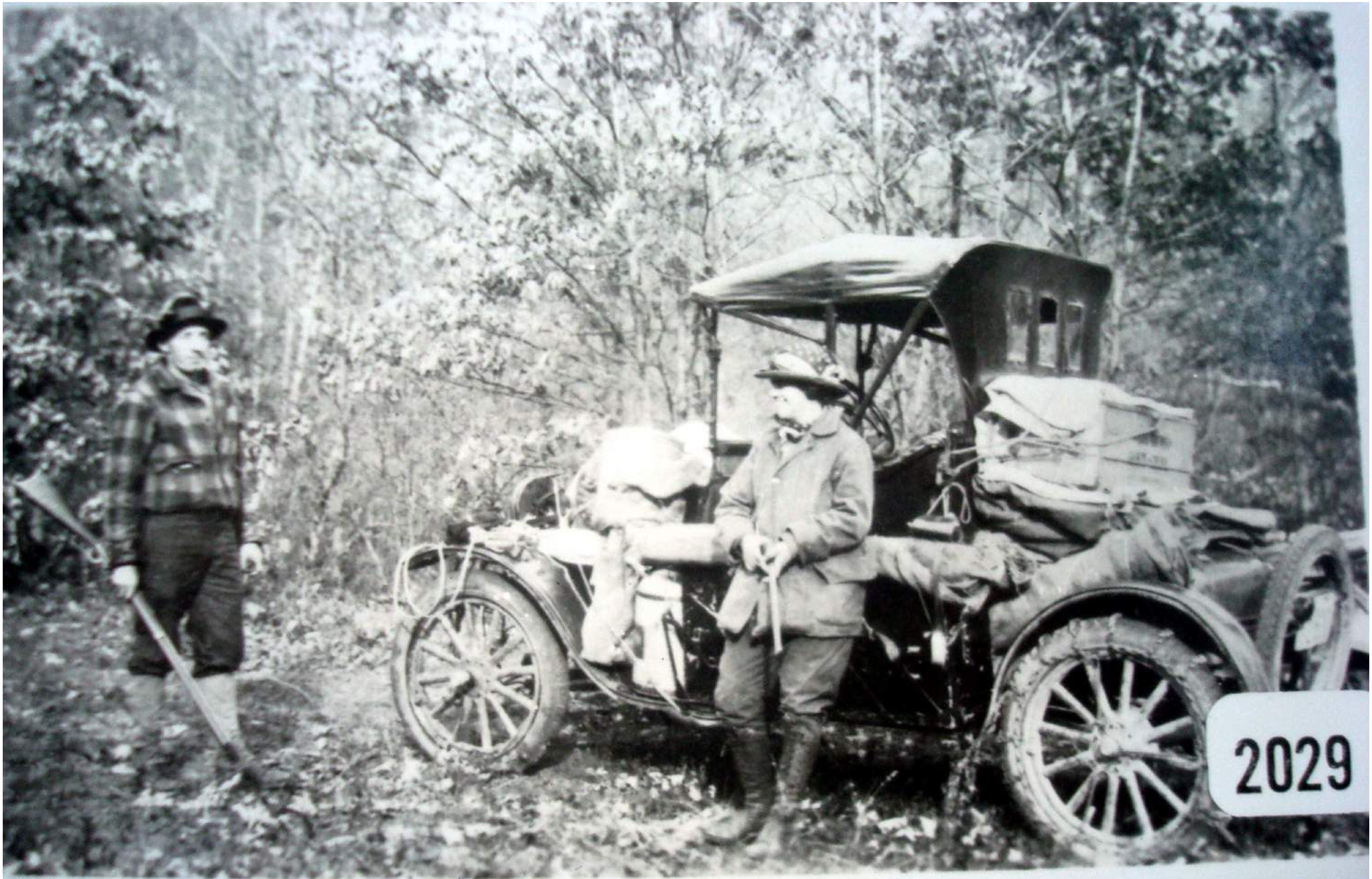
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Mr & Mrs C. F. Gay

3223-DSC01599.JPG



2029

No. : 2030 Source : Mrs Nina Robinson

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

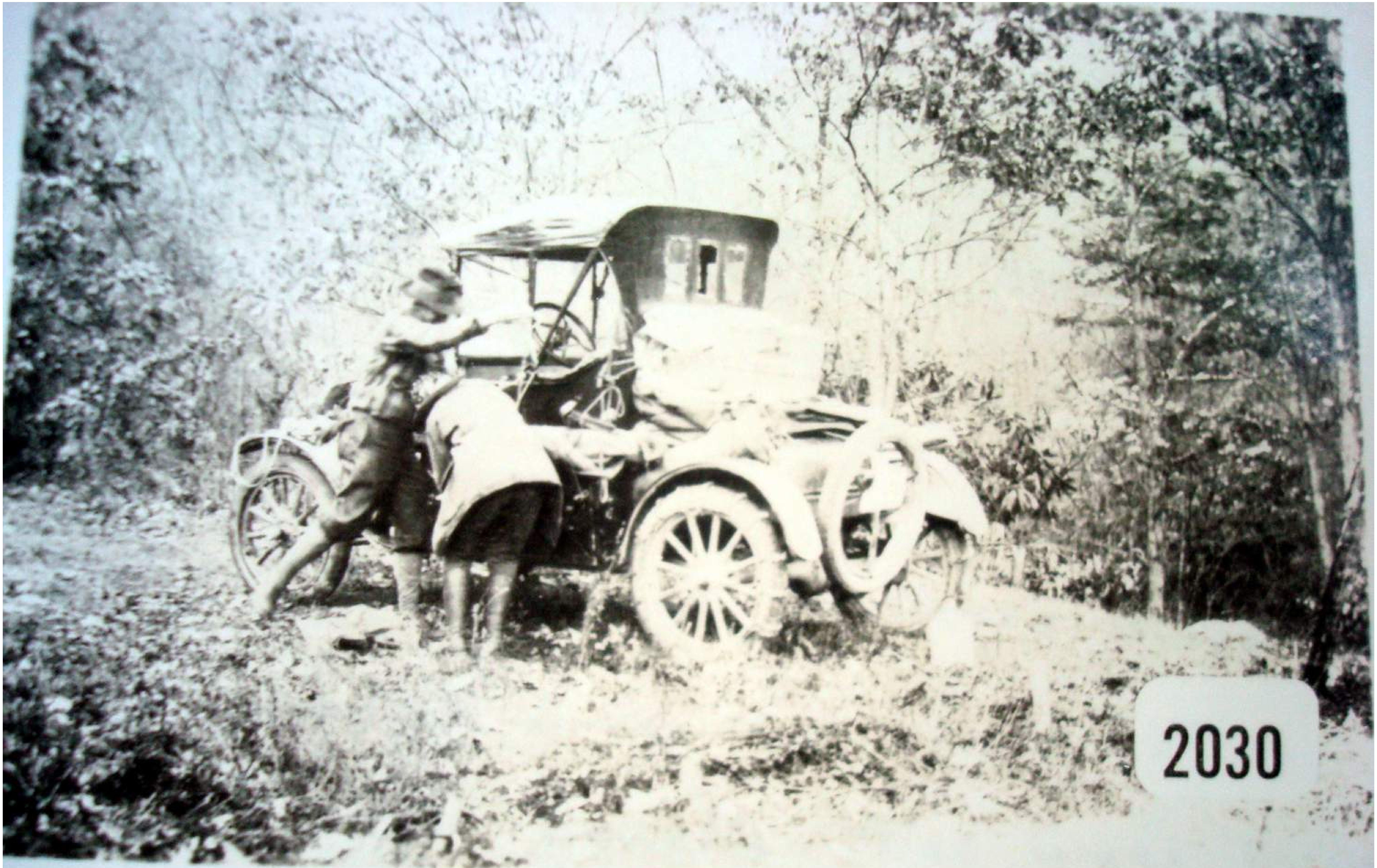
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Mr & Mrs C. F. Gay

See also # 2029



2030

o. : 2446 Source :

riginal in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

int located in : albums file

te : 1904

bject :

L-R : Emily Jane Mullenax Grogg, James J. Grogg, Luther Grogg (on steps), Floy William Collins, Louella Mae Grogg Collins, Lena Chase (child), Andrew Morgan Collins, Cecil Morgan Collins, Clemma Grogg (Elliott),

No. : 1818 Source : Stanley Loudermilk

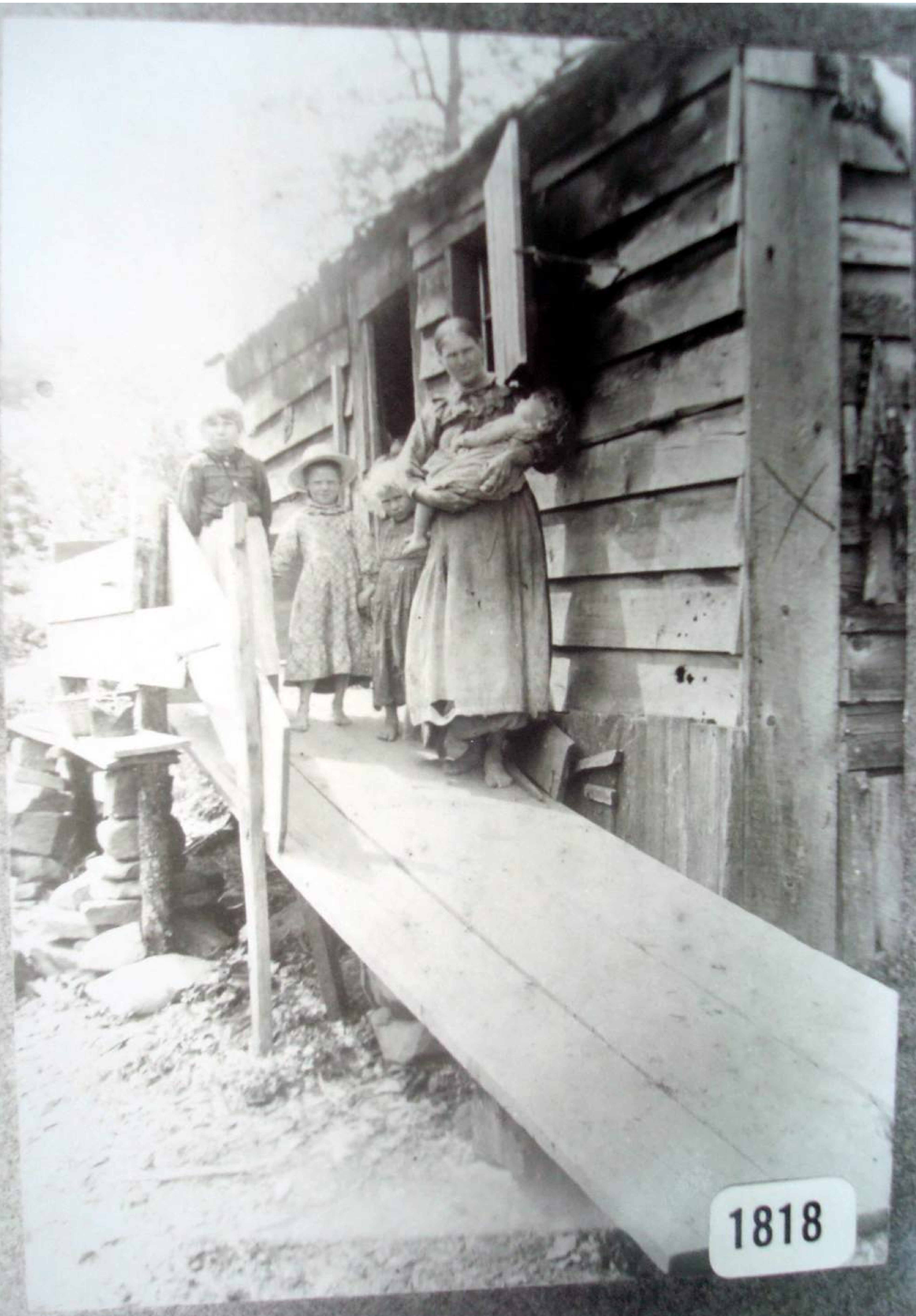
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Hammonds family - mother & 4 children - Williams River



1818

No. : 1039 Source : Amos Herold

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : 1910

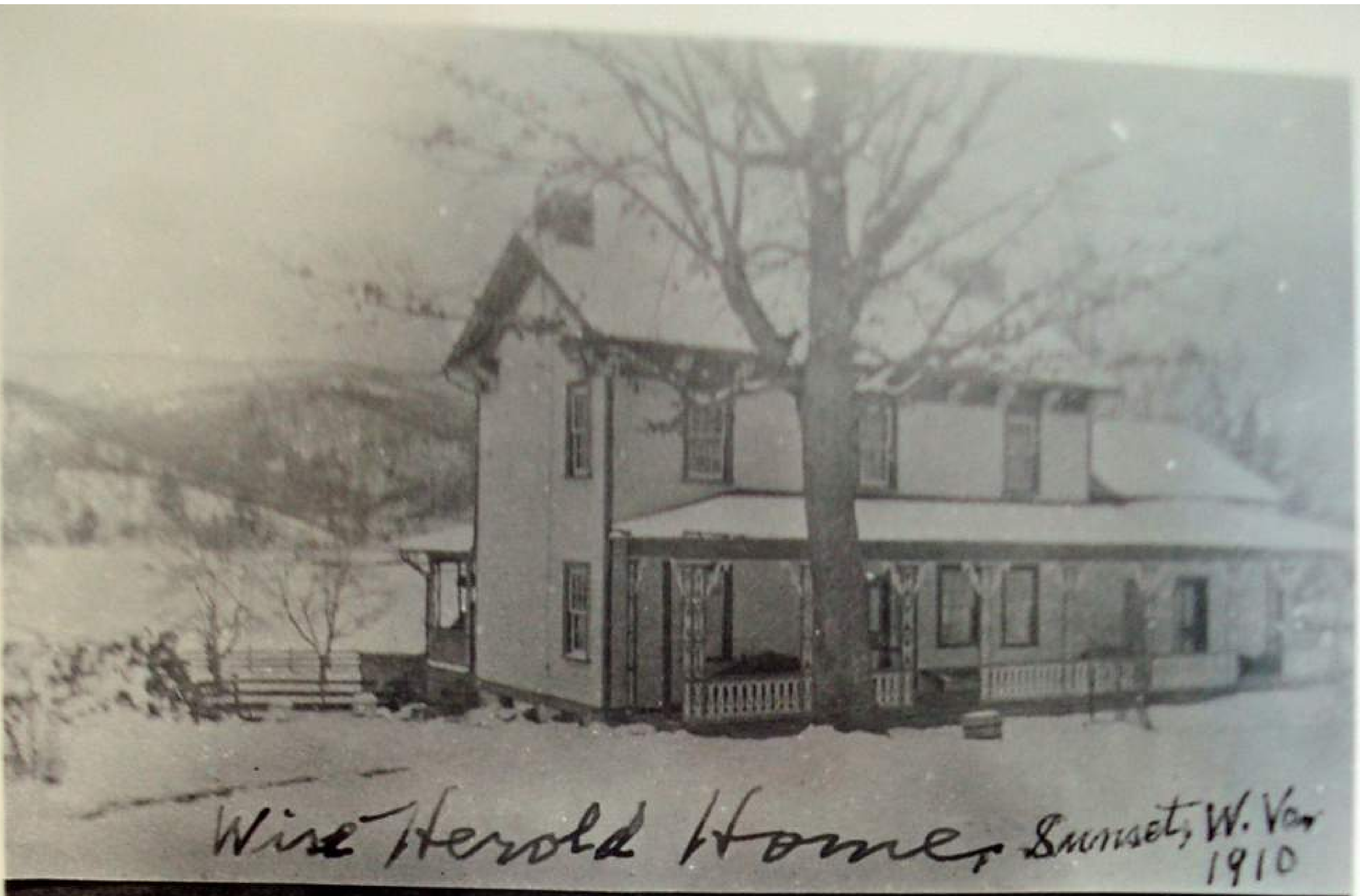
Subject : Two photos on negative

Top: Wise Herold home at Sunset

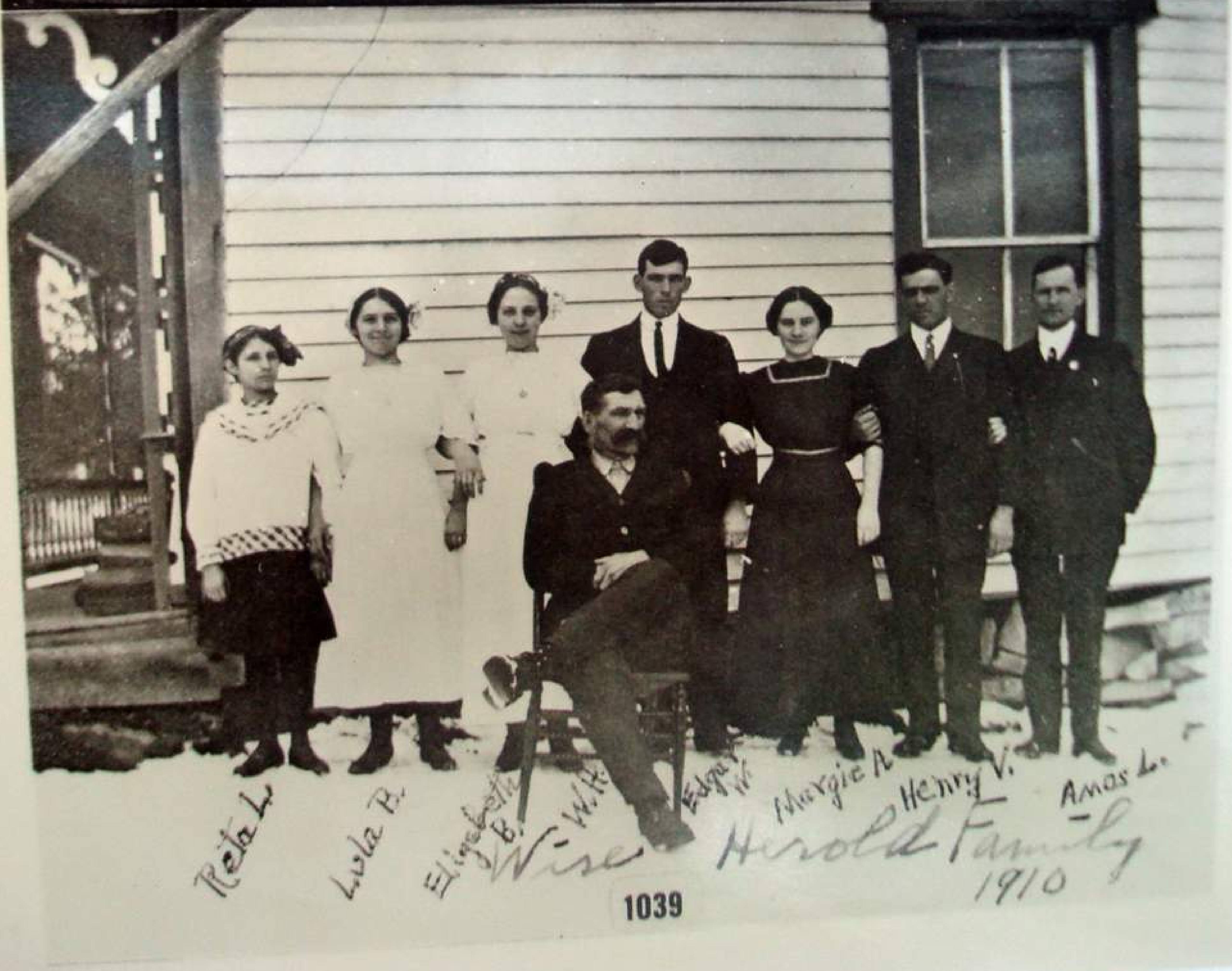
Bottom: Wise Herold family

Left-right: Reta L., Lula B., Elizabeth B., Wise Herold, Edgar W., Margie A., Henry V, Amos L.

3230-DSC01606.JPG



Wise Herold Home, Sunset, W. Va
1910


Reta L.
Lola R.
Elizabeth B.
W. H.
Edgar W.
Margie A.
Henry V.
Amos L.

Wise Herold Family
1910

1039

No. : 1010 **Source :** Amos Herold

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

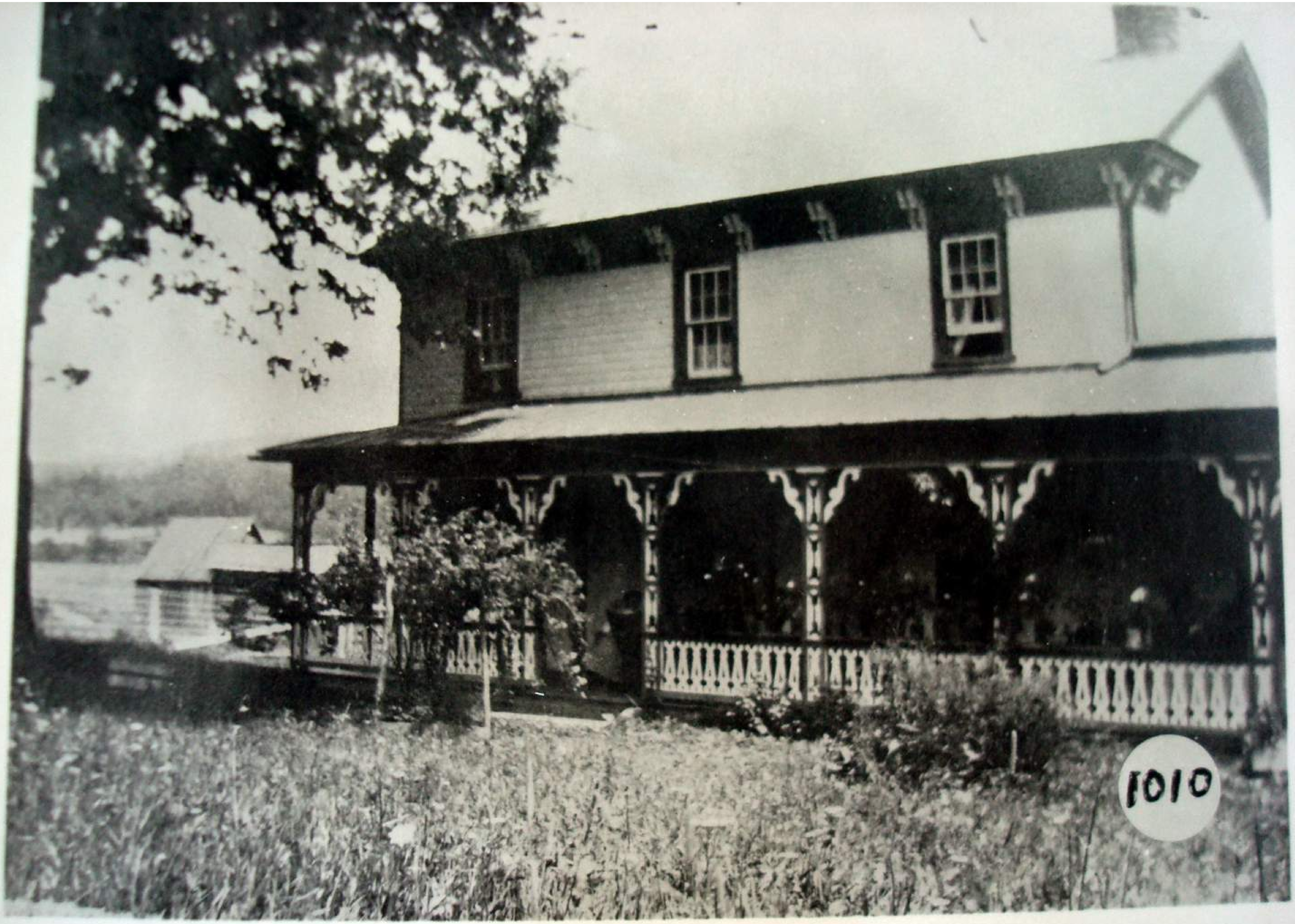
Date : 1910

Subject :

Herold home on Knapps Creek near Sunset

Built by Washingten Herold

3232-DSC01608.JPG



1010

No. : 1011 **Source :** Amos Herold

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : About 1910

Subject :

Amos Herold's study and bedroom
his father's home

gina

t lo

ec

1011

No. : 747

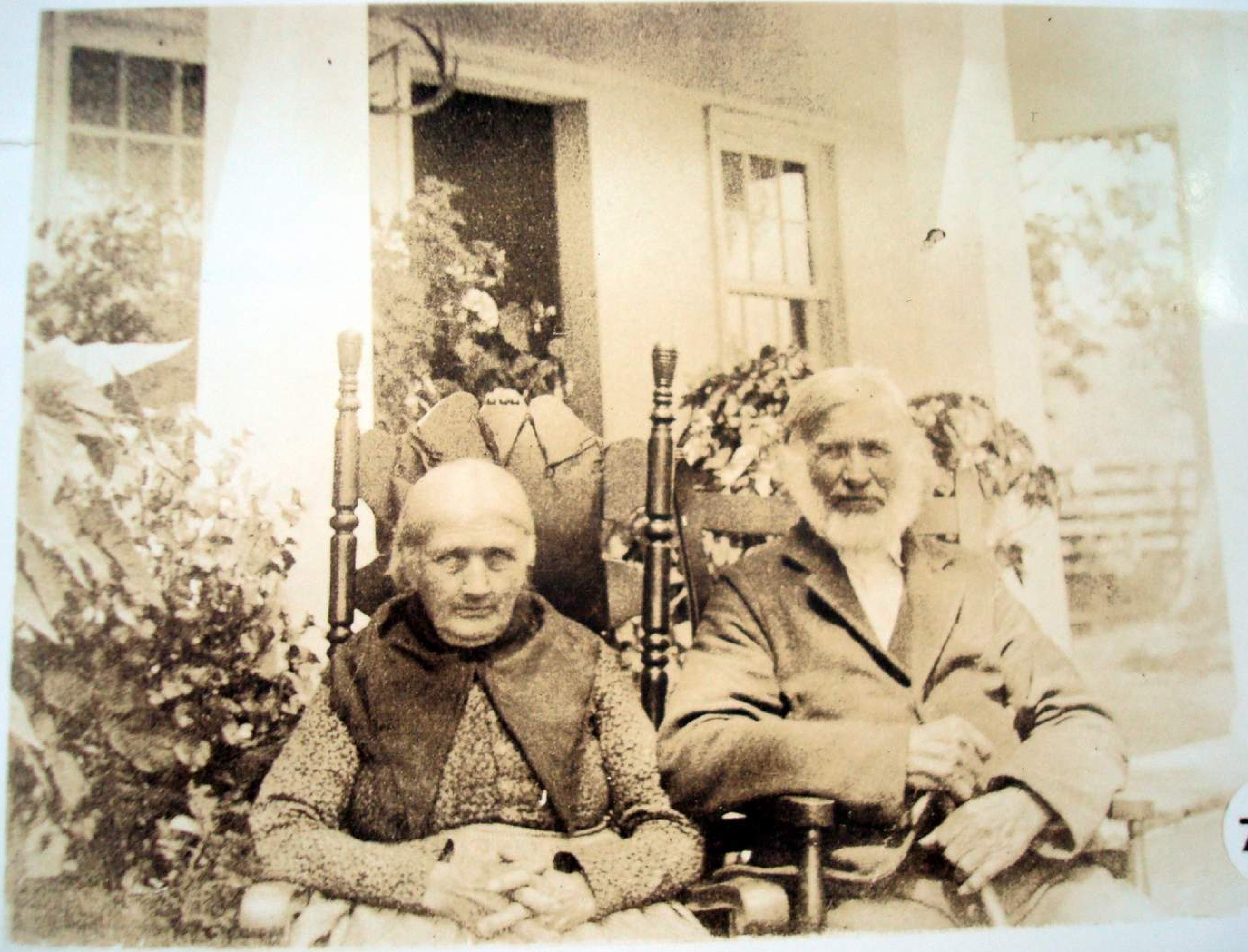
Source : Nola Shears (Mr
Adolphus)

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :
Beckie and Uriah Hevener



747

No. : 2454 Source : Mrs Hoil Underwood

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject : Back, L-R: Walter Hively, Loy Hivel
John Hively, Ressie Moore, Mattie Depu
Front Henry & Louisa Hively

No. : 2825

Source : Mrs Hoil Underwood

Original in the possession of : source Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject : Back Row, L-R: Walter Hively, Loy Hively, John Hively, Ressie Moore, Mattie Deputy

Front, L-R: David Henry & Louisa Hively

No. : 1810

Source : Callis K. Hoover

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

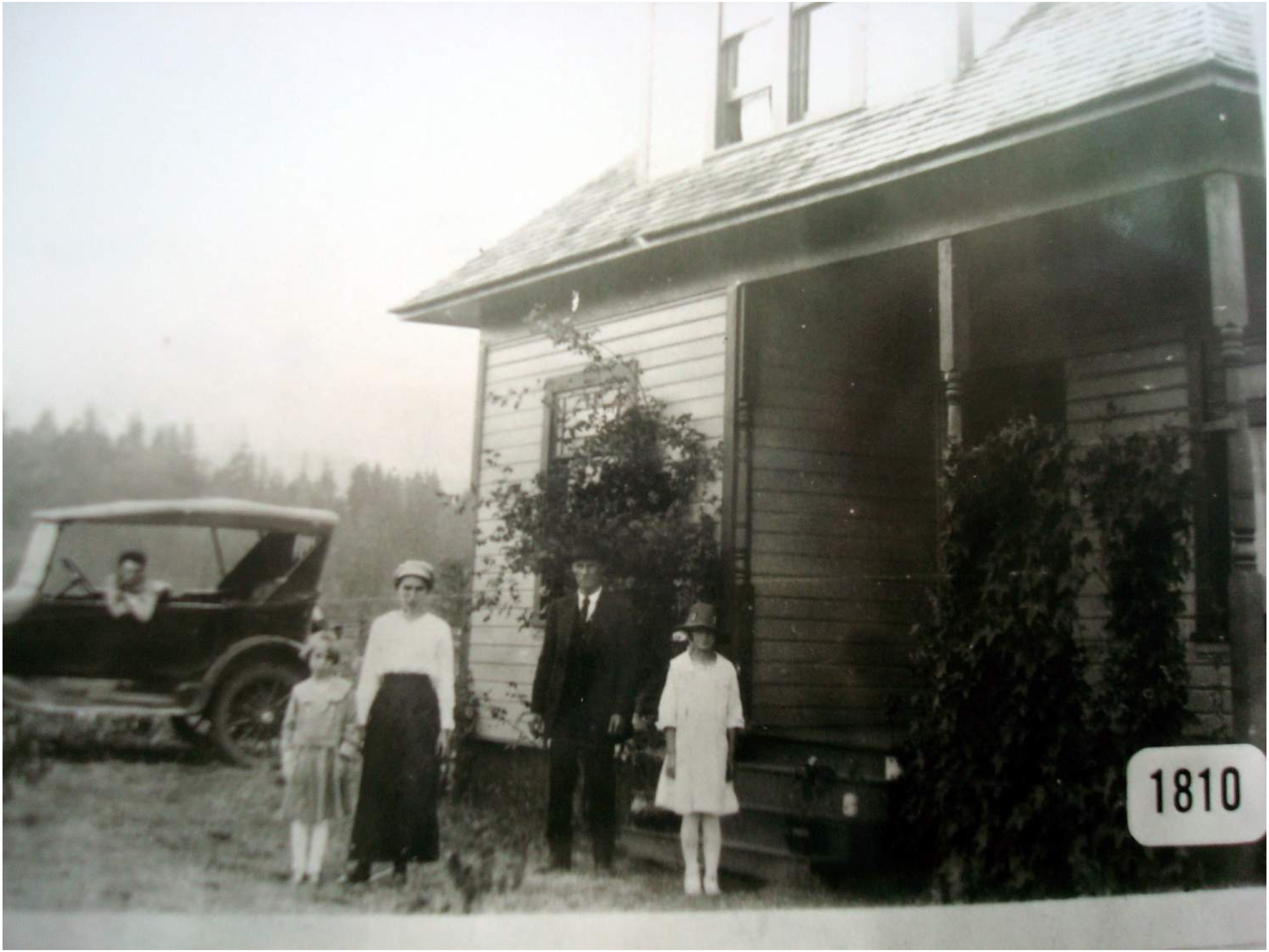
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Lock Kee & family

3240-DSC01616.JPG



No. : 1654

Source : Norman Alderman

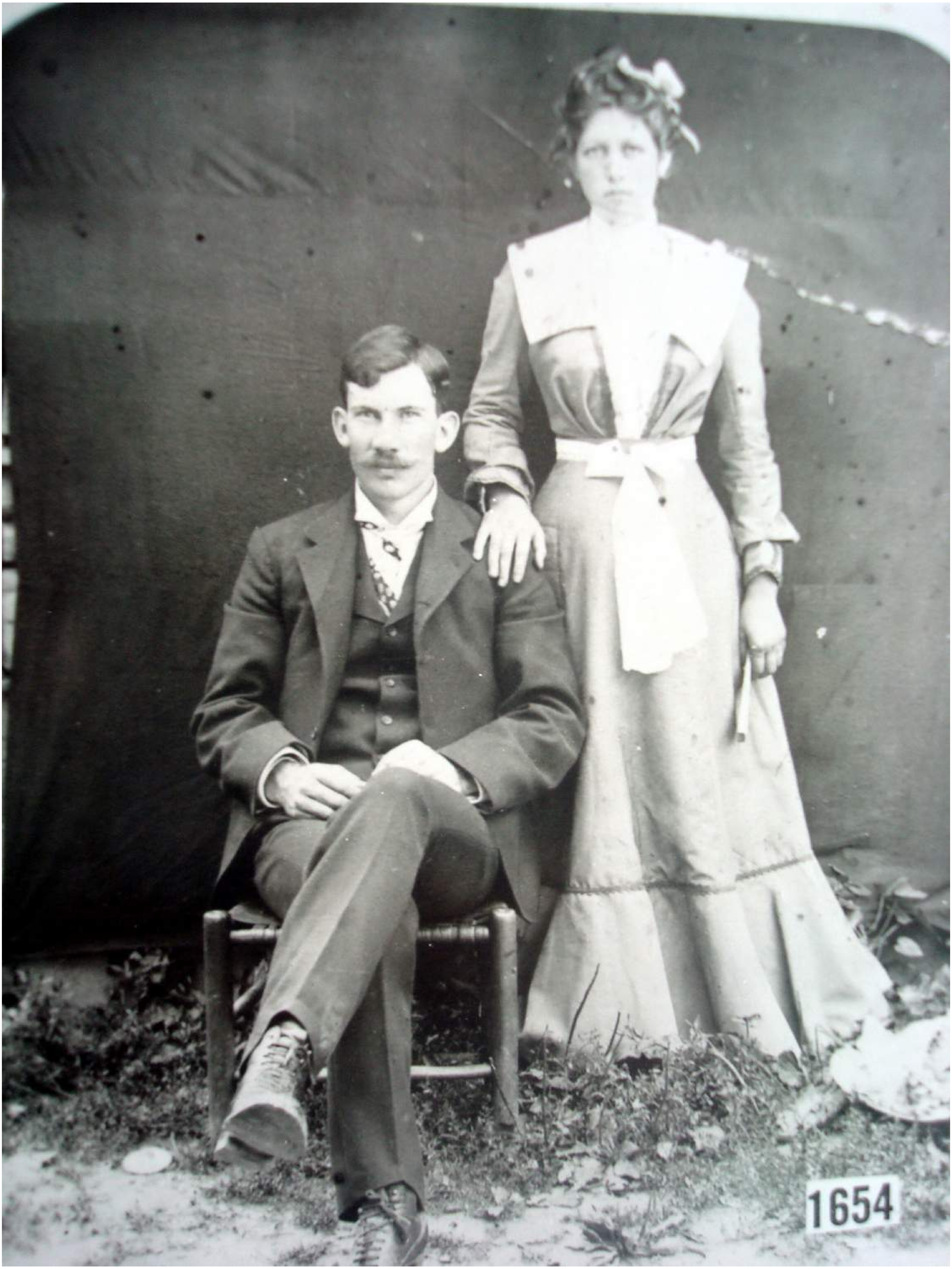
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Mr & Mrs. Claib Kellison



1654

No. : 1649

Source : Norman Alderman

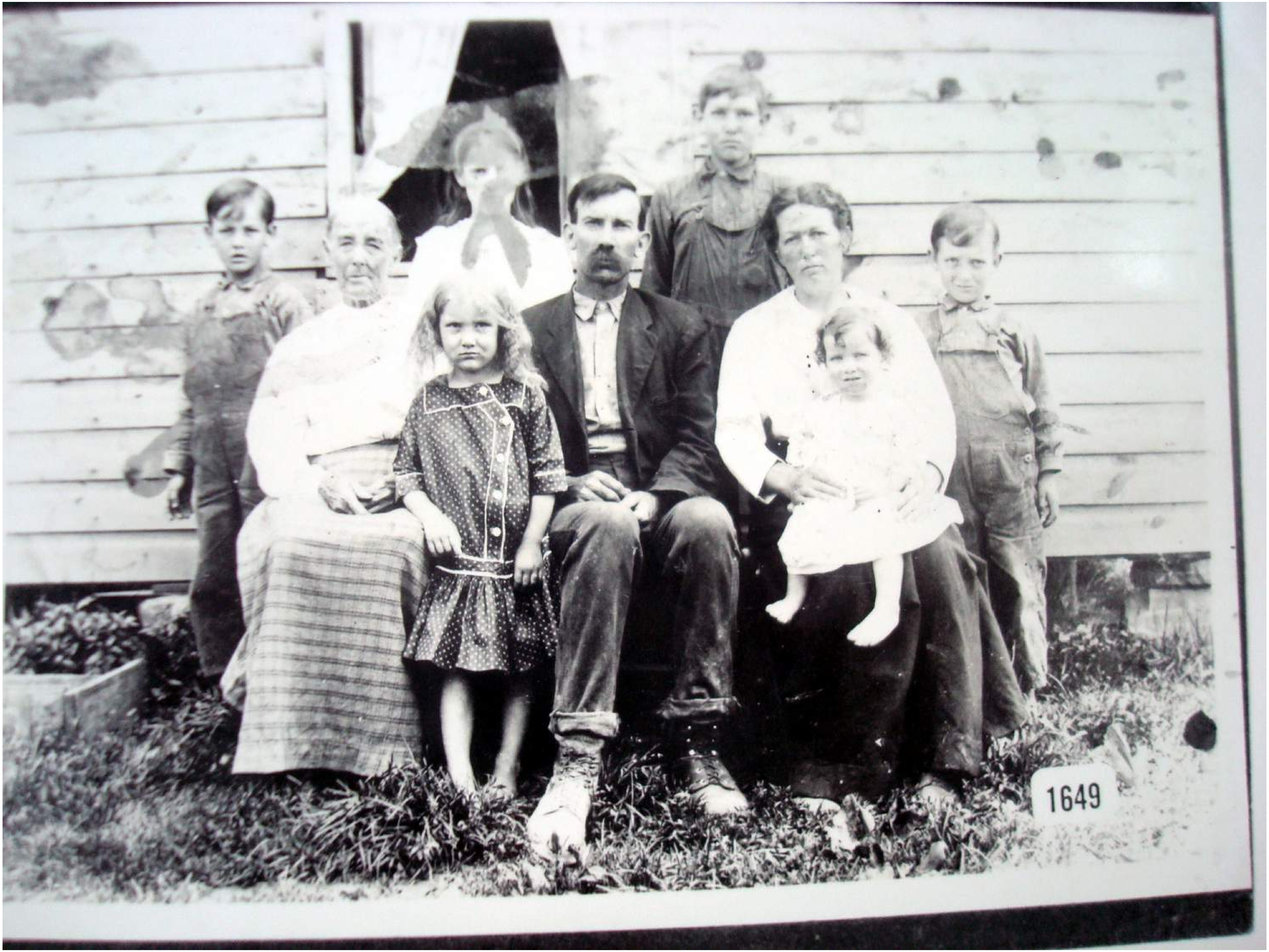
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject : Claib Kellison family

Left-right: Earl, Jenny Alderman,
Selma, Clara (front), Claib Kellison,
Loris, Mrs Mary Alderman Kellison,
Ruth, Merritt



1649

No. : 457 Source : Mrs Claude Barkley

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

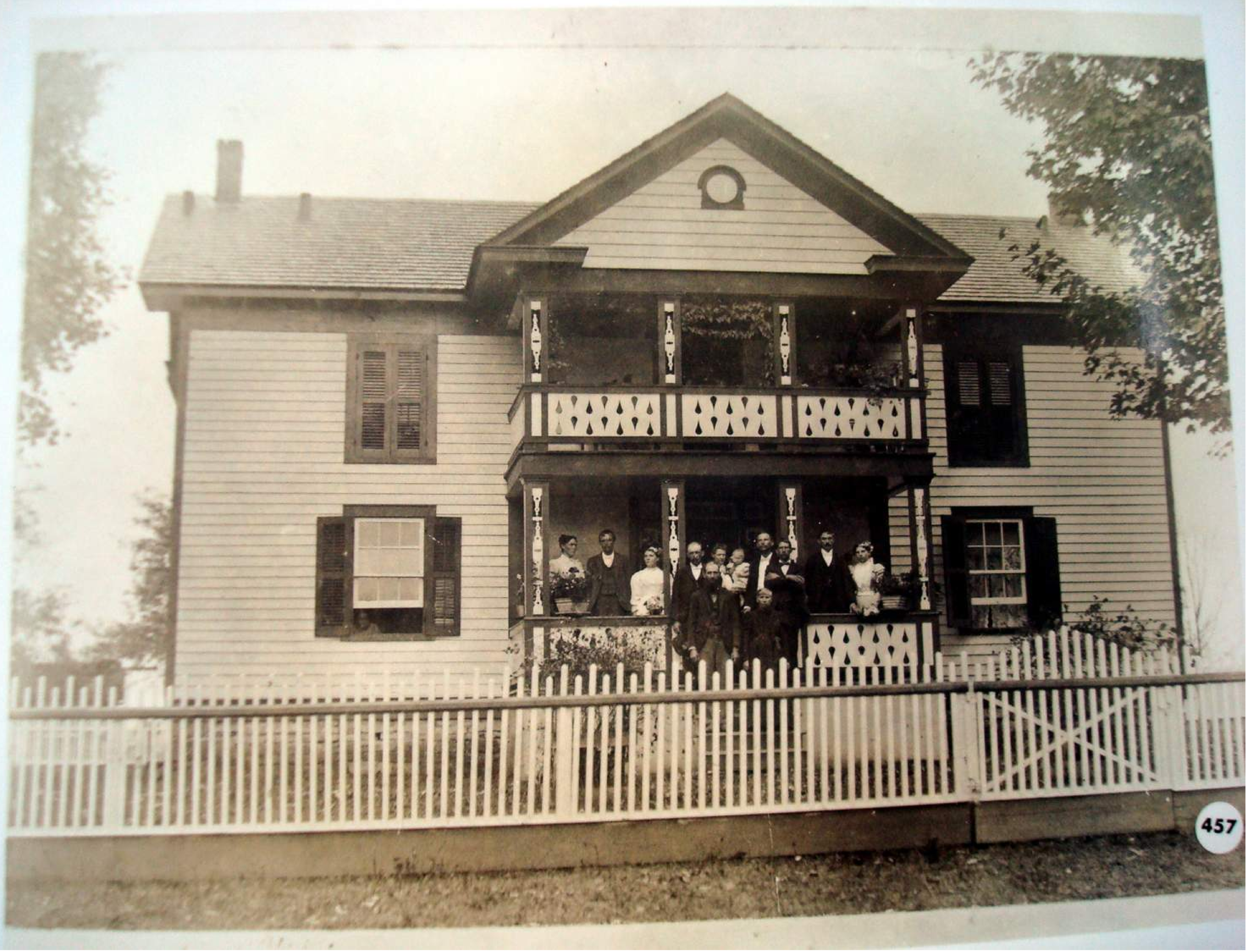
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

George Kerr family and home

3246-DSC01622.JPG



No. : 869 Source : Gaynelle Nottingham

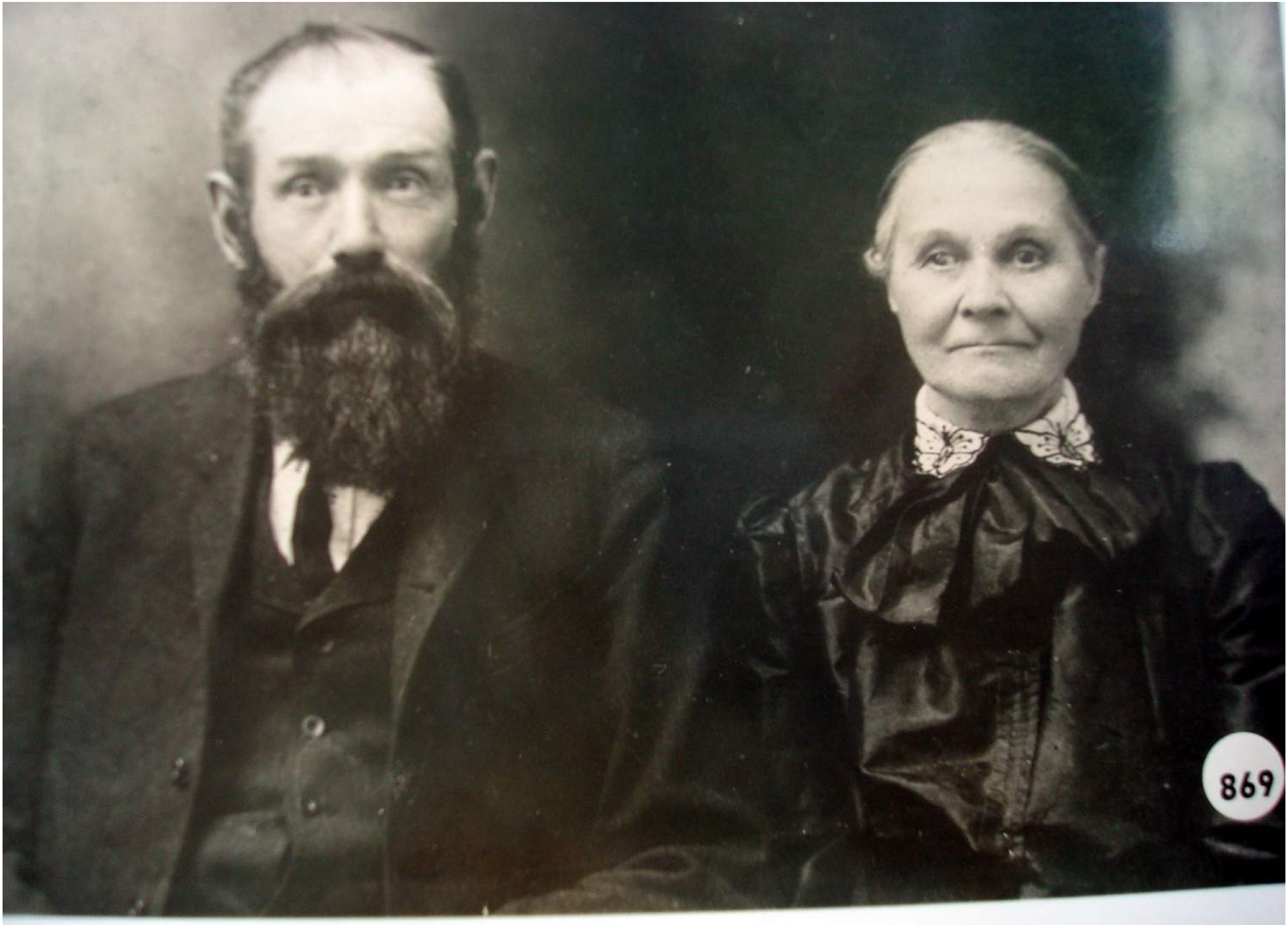
Original in the possession of : source Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Mr & Mrs Jim Kerr


869

No. : 245 Source :

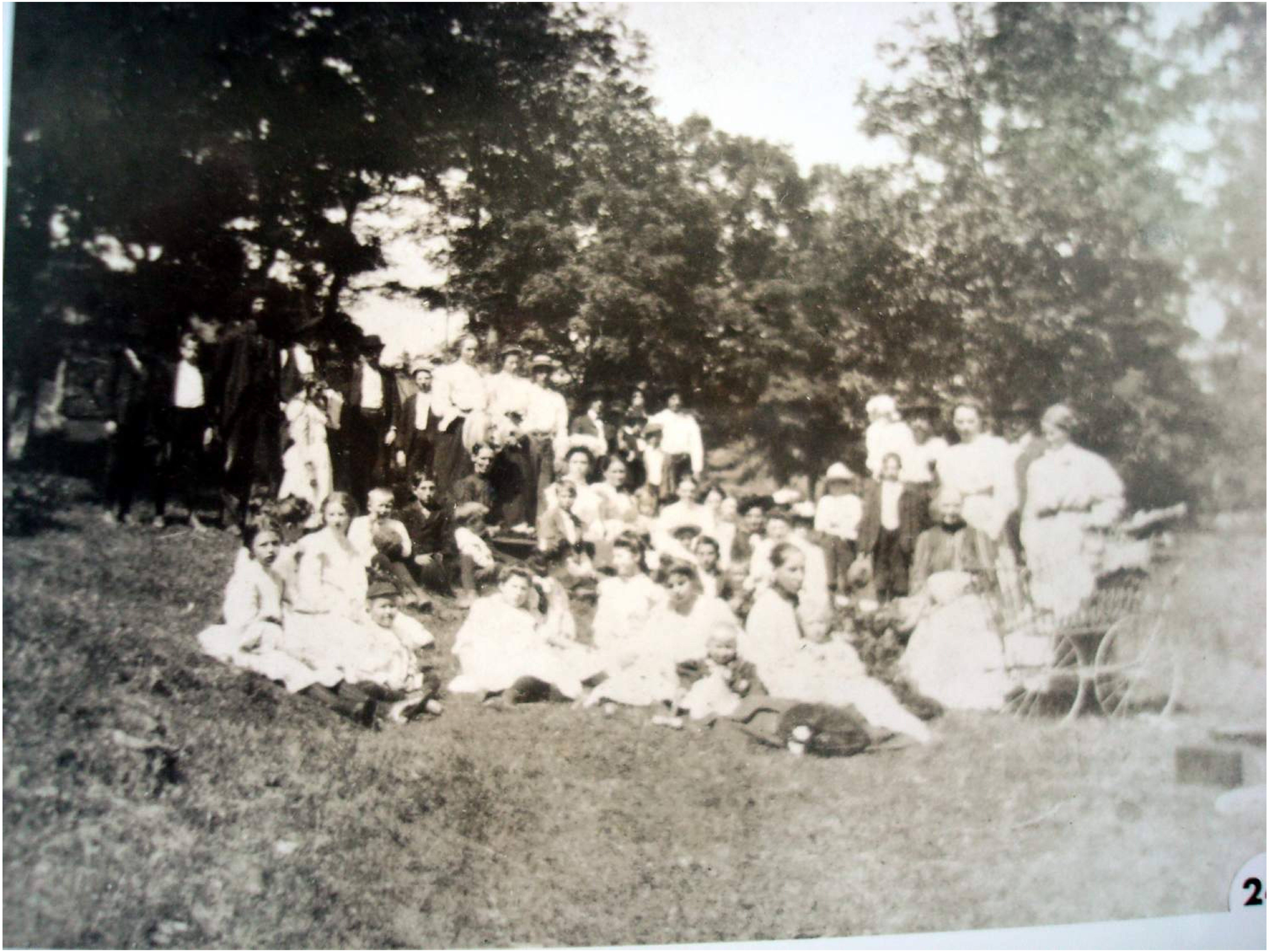
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : 1906

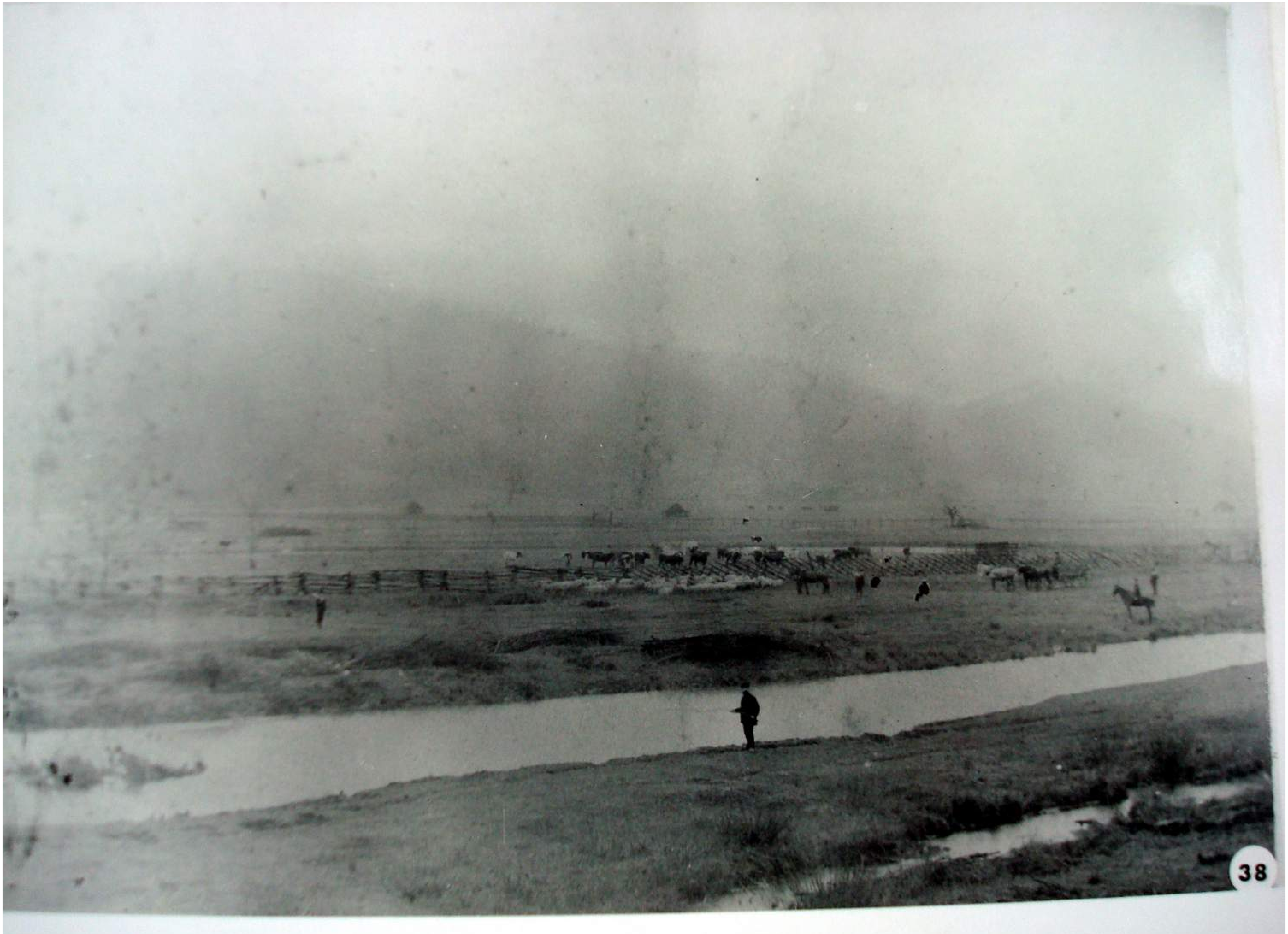
Subject :

J. D. Kerr Family


2

No. : 38 Source : Mrs C. W. Price

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society
Print located in : albums [✓ file]
Date :
Subject :
Lockridge farm on Knapps Creek


38

No. : 39 Source : Mrs C. W Price

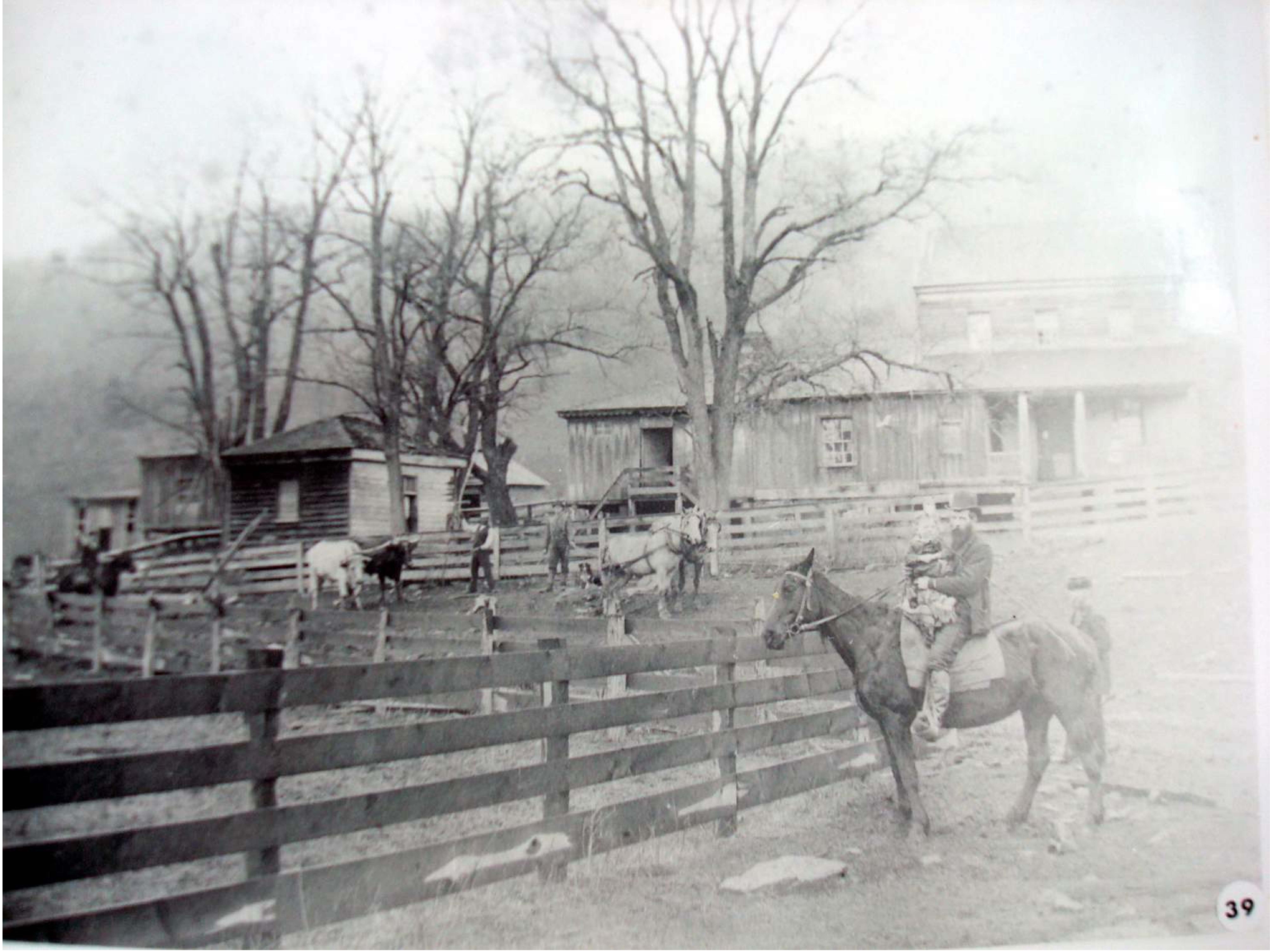
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Lockridge home on Knapps Creek


39

No. : 1016

Source : Amos Herold

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

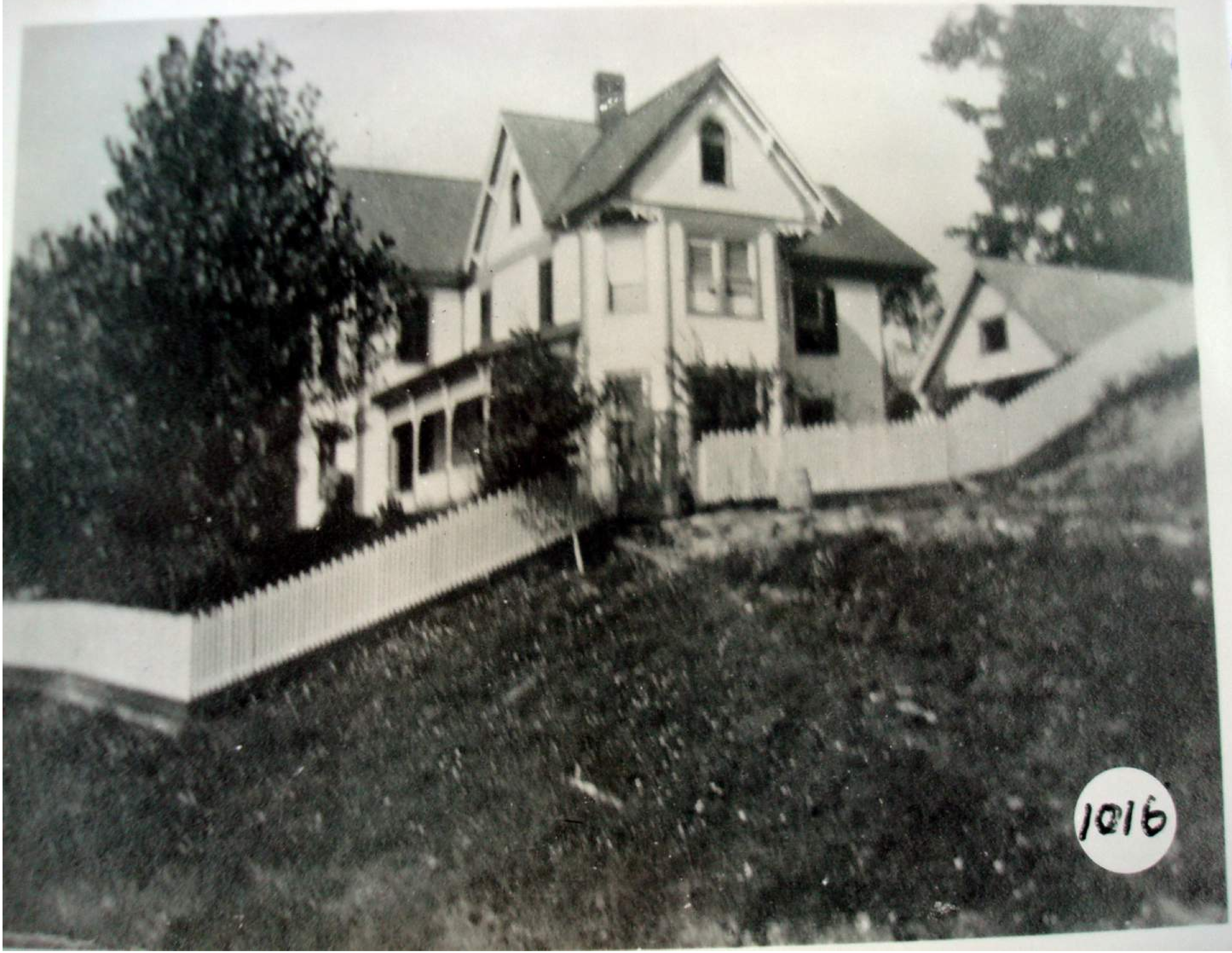
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : About 1910

Subject :

Home of Dr. Bedford Lockridge,
Minnehaha Springs

3256-DSC01632.JPG



1k

1016

No. : 1981

Source : Stanley Loudermilk

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

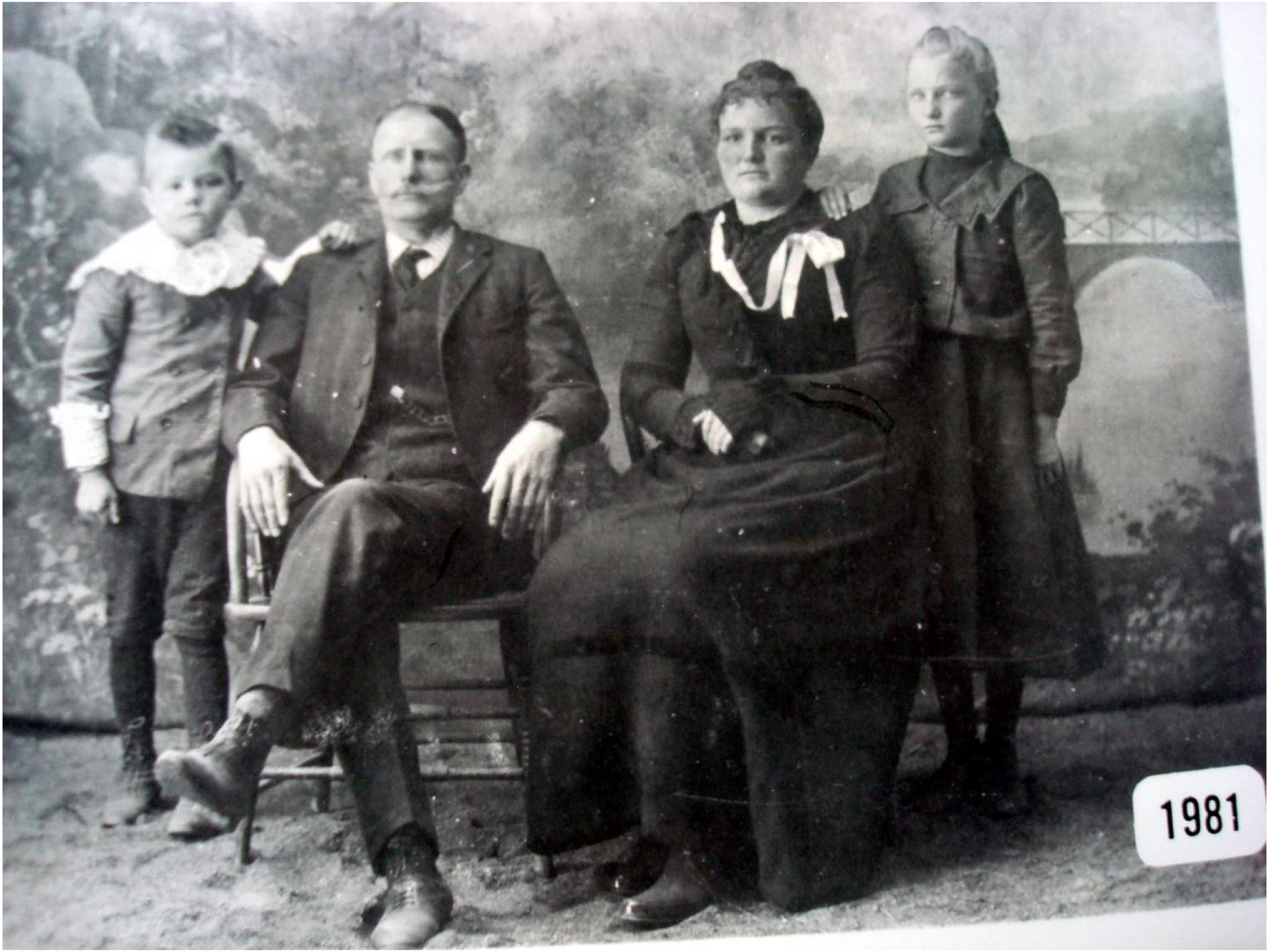
Date :

Subject :

David Loudermilk & Family

Children are Verlin & Maude (she ma
Ed Sheets)

3258-DSC01634.JPG



No. : 1159 Source : Miss Genevieve Moor

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

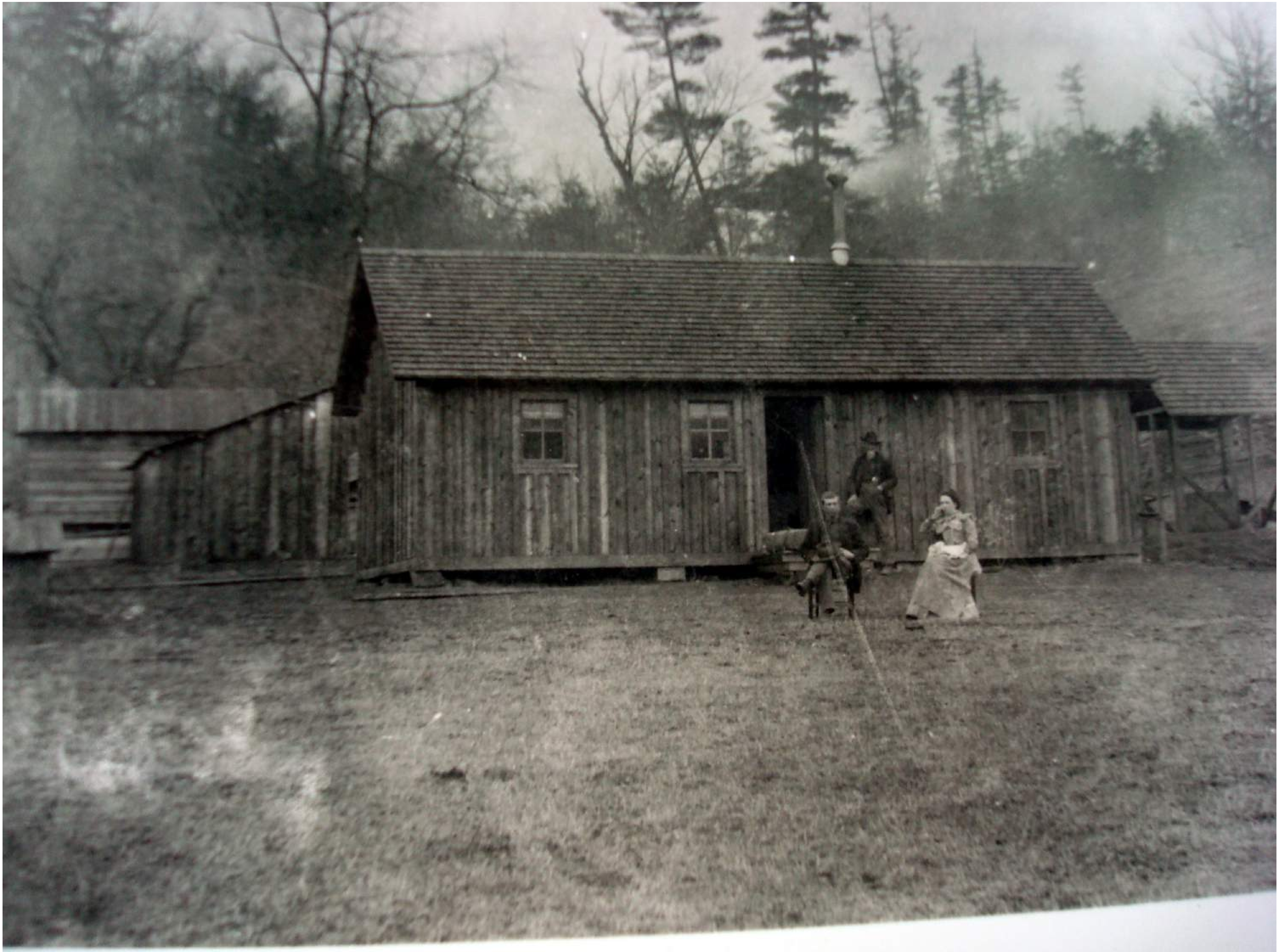
Date :

Subject :

Mr & Mrs. J. A. Moore

Photo taken on the Dr. Sharp Farm

3260-DSC01636.JPG



No. : 1158 Source : Miss Genevieve Moore

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

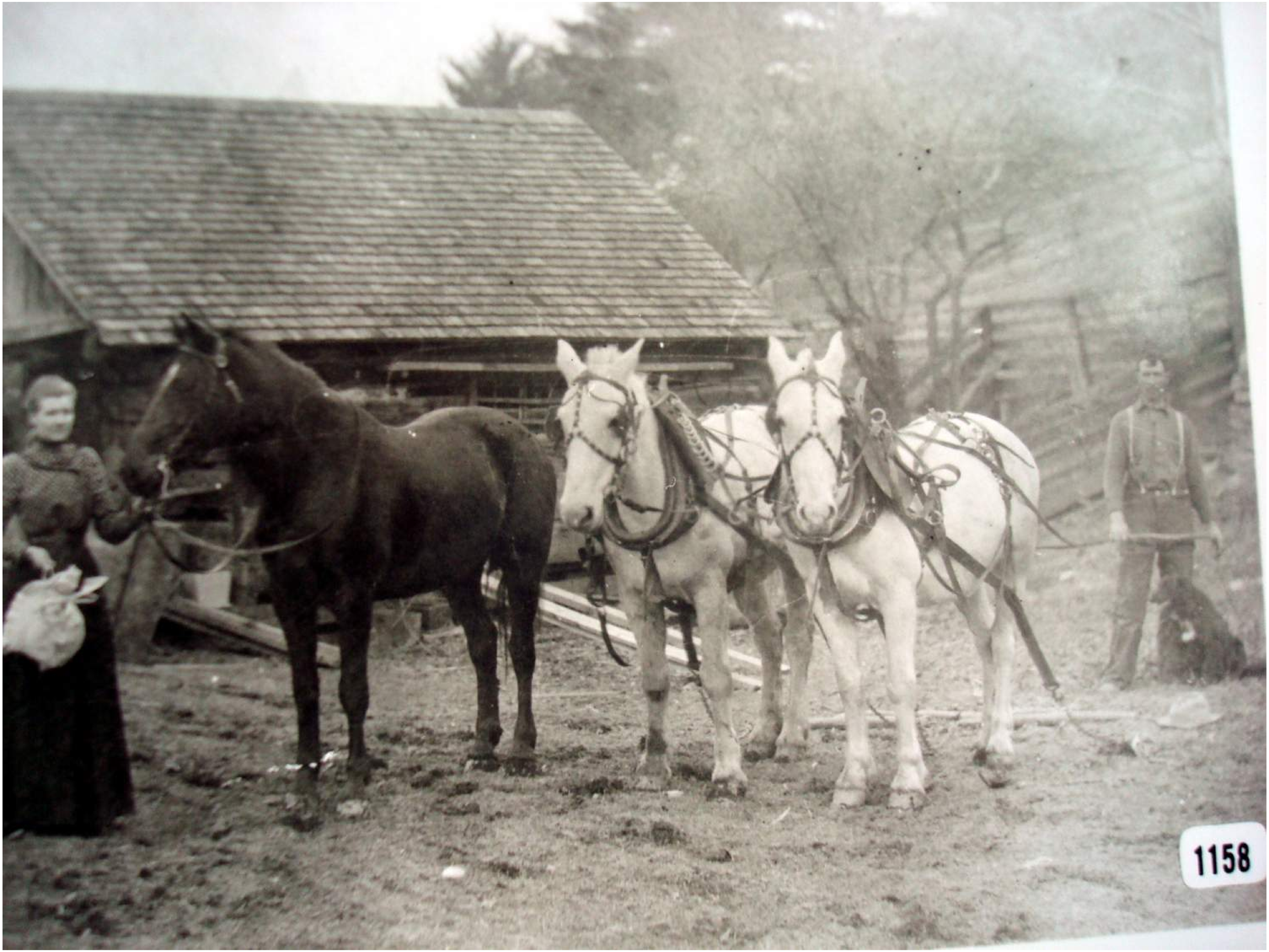
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Mr & Mrs Price Moore

3262-DSC01638.JPG



No. : 1186 Source : Miss Genevieve Moore

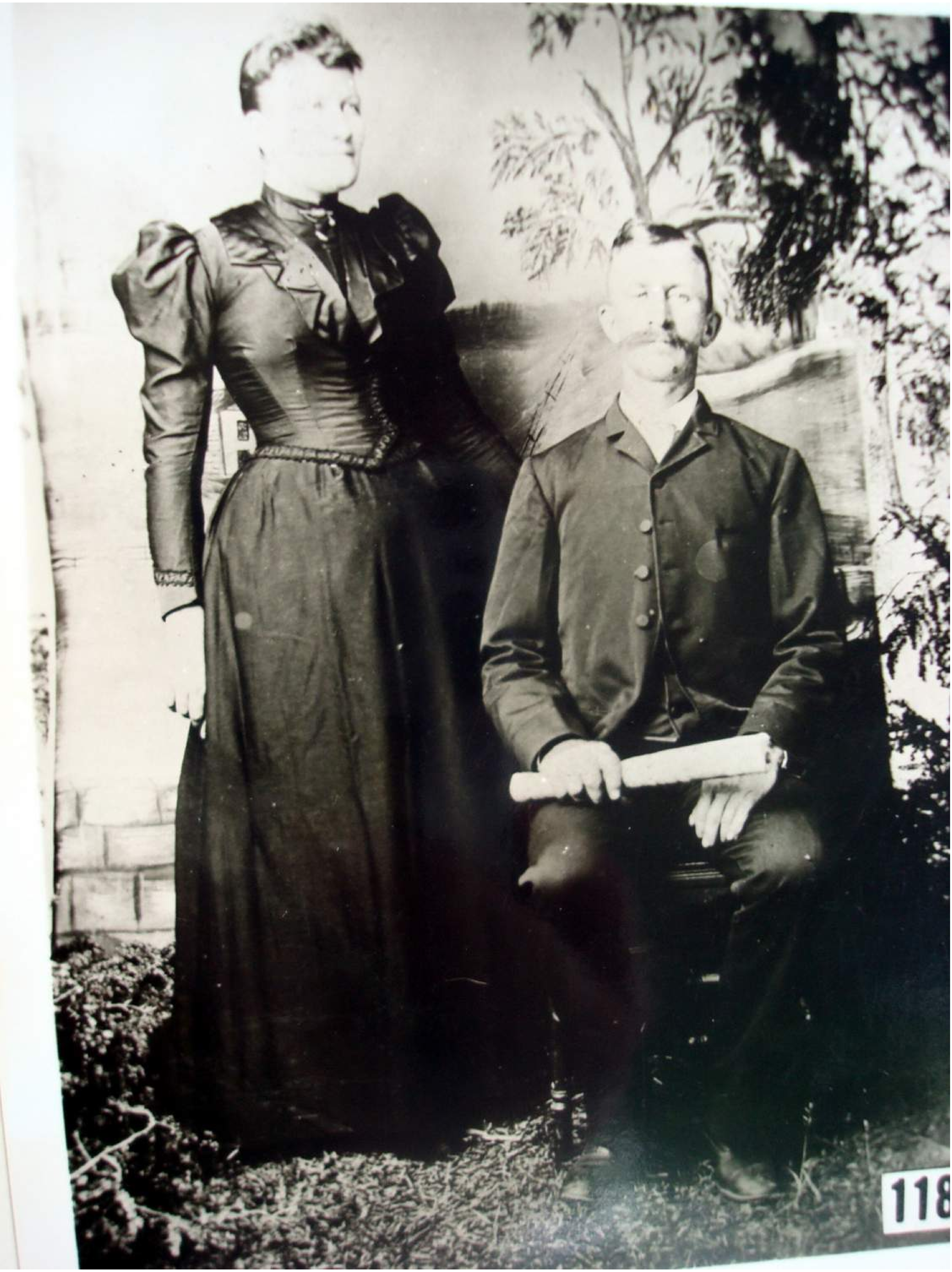
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Mr & Mrs Zane Moore


118

No. : 278 Source : Forrest Woodd

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

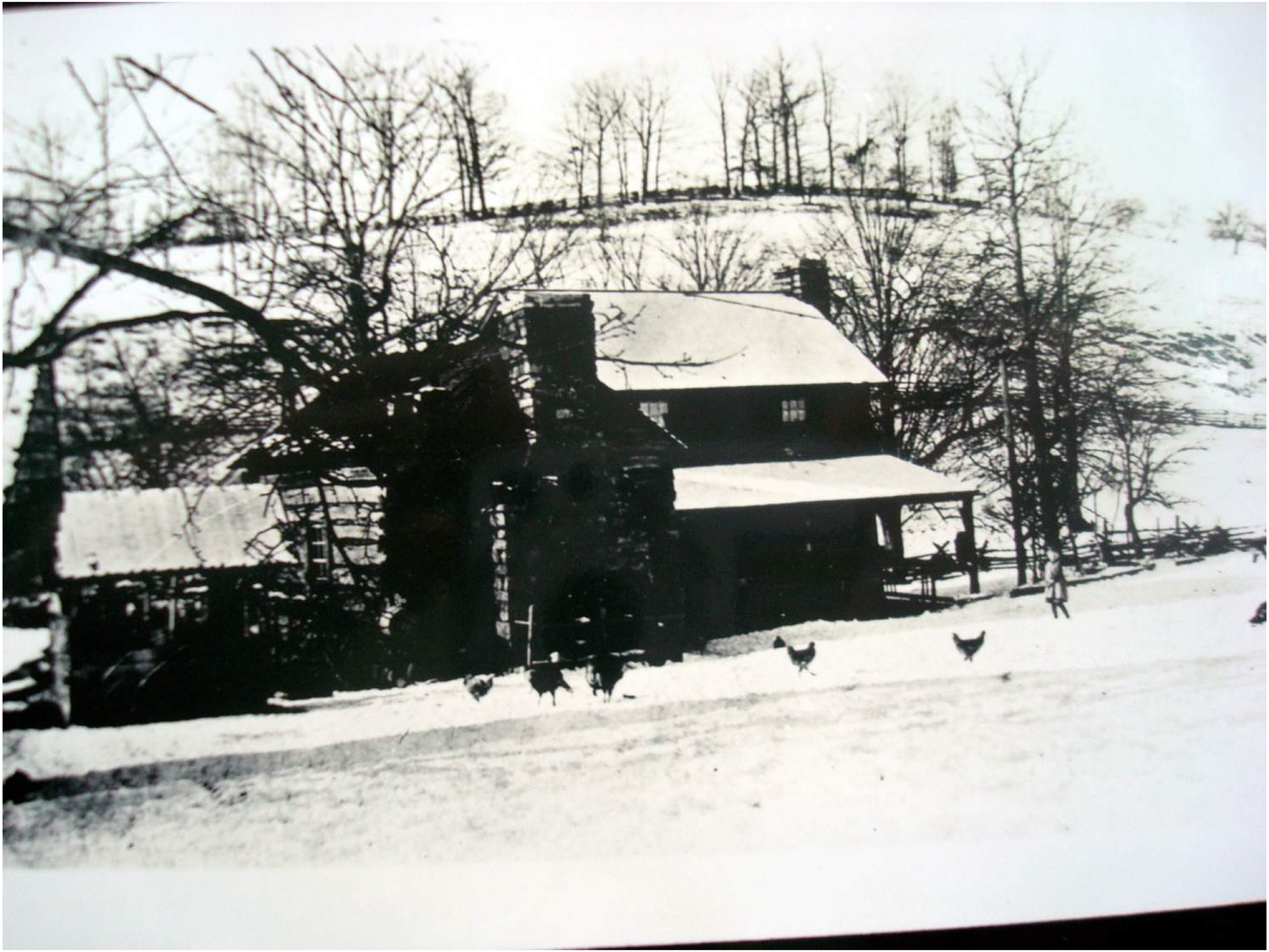
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Addison Nottingham house
Built before the Civil War

3266-DSC01642.JPG



No. : 870 Source : Gaynelle Nottingham

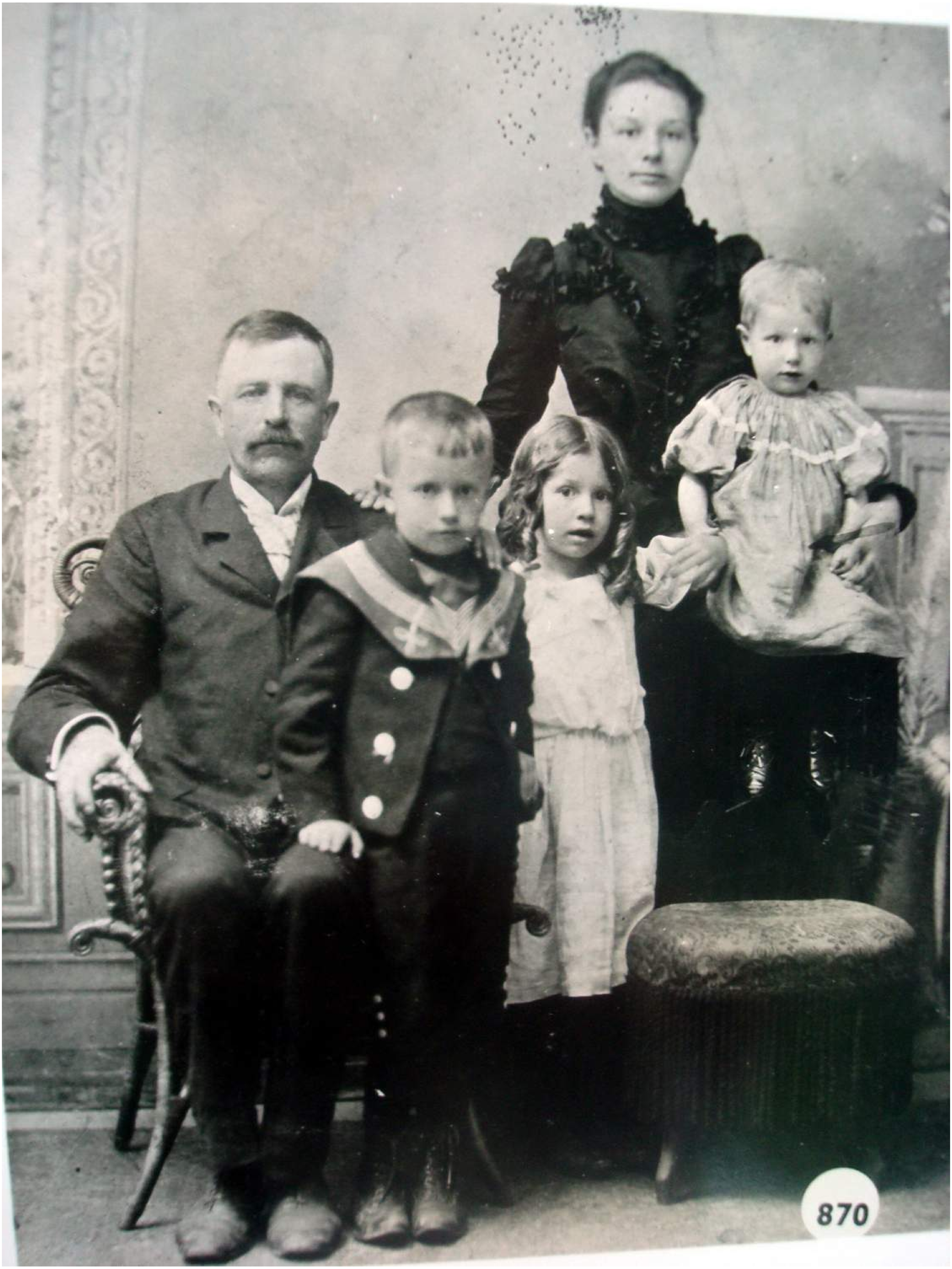
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Mr & Mrs Oscar Nottingham with children Gaynelle, Goldie, and Neal



870

No. : 237 Source : Forrest Wooddell

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Mr and Mrs Oscar Nottingham
son, Neil

3270-DSC01646.JPG

No. : 254

Source : Mrs E.C. Whanger

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

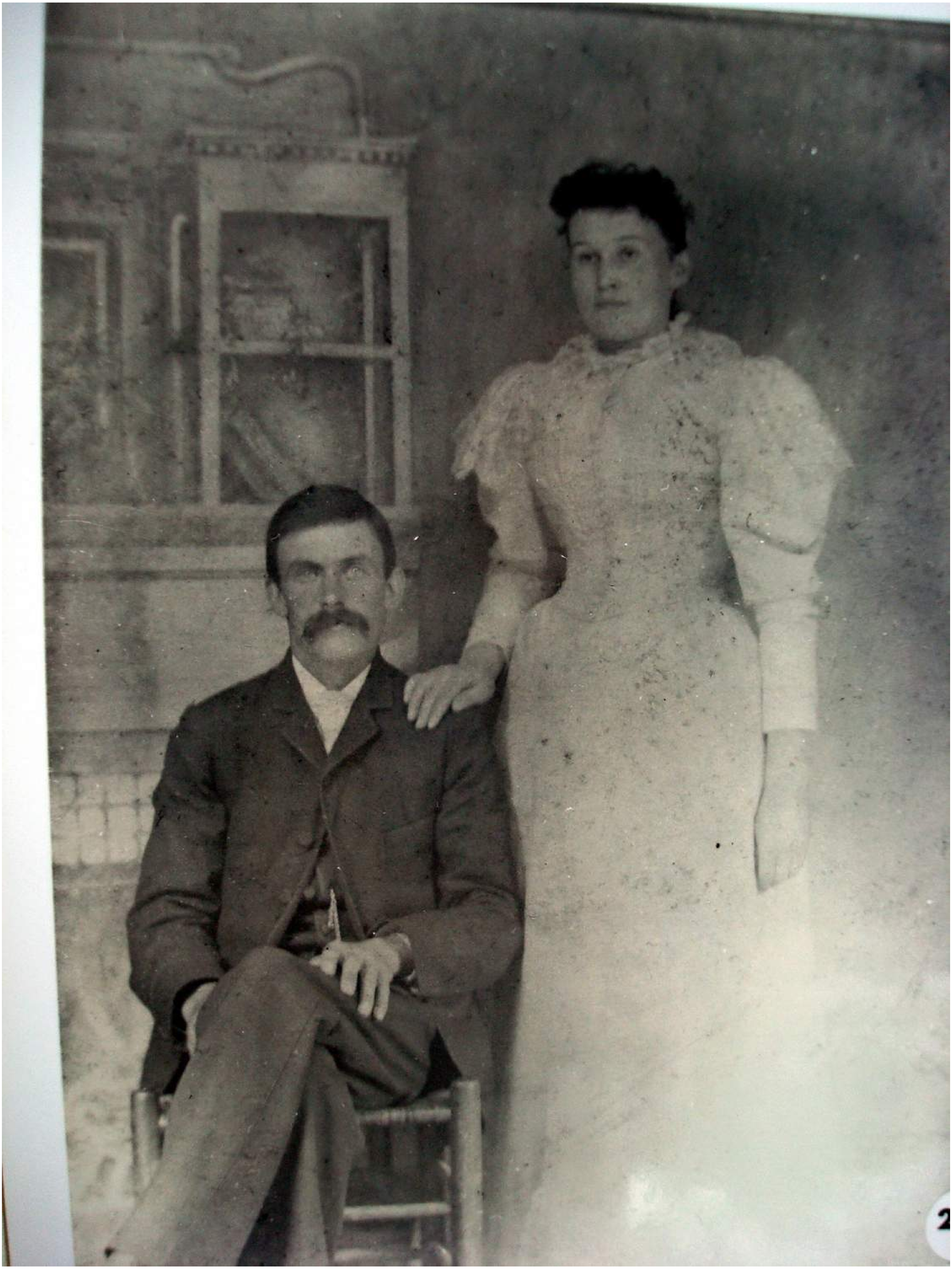
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Mr and Mrs Zack Nottingham

3272-DSC01648.JPG



No. : 1852 **Source :** Eugene Burner

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Oscar & Nebraska Orndoff & childre

No. : 762

Source : Mrs Adolphus (Nola) Shears

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] ~~file~~

Date :

Subject : Alvie Phillips home on the head of Little River (East Fork Greenbrier) Besides home pictures shows lumber railroad with log train and a grist

(over)

int located i sion of :

and sawmill with mill race. Mr. Phillips is man on horse in picture

No. : 2458

Source : Dortha Phillips Houchens
10140 Purcell Rd
Richmond, Va

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

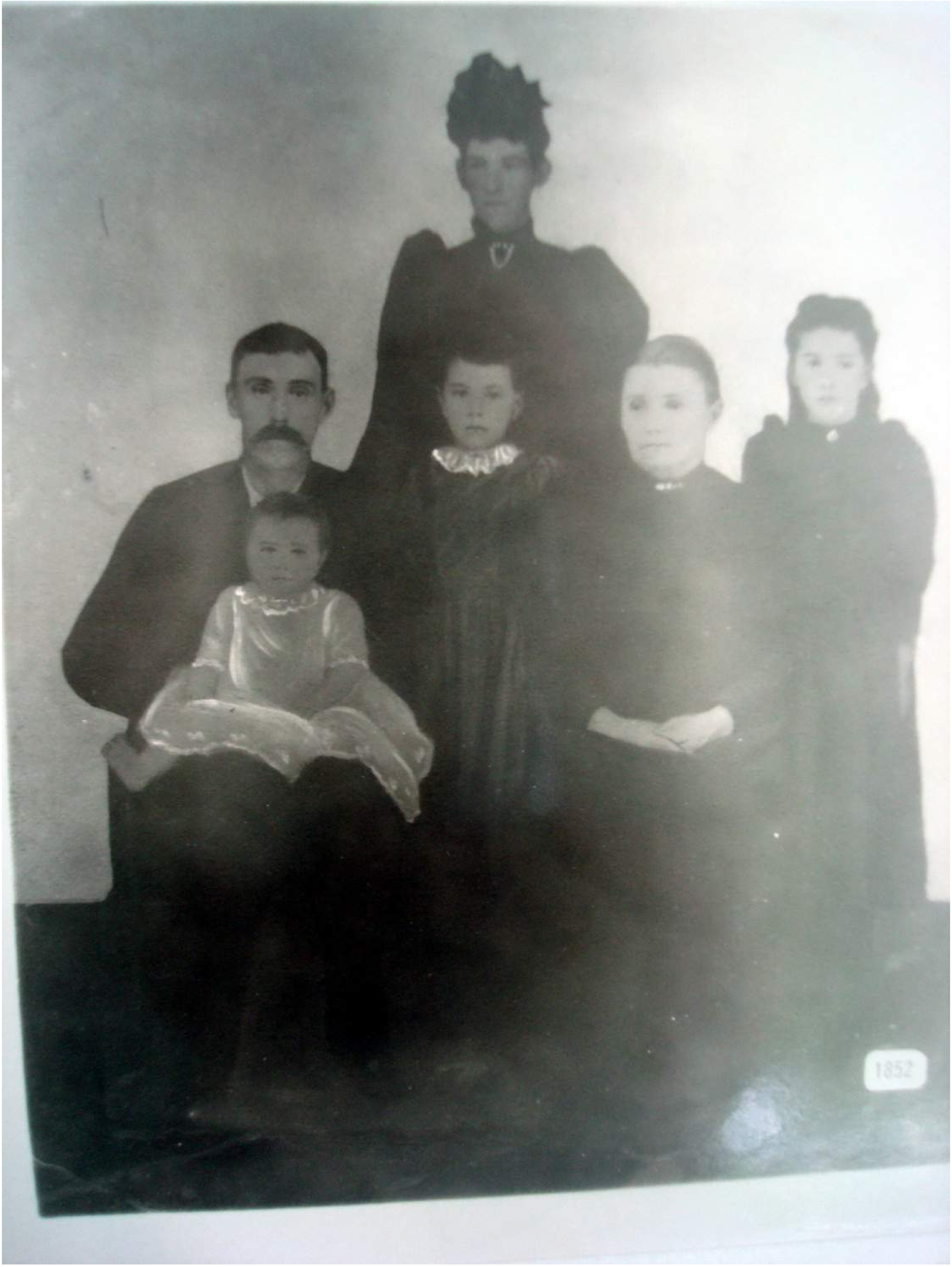
Print located in : albums file

Date : 1934

Subject :
Phillips families making apple butter

L-R: Joe Phillips, Lillie Phillips (Mrs Joe), Gladys, Reva (standing), Jim Phillips, Delbert (Jim's son), Roland (Joe's son)

3277-DSC01653.JPG



No. : 1259

Source : Dr. N. R. Price

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

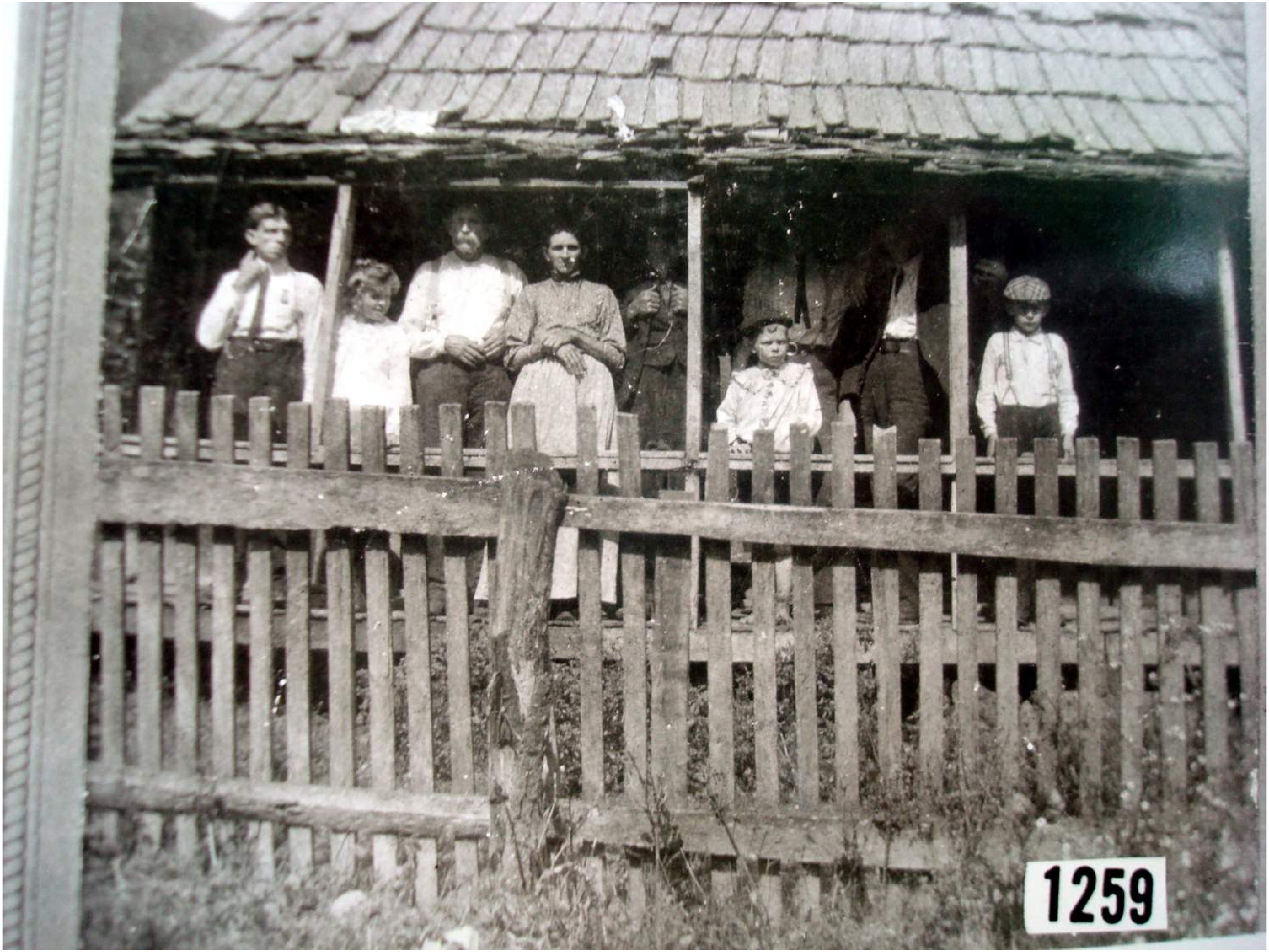
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : About 1892

Subject :

Samuel David Price family

Marlinton


1259

No.: 1632 Source: Dr. N. R. Price

Original in the possession of: source [✓ Society]

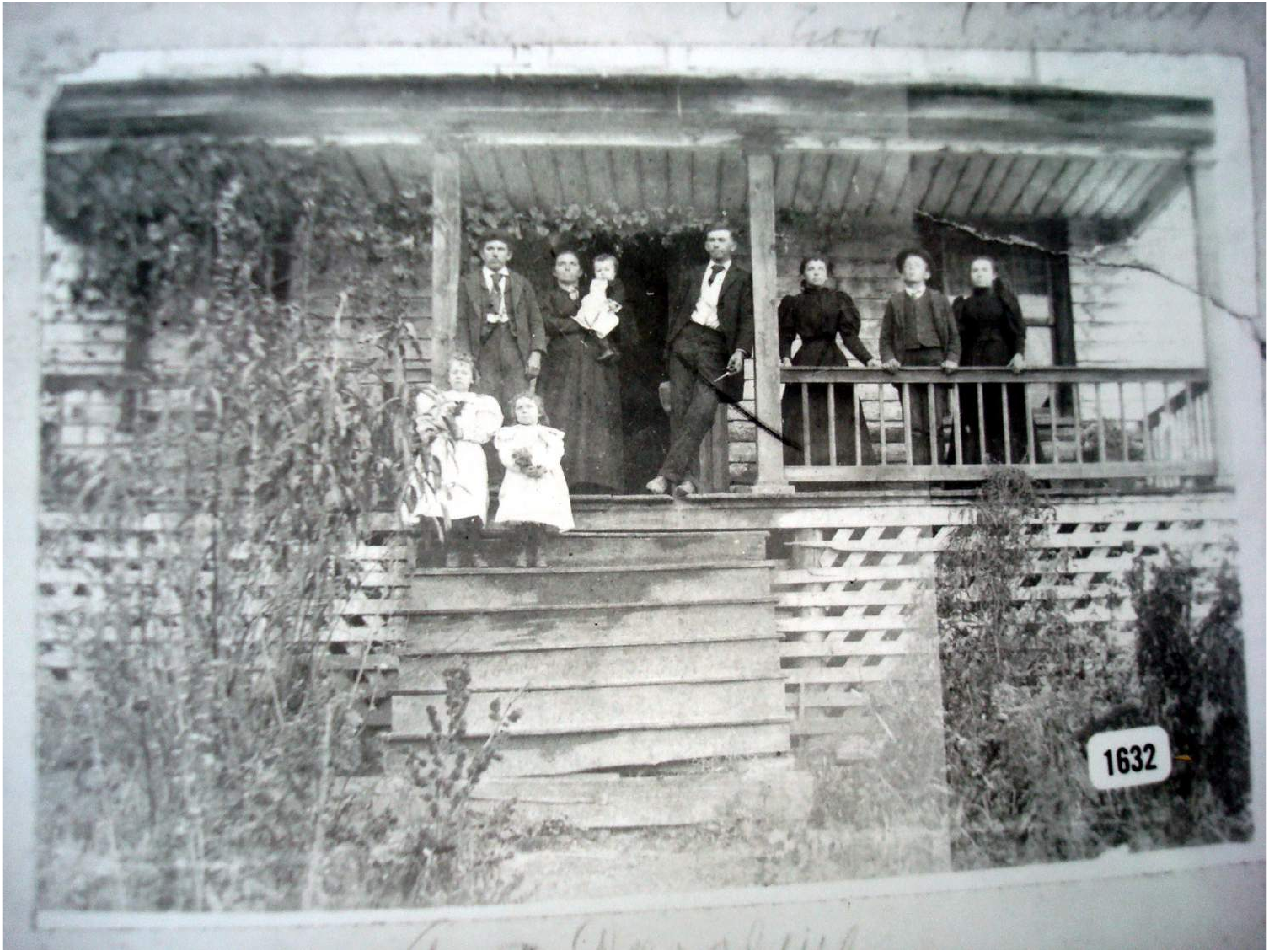
Print located in: albums [✓ file]

Date: 1896

Subject:

? D. Price family

Warm Springs, Virginia


1632

FLINT. ERVING &

No. : 1046 Source : Woodrow Mann

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

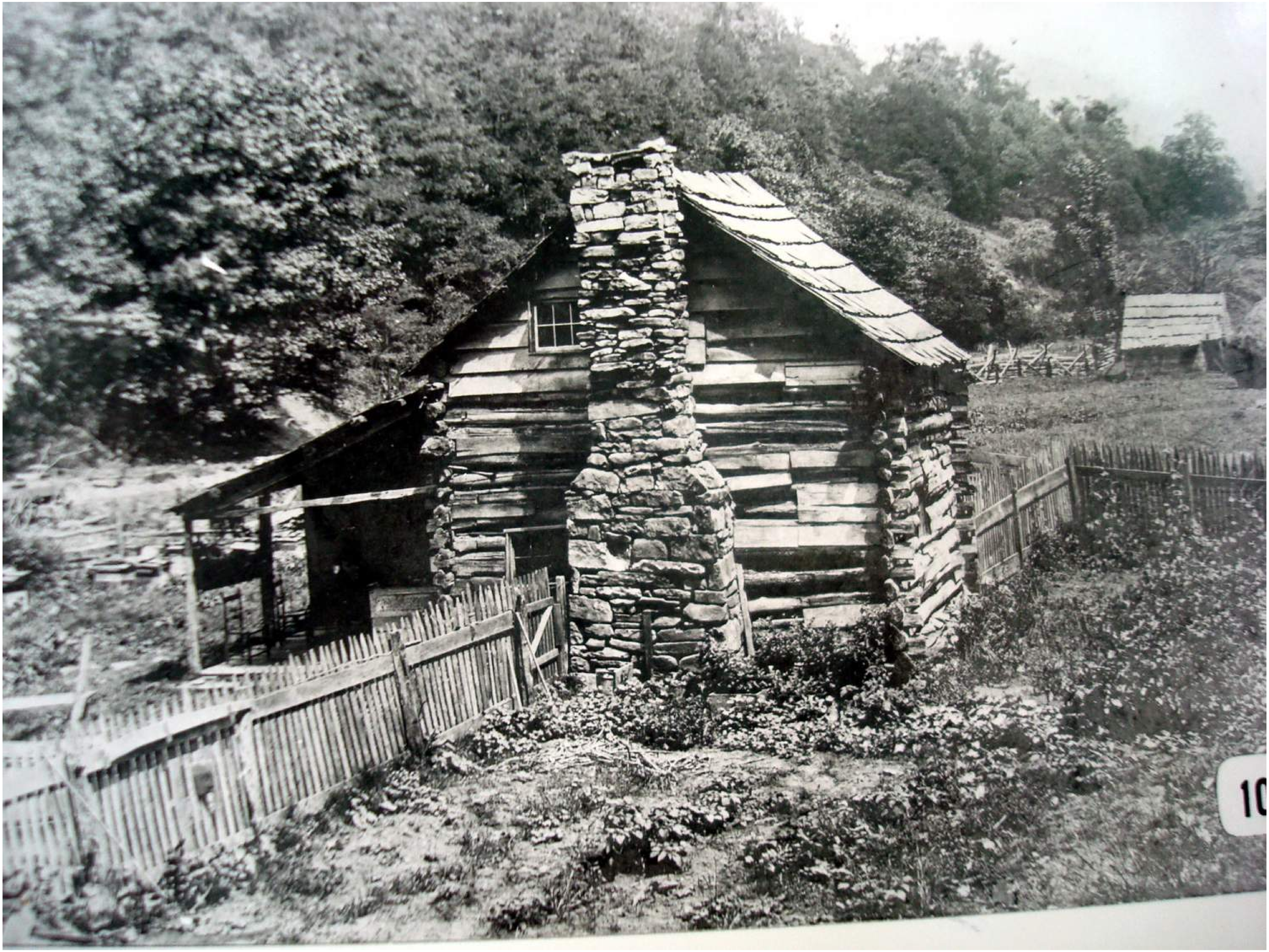
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Woods Price home on Clover Creek

3283-DSC01659.JPG



No. : 469 Source : Hoxie Pugh

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

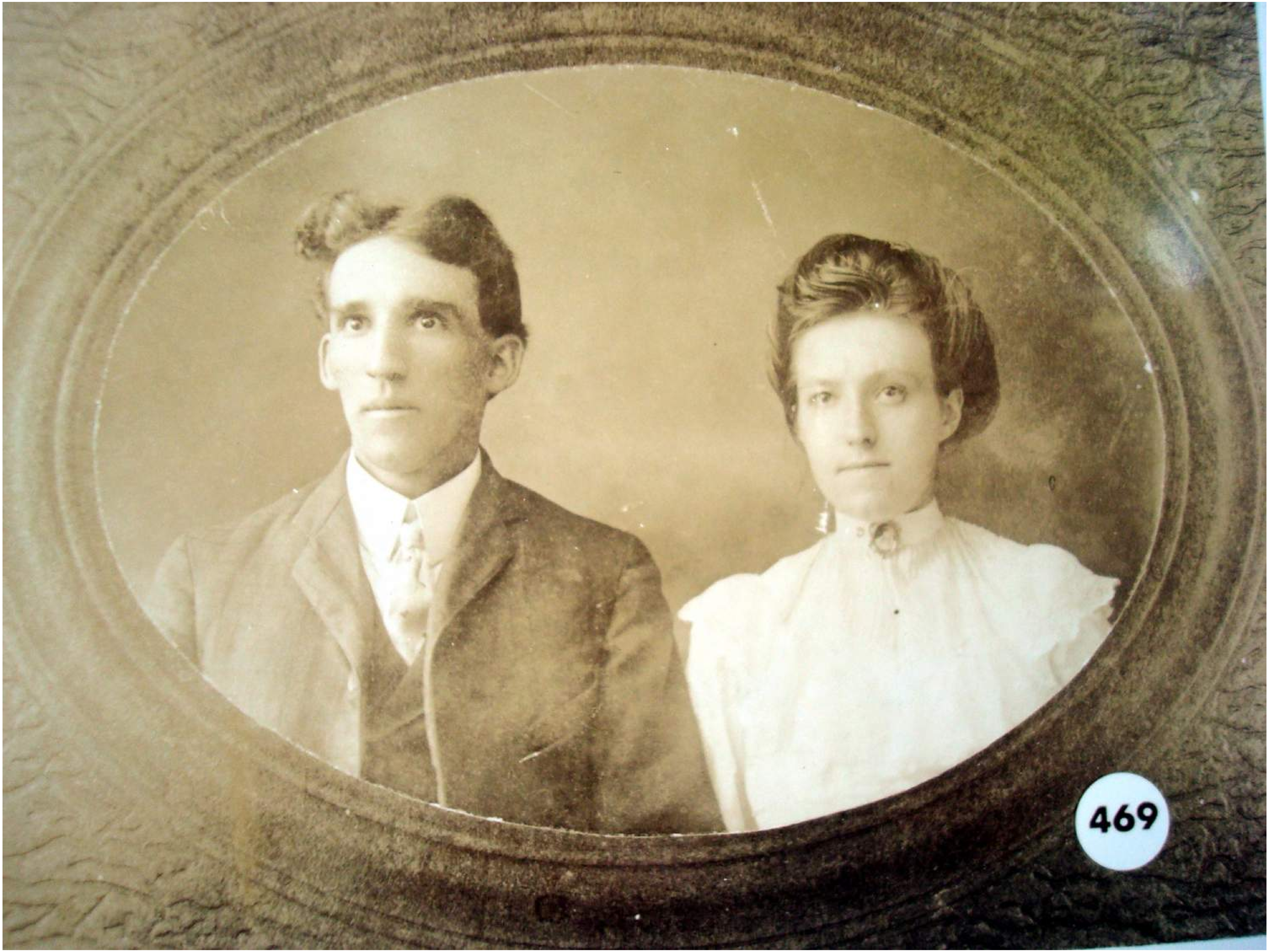
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : 1900

Subject :

Rev and Mrs Will Pugh

3285-DSC01661.JPG



No. : 372 Source :

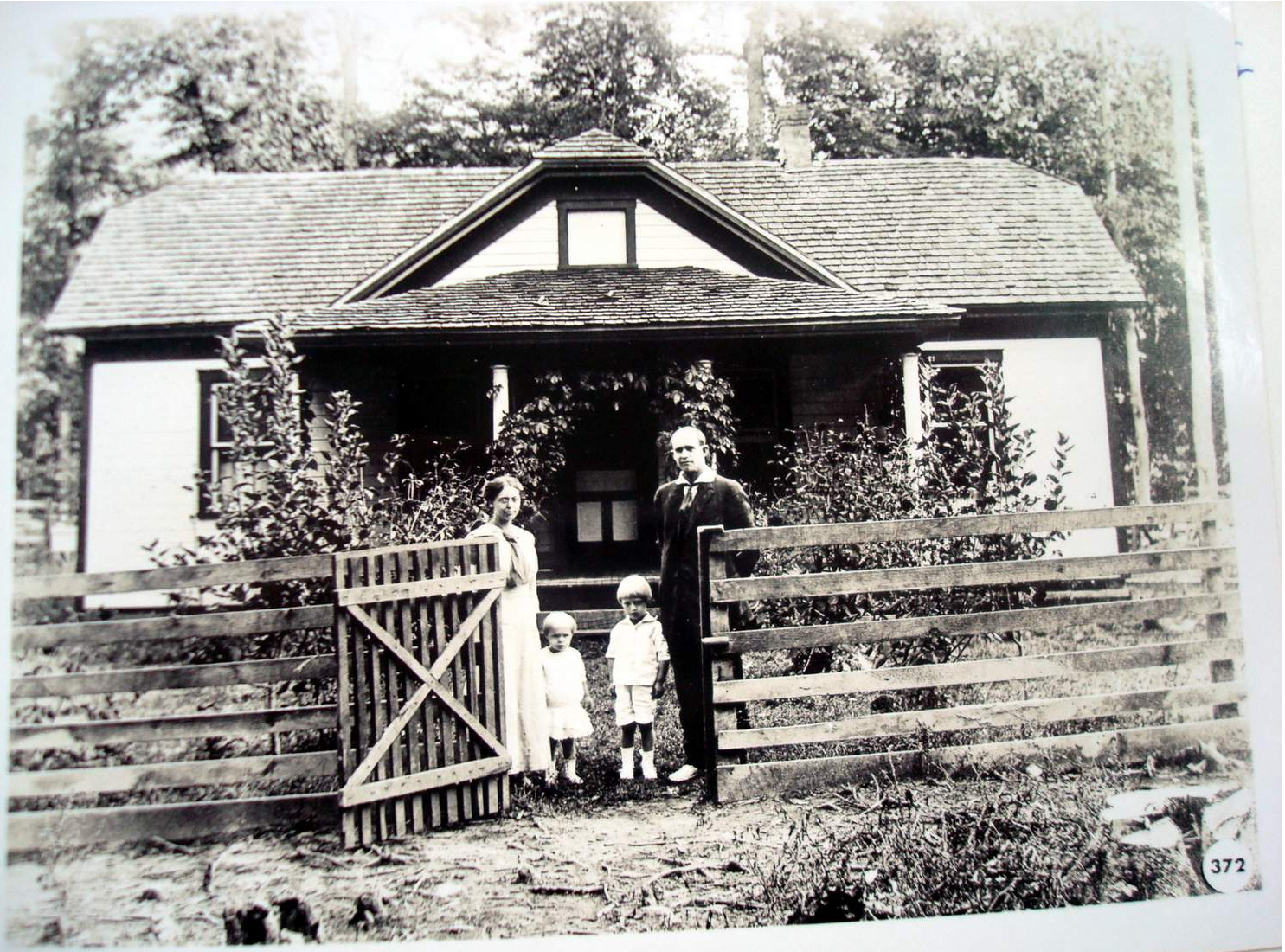
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Arch and Myrtle Pugh and childr
standing in front of their home



372

No. : 1199 Source : Mrs E. E. White, Sr

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

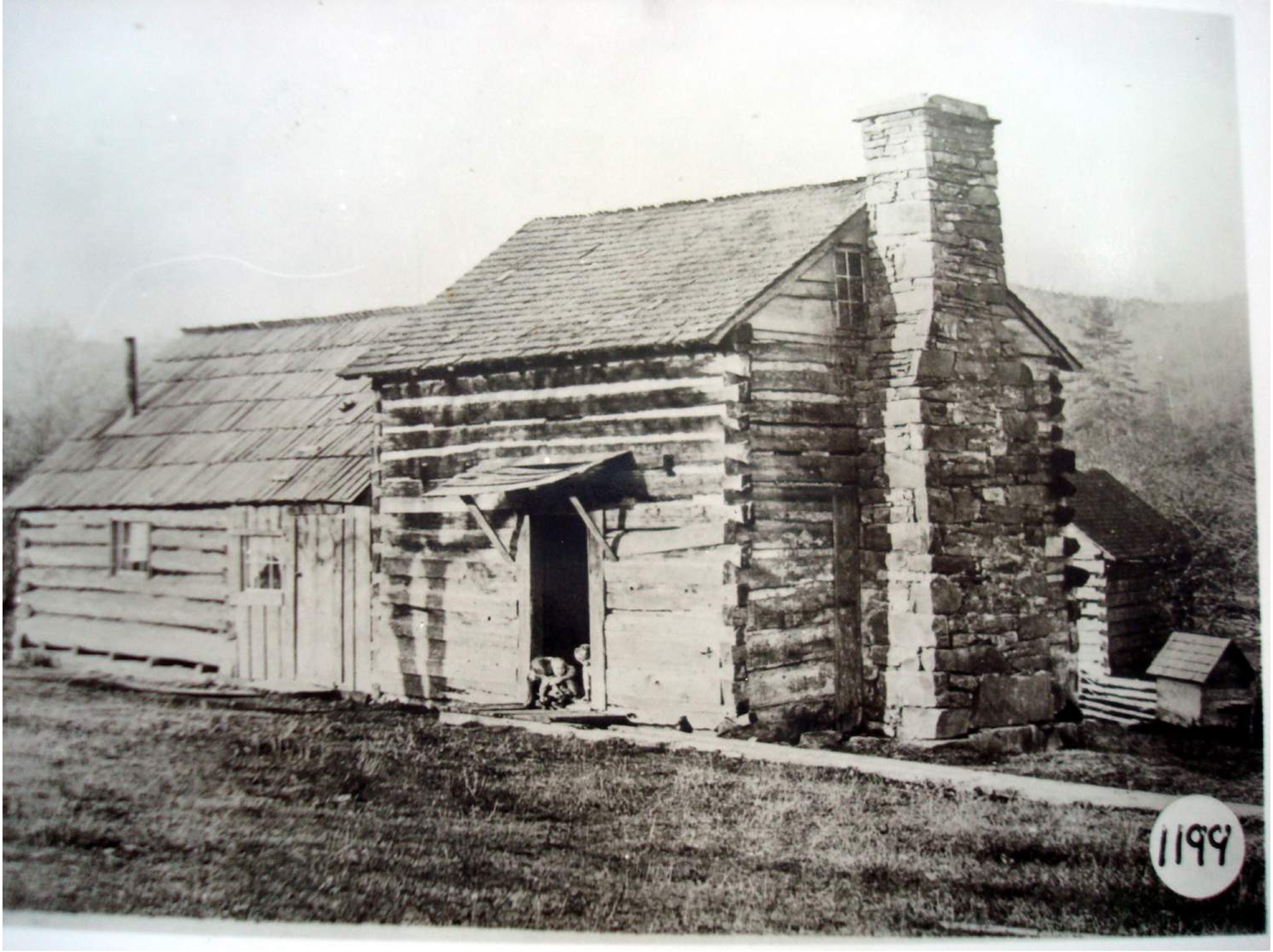
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : About 1915

Subject :

Wesley Rider home

3289-DSC01665.JPG



1199

3290-DSC01666.JPG

No. : 429 Source : W. O. Ruckman

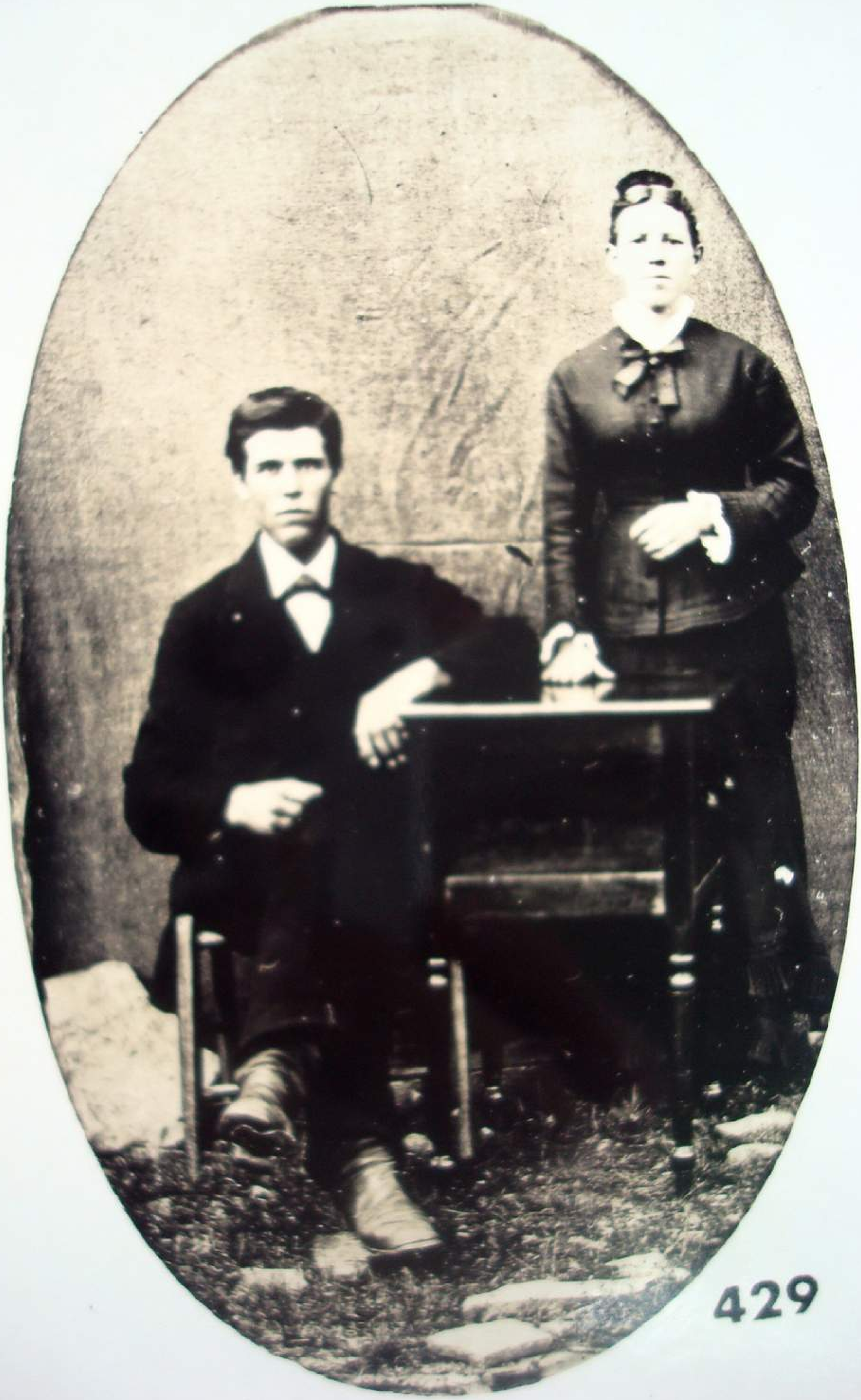
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : c. 1878

Subject :

Millard F. and Eliza Smith Ruckm



429

No. : 2455

Source : Mrs W. O. Ruckman
P O Box 833
Hemingway, S. C 2955

Original in the possession of : source Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Ruckman homestead, 1832 - 1941
chimney was built in the 1700's

No. : 1873

Source : Westvaco

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (copy)

Date :

Subject :

E P Shafer, his wife, and their five children on the steps of their home in Cass

2 file cards

No. : 2963

Source : William Barlow

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums file

Date : Before 1900

Subject : Silvia Family group

Back Row, L-R: Ira Silvia, Mollie Silvia Carter, Mamie Silvia (later married to W G Cochran), Ella Silvia Barlow, Anderson Barlow

No.: 653 Source: Mrs J. T. Eades

Front Row, L-R: George Carter, Edna Carter, Denny Hill, Josie Silvia Hill, baby is Carl Hill, Daisy Hill

No. : 653 **Source :** Mrs P. F. Eades

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

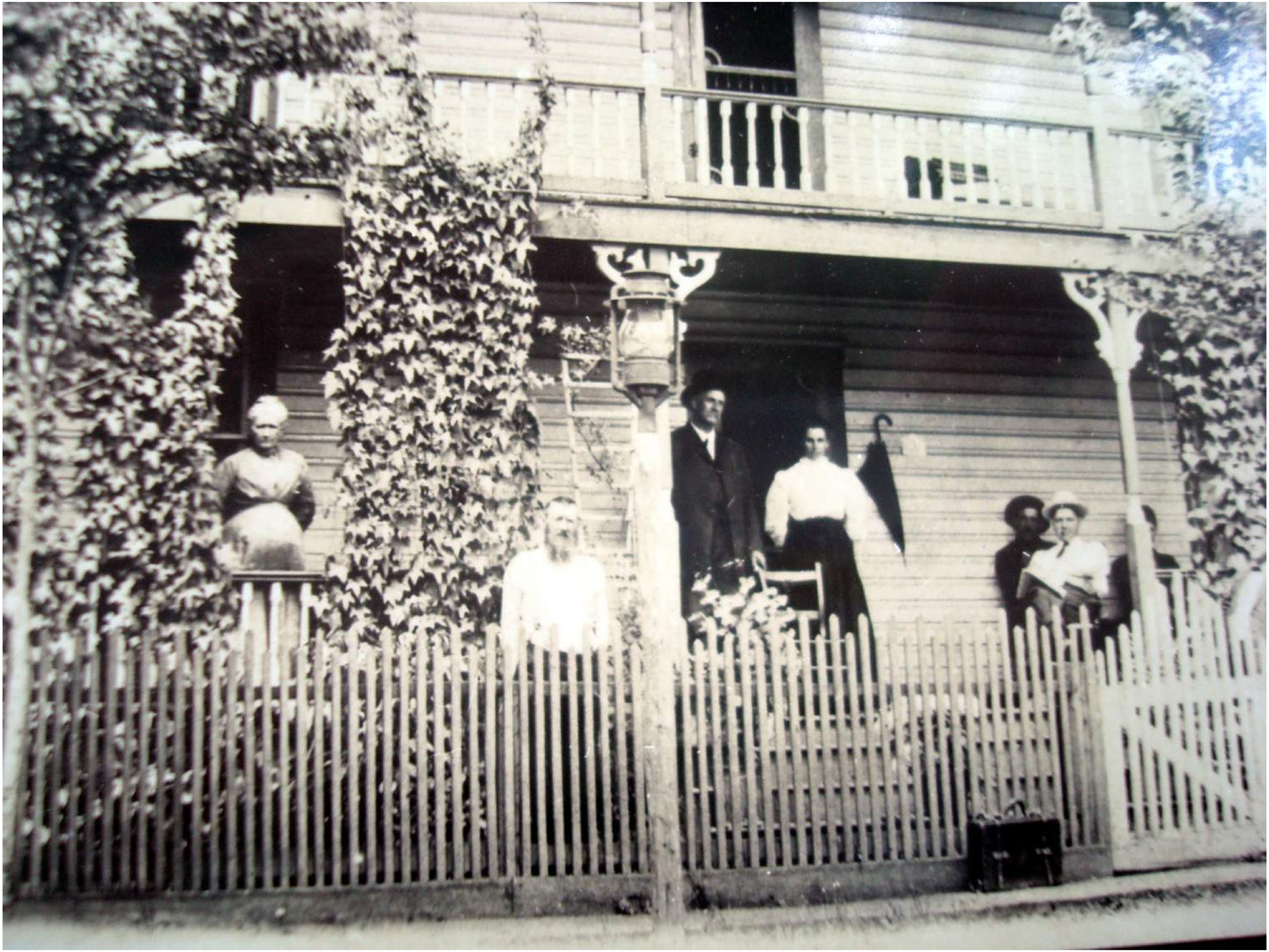
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Home of Mr & Mrs C G Sutton and
Mr & Mrs P F Eades
Built 1904

3297-DSC01673.JPG



No. : 341 Source : Mrs Markwood Grum

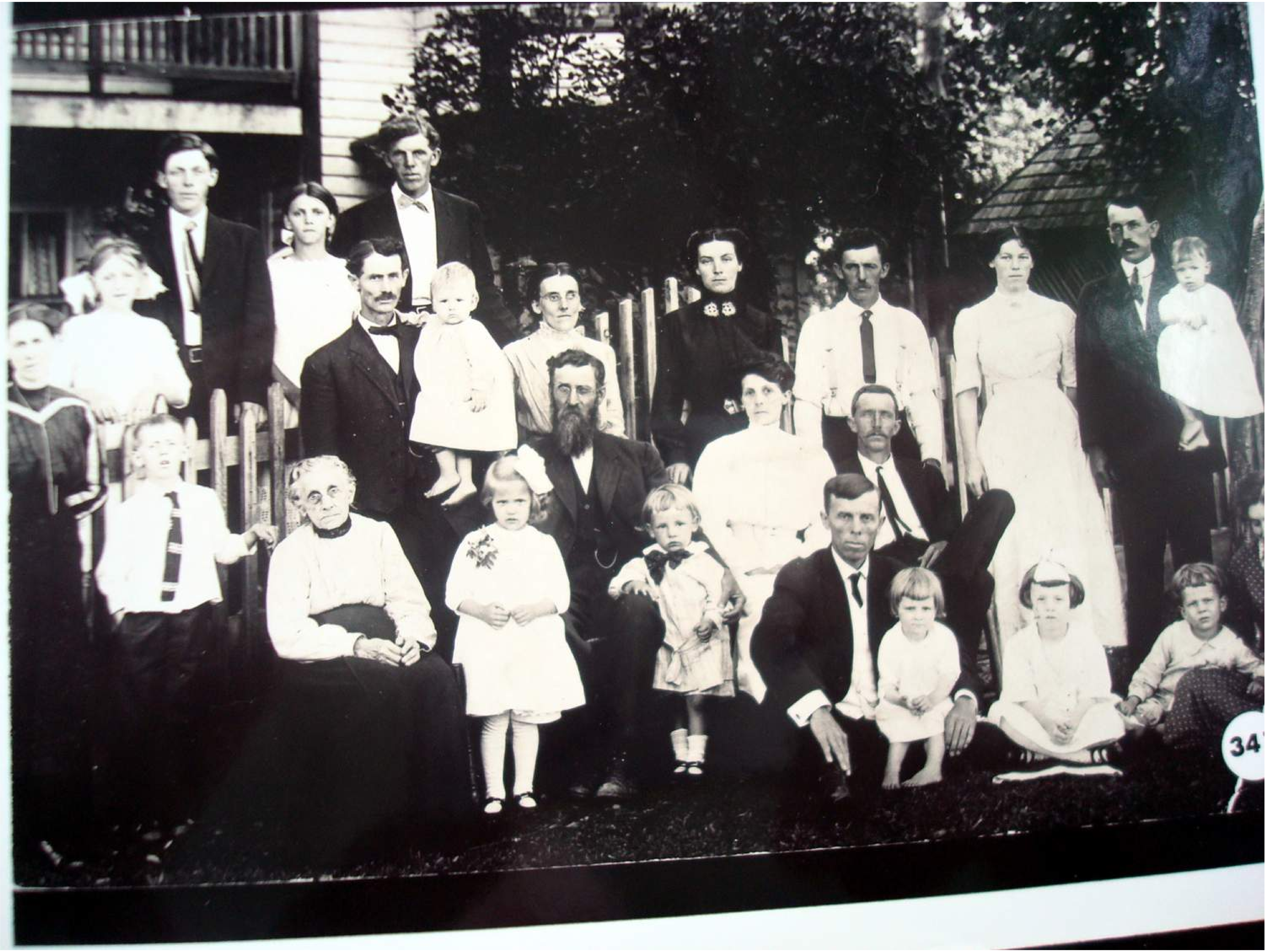
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :
Jame Sutton Family of Arbovale

3299-DSC01675.JPG



No. : 1222 Source : Dr. N. R. Price

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

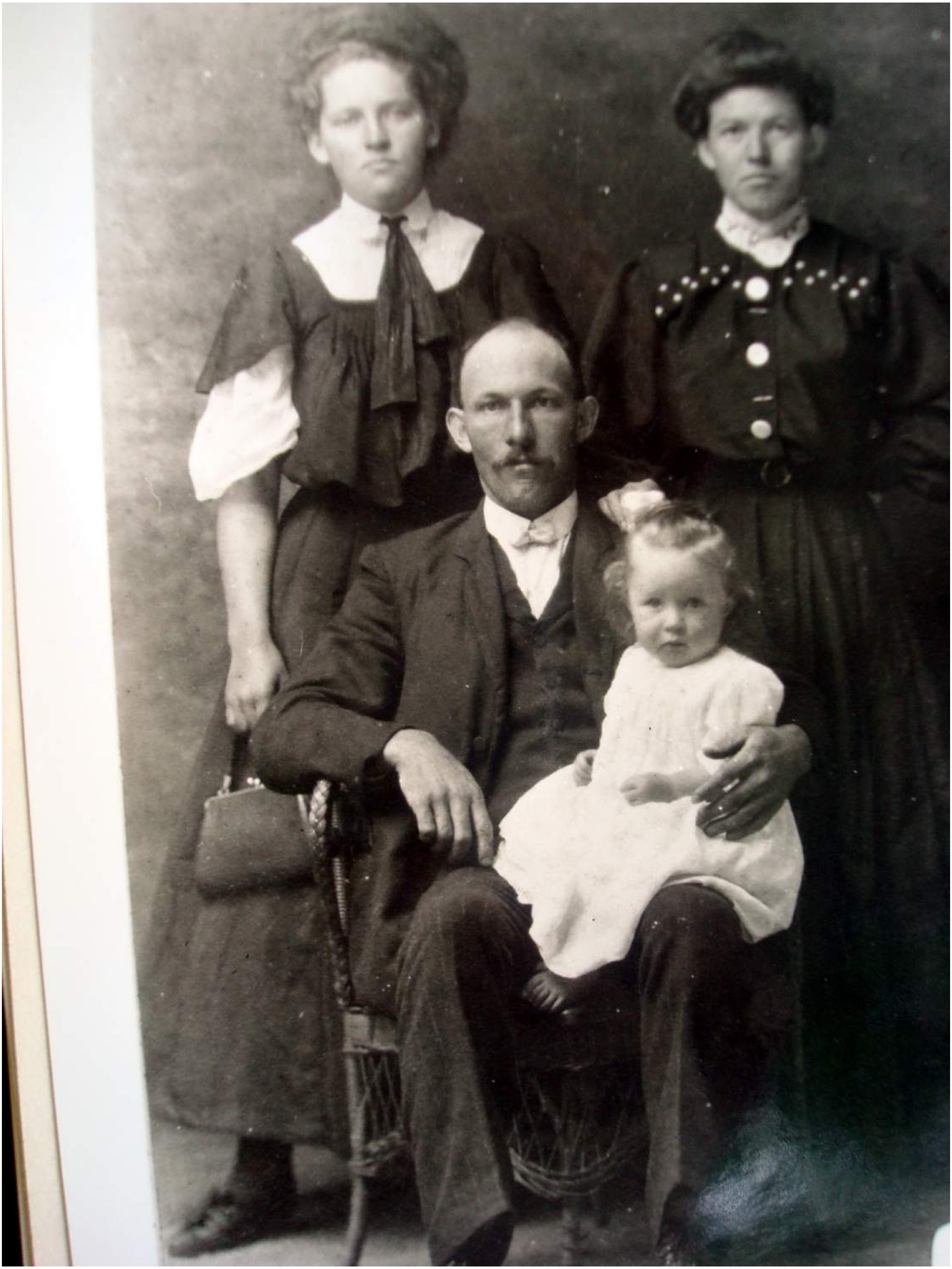
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : About 1901

Subject :

Jacob Townsend and family

3301-DSC01677.JPG



No. : 1913 Source : Gladys Tuke

Original in the possession of : ~~source~~ [✓ Society]

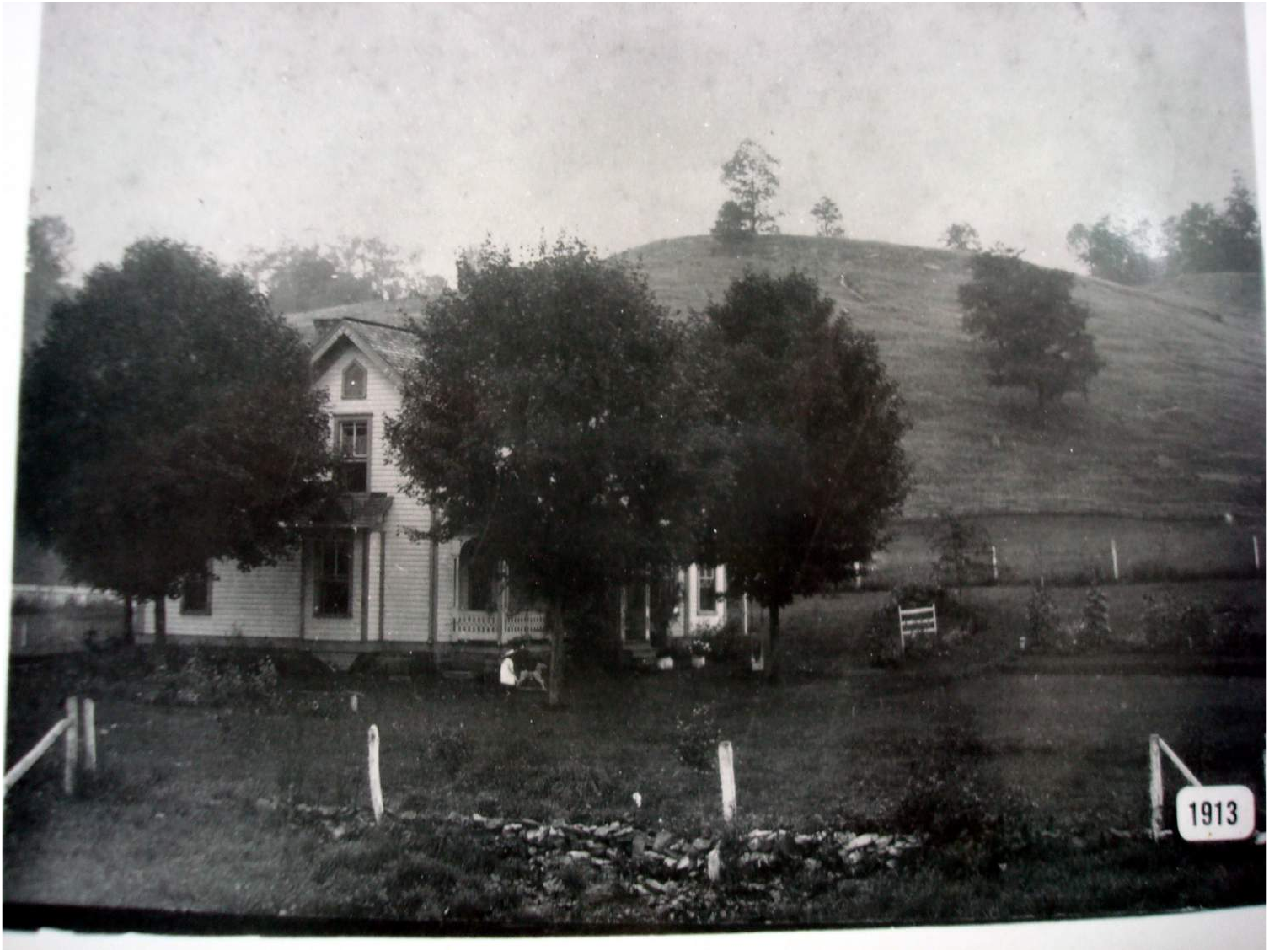
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : c. 1904

Subject :

Vandevender house at Linwood
(Glendale)

Gladys Tuke in yard


1913

No. : 399 Source : Geral Wooddell

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Captain John R. Warwick, wife and daughters, @ Home

3305-DSC01681.JPG

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

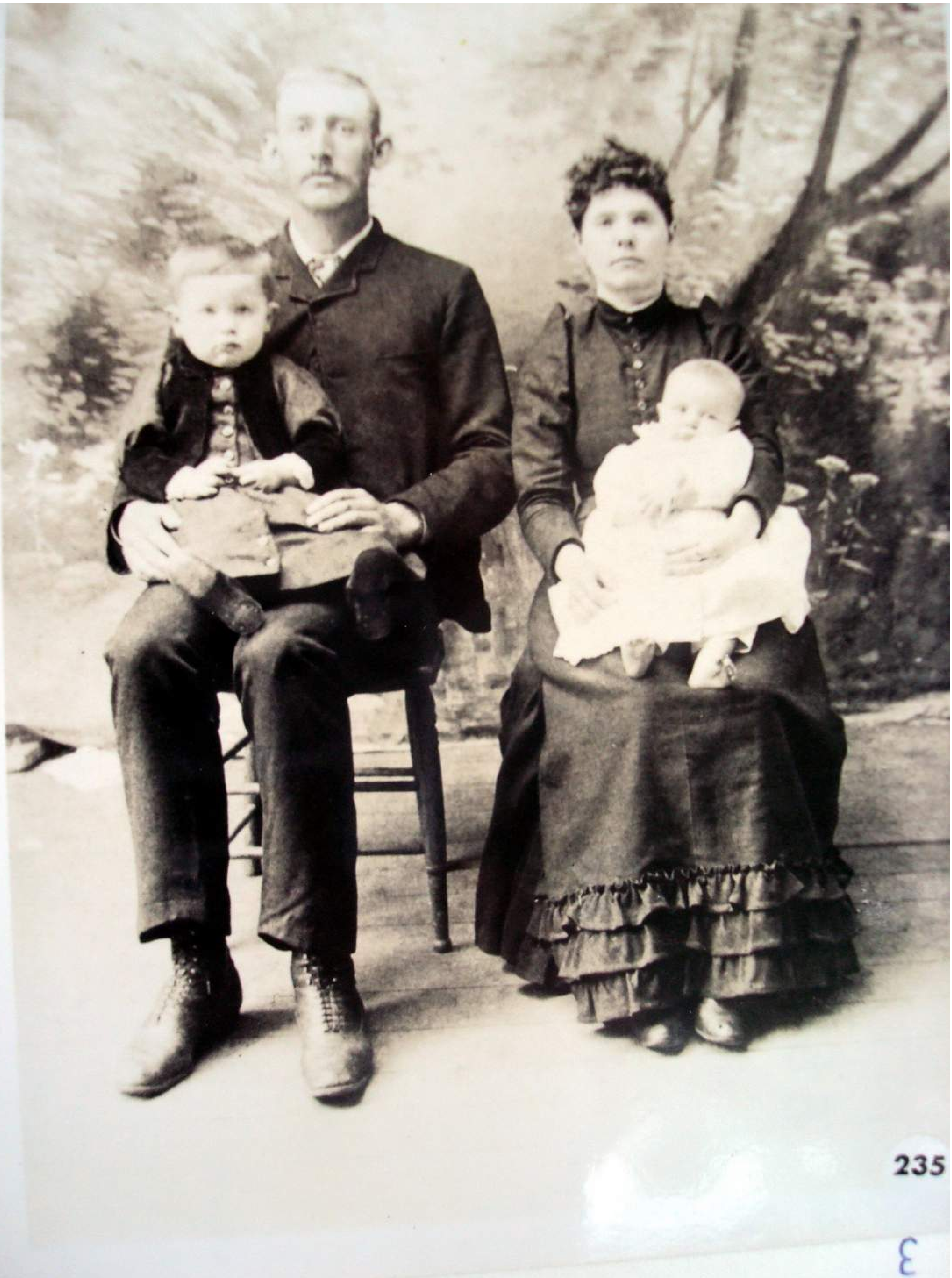
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : 1893

Subject :

Mr and Mrs Henry Wooddell and children, Clyde and Luther

3307-DSC01683.JPG



235

No. : 656 Source : Mrs William Powell

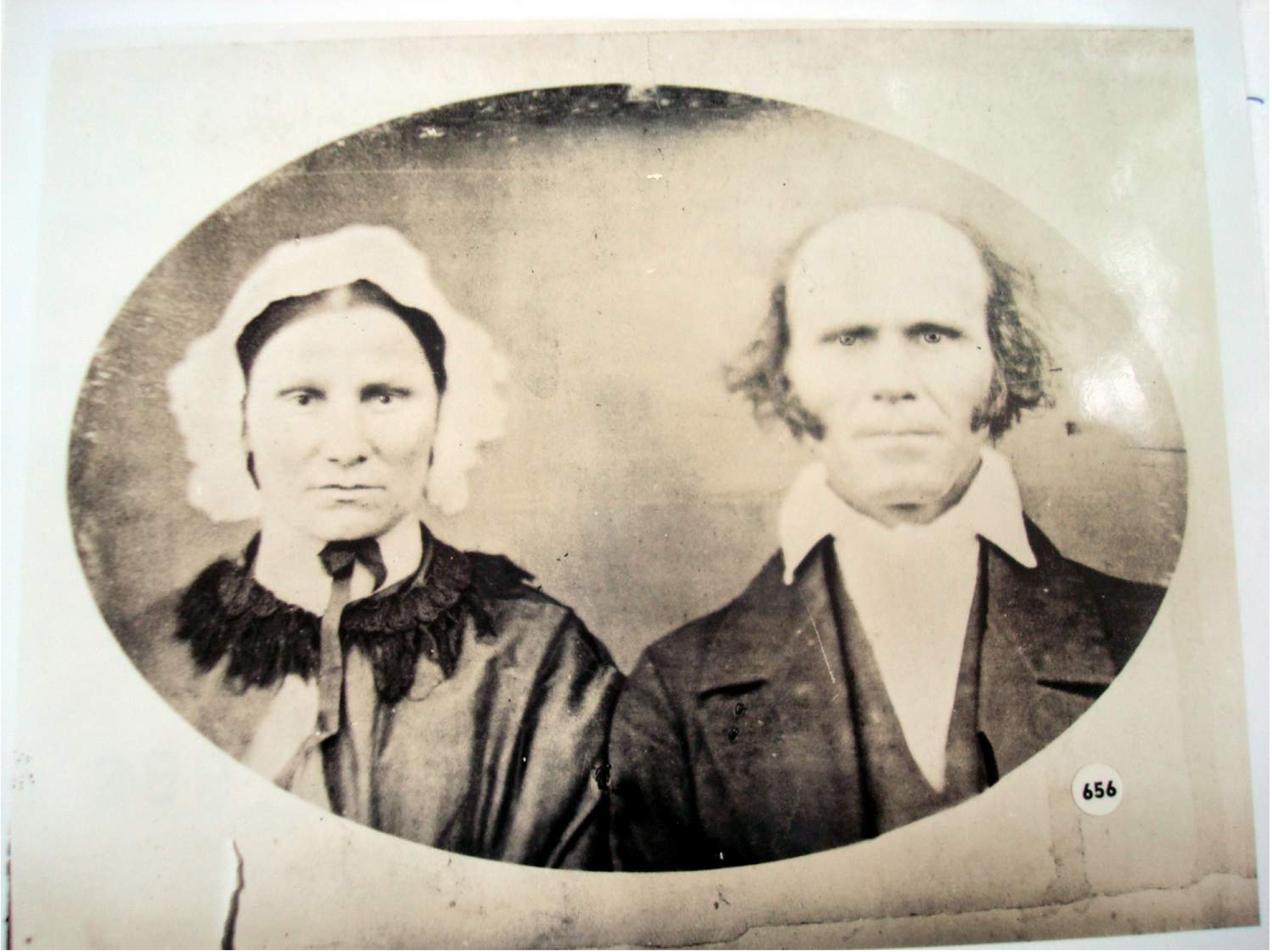
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :
Mrs & Mrs John Yeager
He was son of Jacob Yeager
She was Margaret Arbogast, daughter
of Benjamin Arbogast
Maternal grandparents of Brown Beard

3309-DSC01685.JPG



No. : 220 Source : Mrs Nell Young

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : 1908

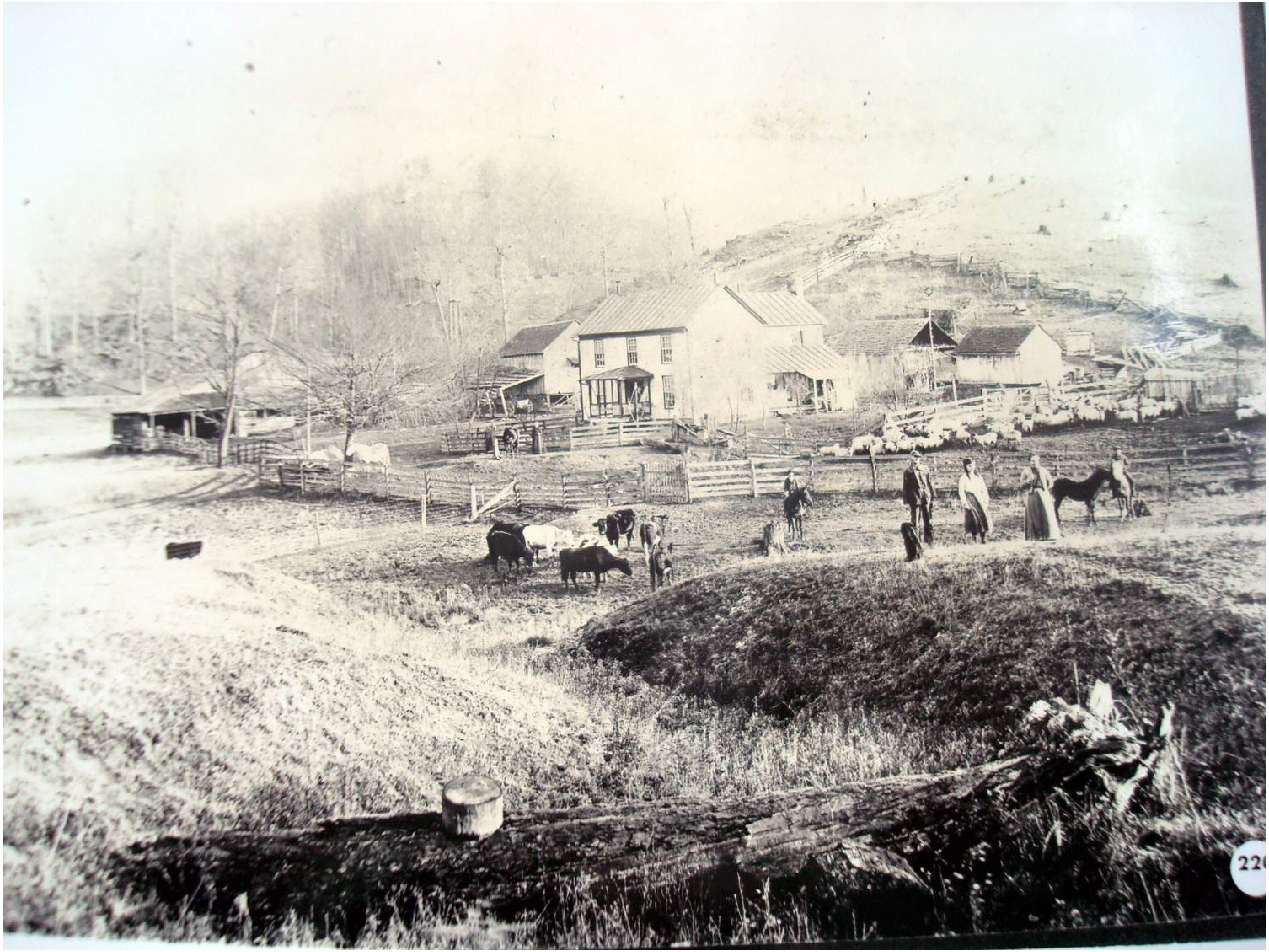
Subject :

Peck Farm, Lobelia

In picture: John Young, his moth

and Family

3311-DSC01687.JPG



FLINT, ERVING & STONER LBR. CO.

428 Source :

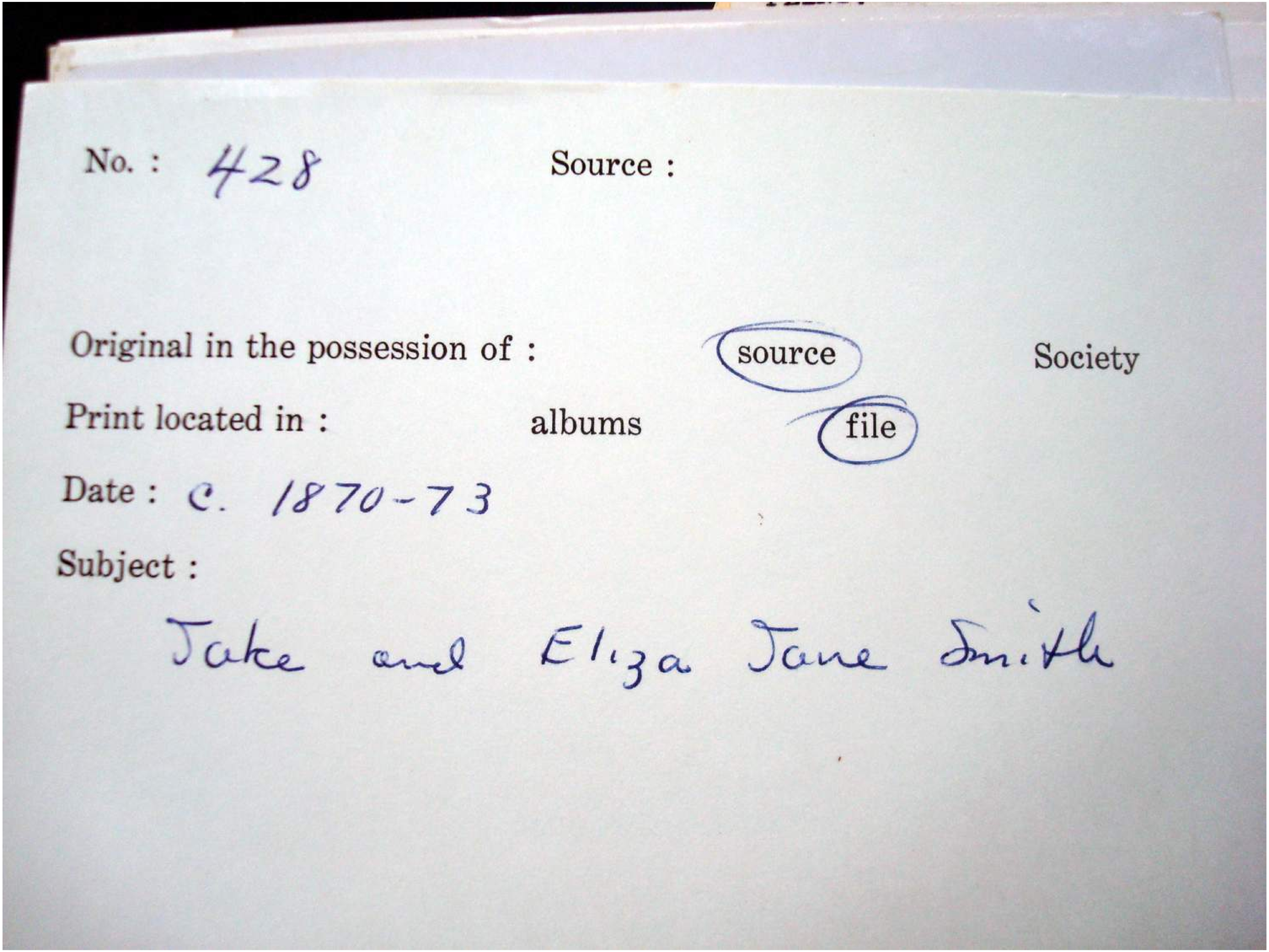
ginal in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : c. 1870-73

Subject :

Jake and Eliza Jane Smith



No. : 428

Source :

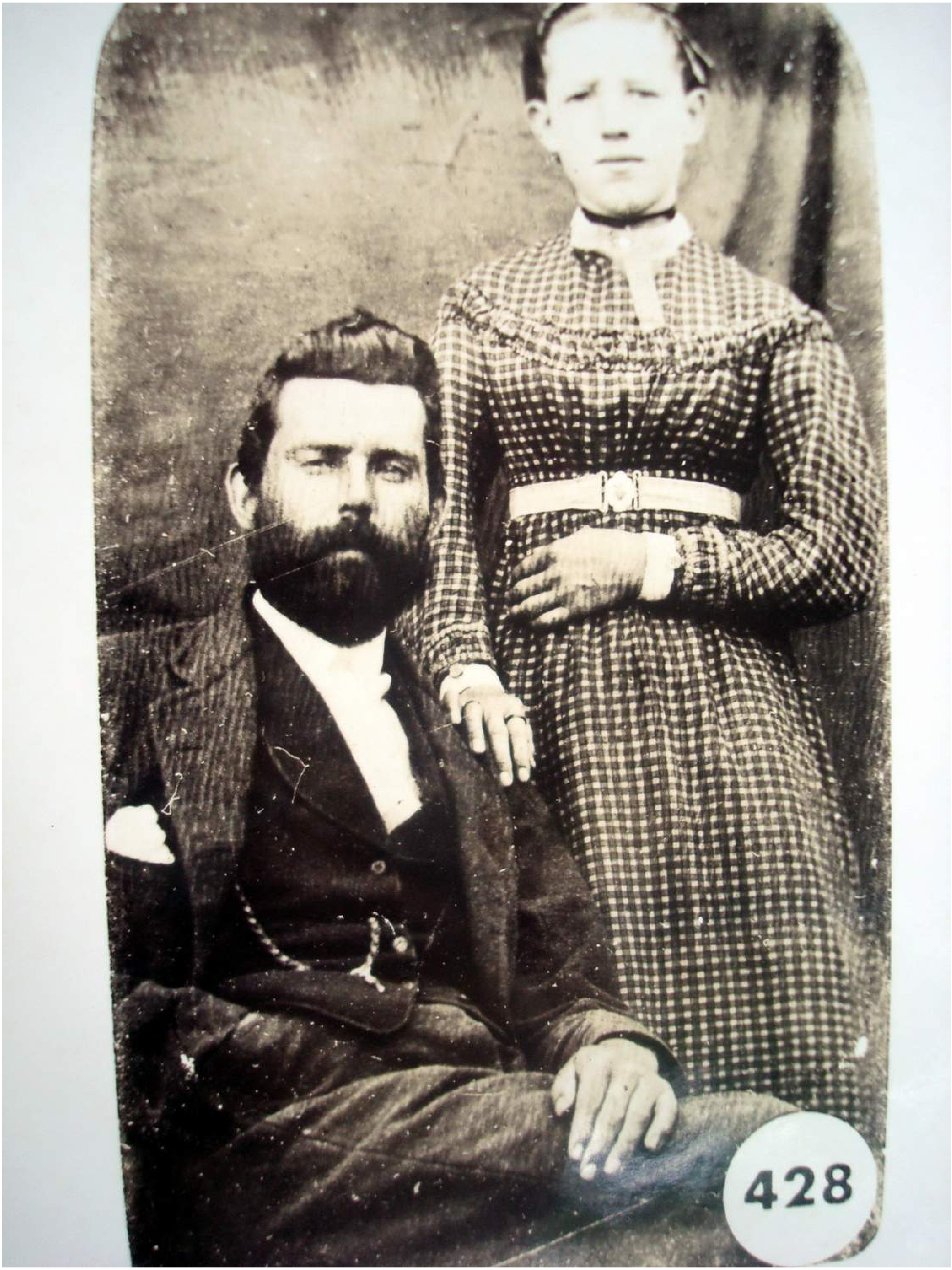
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : c. 1870-73

Subject :

Jake and Eliza Jane Smith



428

No. : 331 Source : W. O. Ruckman

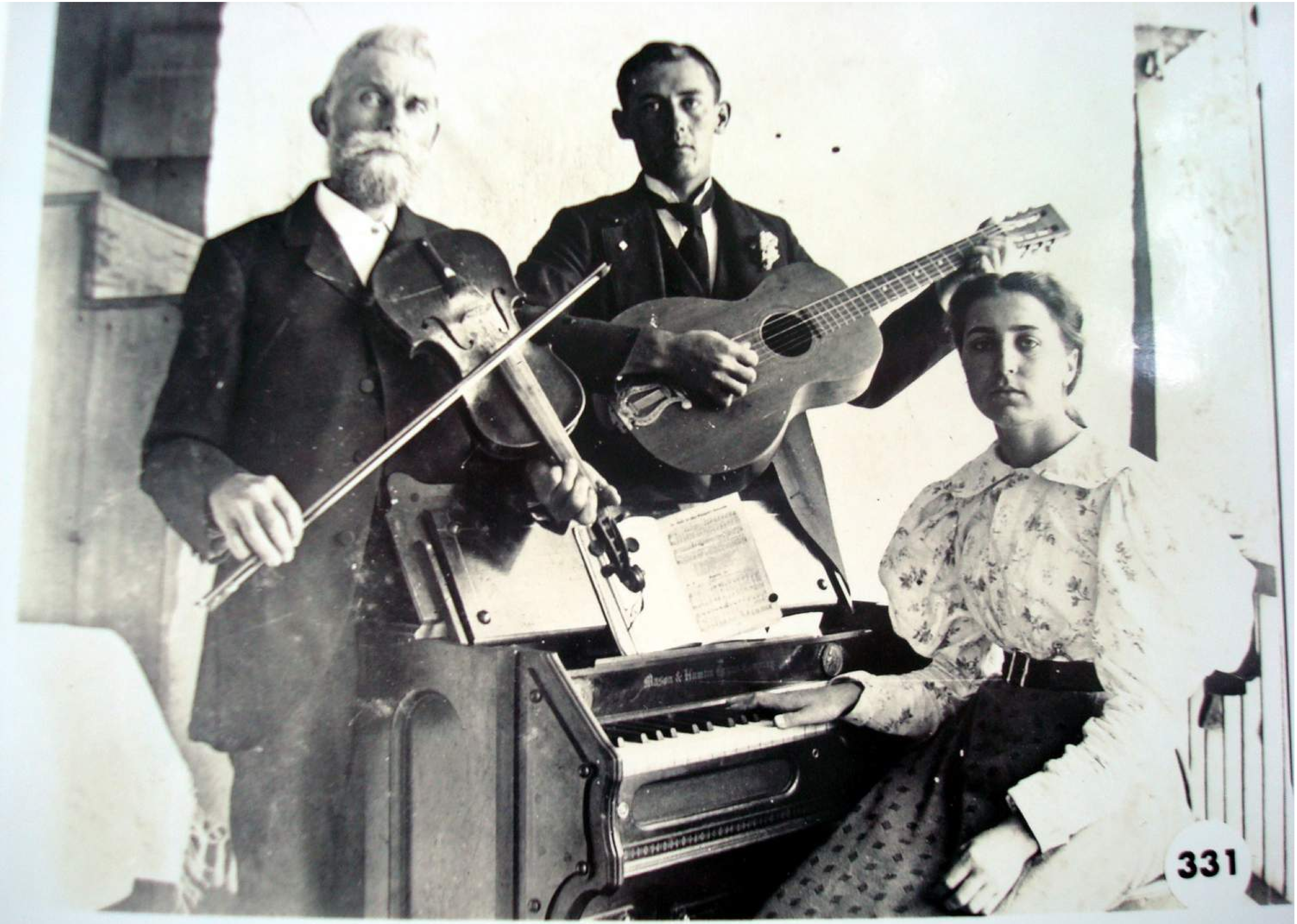
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : 1897

Subject : Jake Smith & daughter of Edray

3316-DSC01692.JPG


Mason & Hamlin
331

No. : 2089 Source : Dr. N. R. Price

(glass negative)

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

W. Sharp home

No.: 2154

Source: Rev J. D. Arbuckle

Original in the possession of: [✓ source] Society

Print located in: albums file

Date: c. 1894-5

Subject: Andrew McLaughlin Family

Back row, L-R: Dr. Henry Woods McLaughlin (6/13/69), Margaret Anna McLaughlin Arbuckle (7/29/74), Lee P McLaughlin (5/1/78), Mary Elizabeth Lula McLaughlin Arbuck (4/17/80)

Middle row, L-R: Andrew Matthews McLaughlin (12/1/44), Mary Margaret Price McLaughlin (10/5/46)

Front row, L-R: Grace Davies McLaughlin Manly (6/21/87), Edgar Hugh McLaughlin (7/18/82)

No. : 335 Source : W. O. Ruckman

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

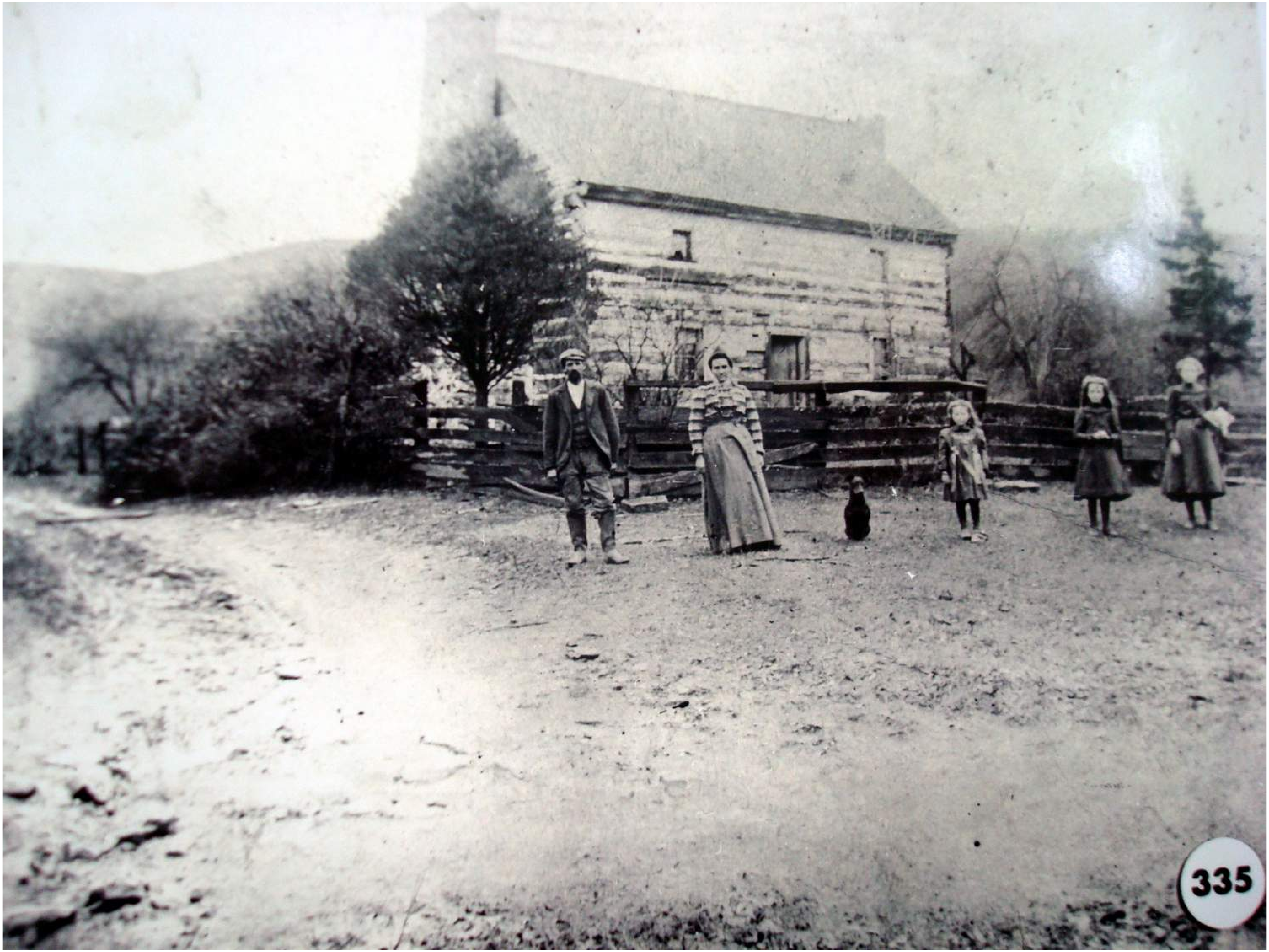
Date :

Subject :

Ruckman home, built 1832

L-R: Jame Renick Ruckman, Minnie Smith Ruckman, Rachel Ruckman, Leah Ruckman, Mary Ruckman

3321-DSC01697.JPG



No. : 732 Source : Nola Shears (Mrs Adolphus)

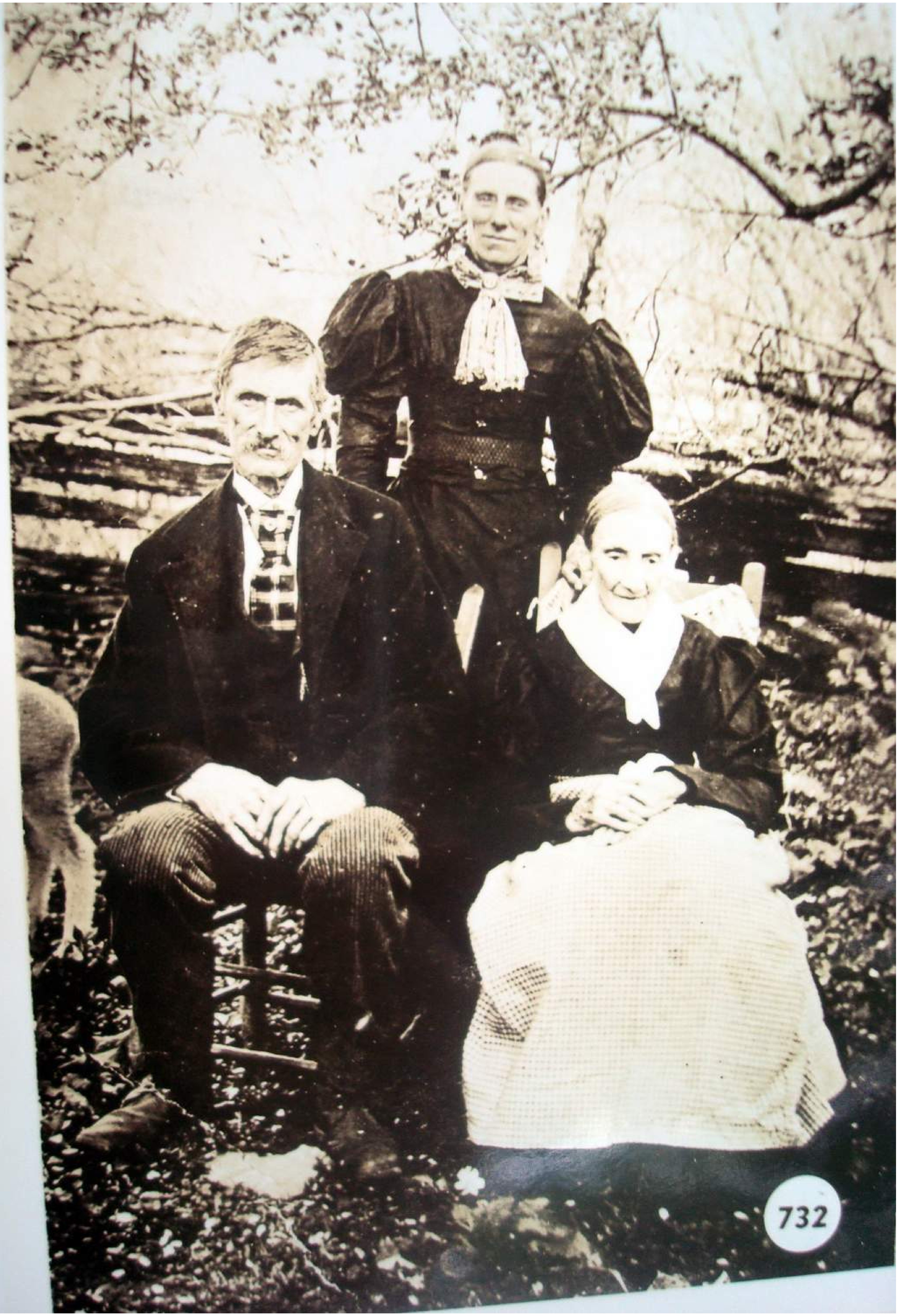
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : 1908

Subject :

Emanuel Sharp, his mother, and sister "Magg"


732

No. : 501 Source : Mrs E. G. Sharpe

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

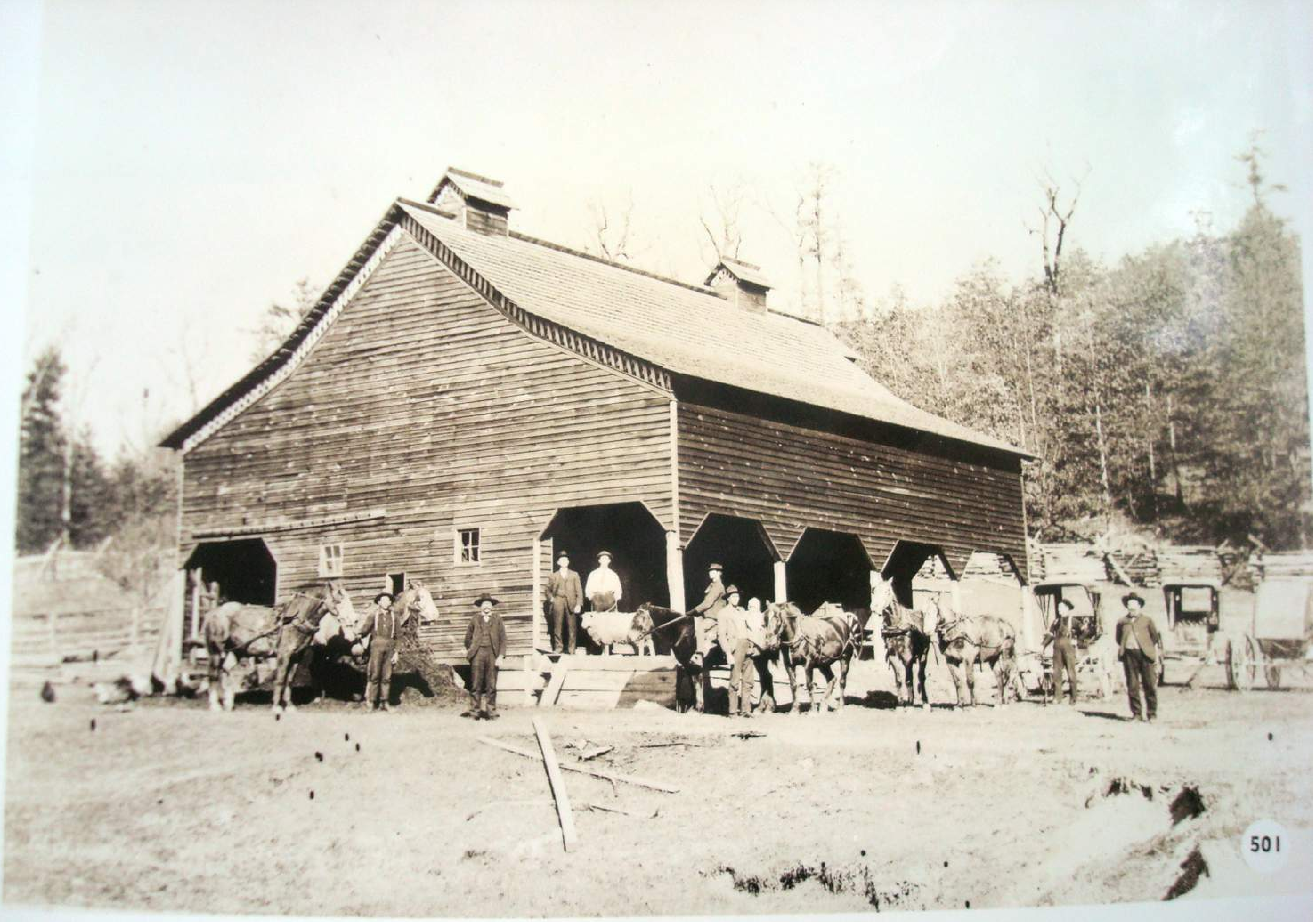
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : December 1908

Subject :

Barn on property of W. A. G. Sharp

3325-DSC01701.JPG



No. : 464 Source :

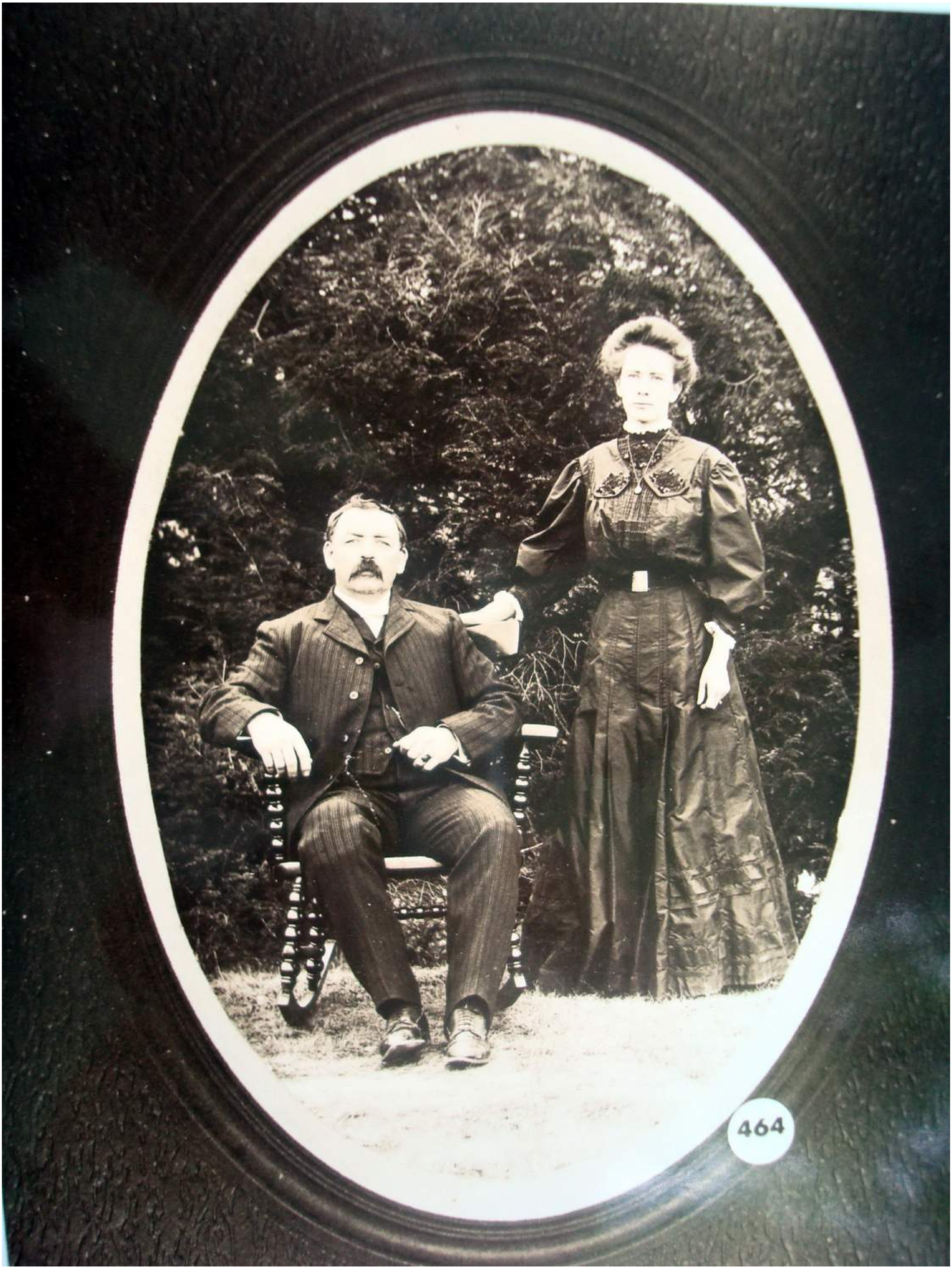
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Mr and Mrs Sam Sheets


464

No. : 531 Source : Kenneth Job

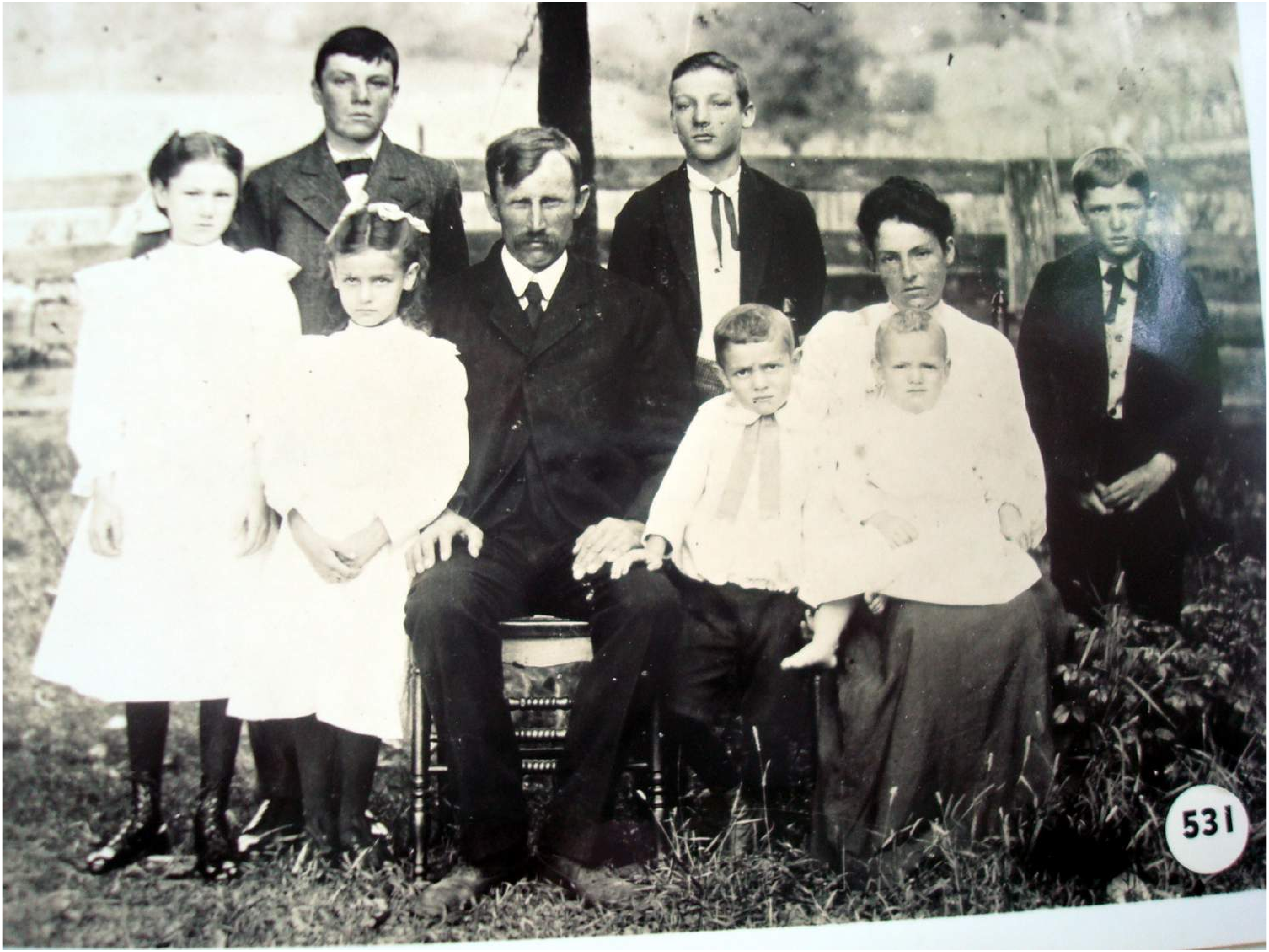
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Henry Shinaberry Family


531

No. : 540 **Source :** Kenneth Job

Original in the possession of : source Society

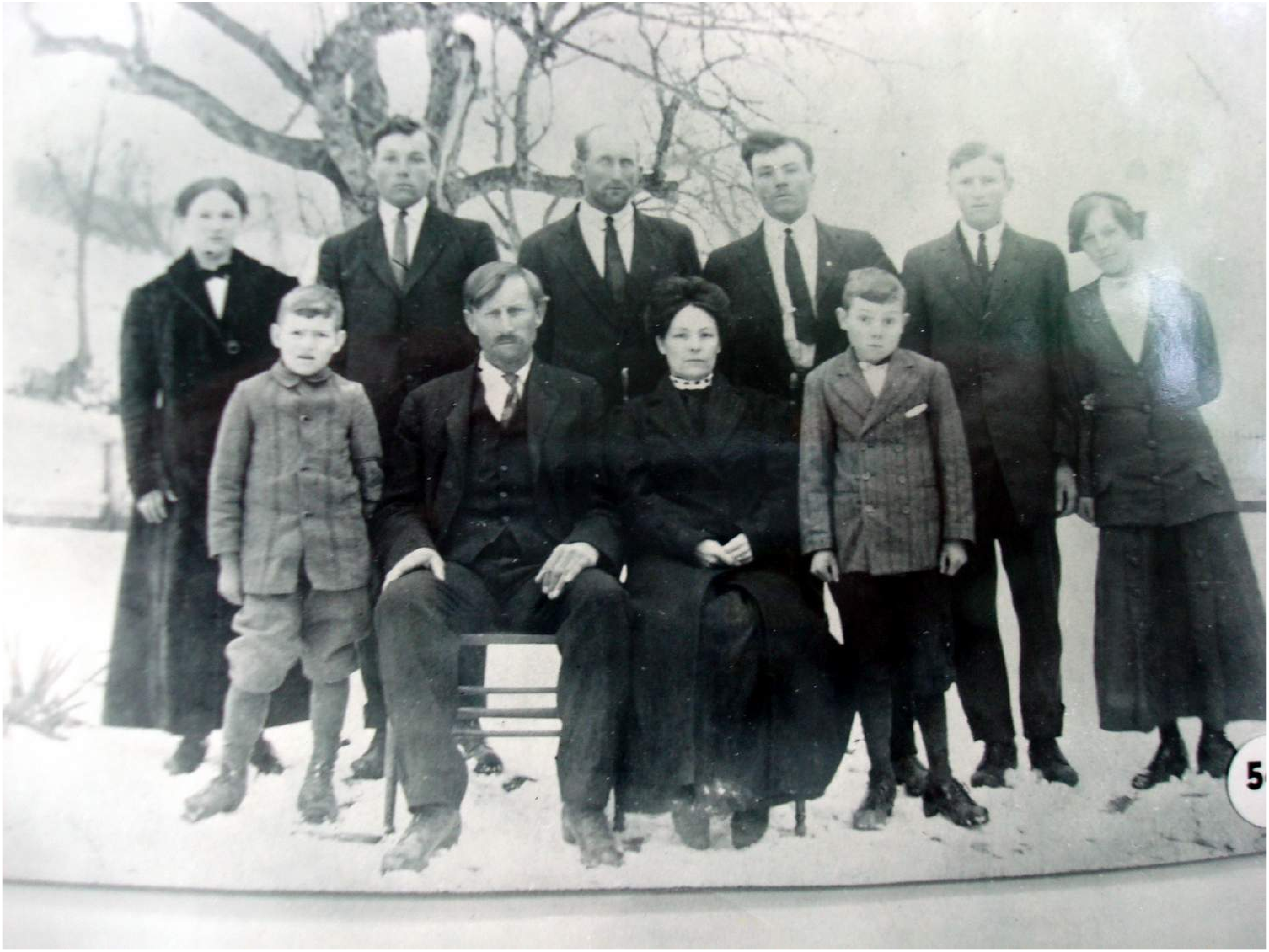
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Henry Shinaberry Family

3331-DSC01707.JPG



No. : 146

Source : Bly Shisler
(Mrs James)

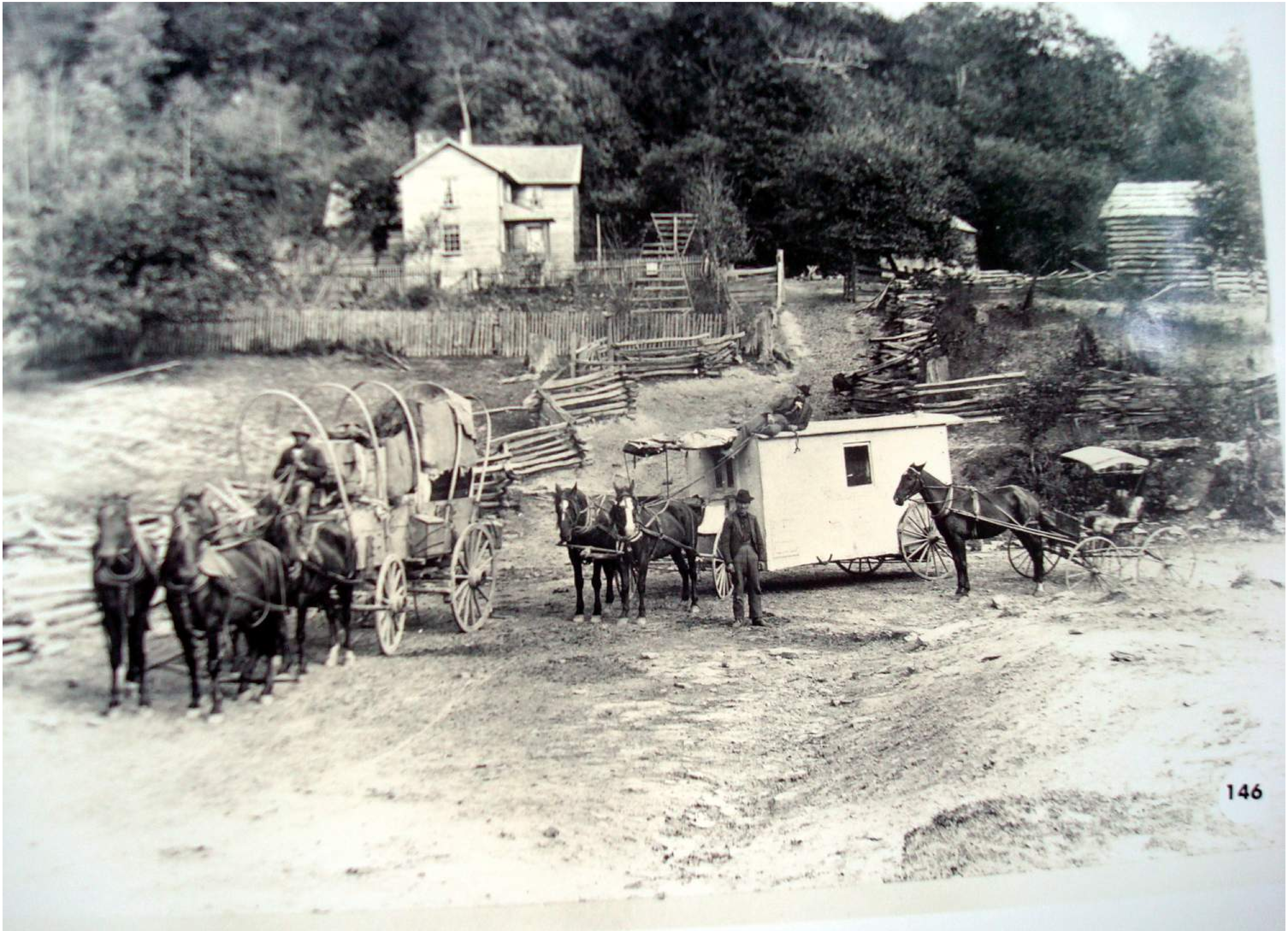
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :
Shisler home on Marlinton and Lewisburg Turnpike (US 219) at Greenbrier County line.

3333-DSC01709.JPG



146

No. : 2459

Source : Dortha Phillips Houck
10140 Purcell Rd
Richmond, Va

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums file

Date : c. 1925

Subject :

Samuel Sutton house between Dunmore & Green Bank

No. : 771

Source : Evelyn Sutton
(Mrs Homer)

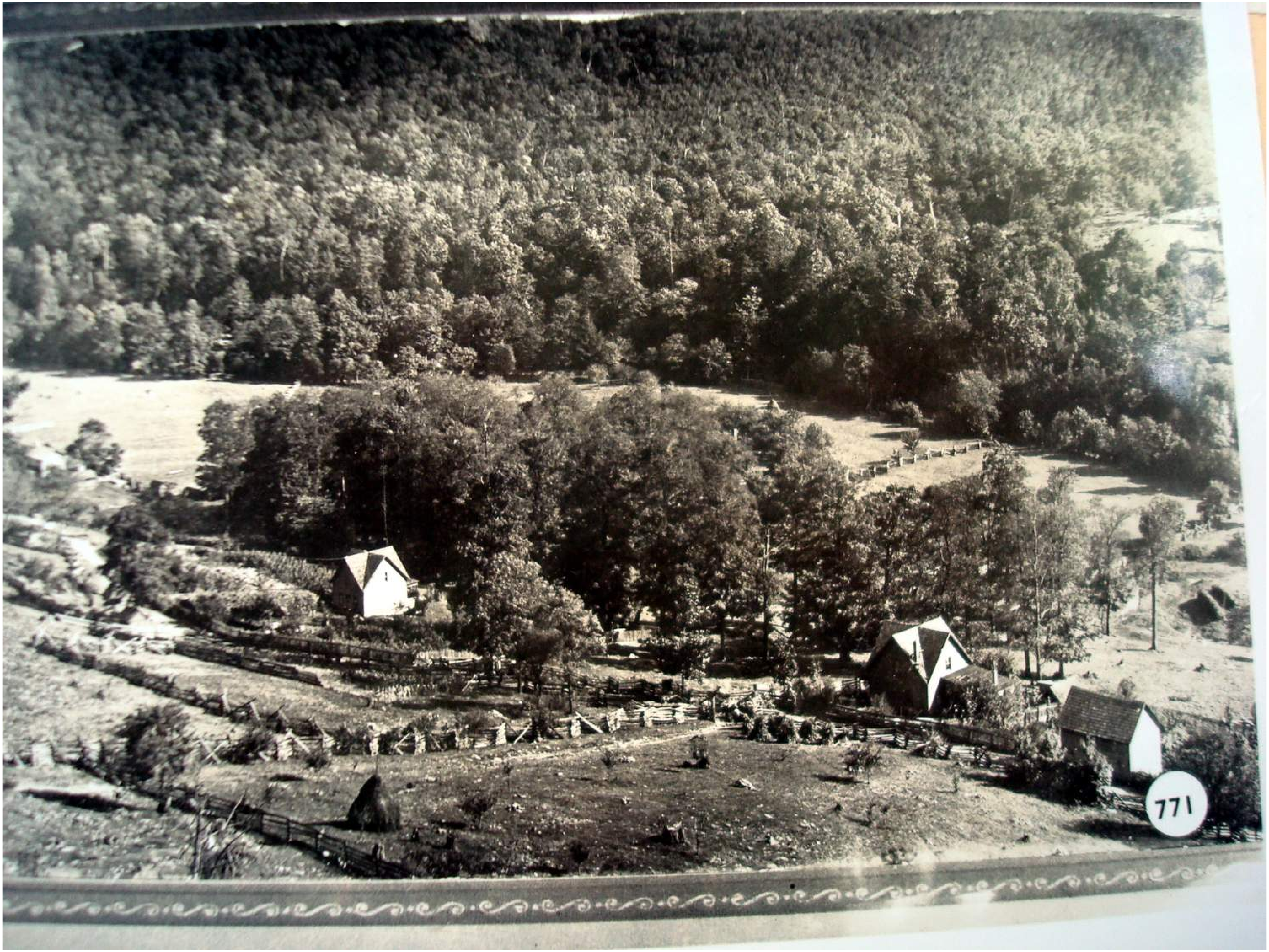
Original in the possession of : source Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : early 1900's

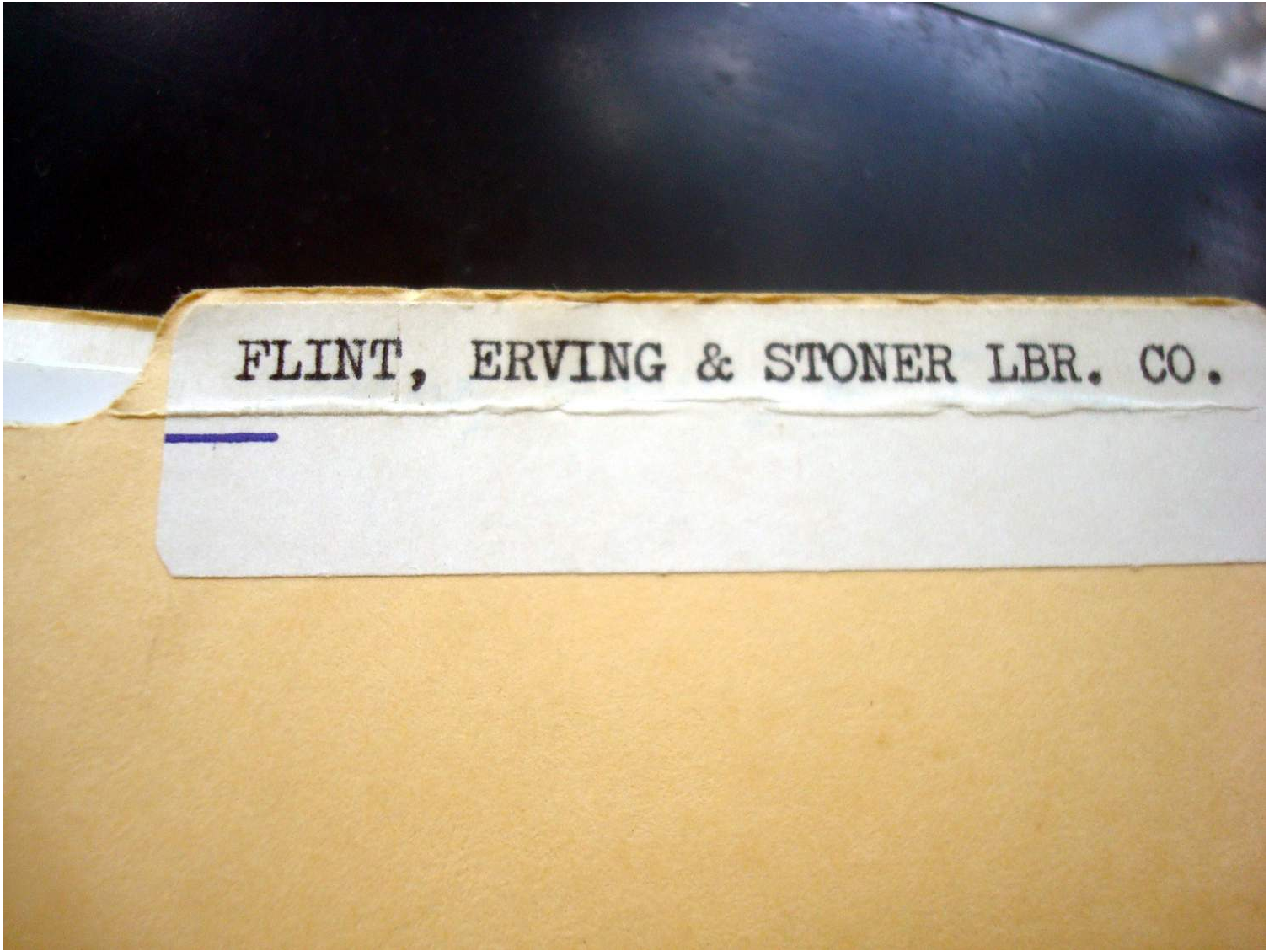
Subject :

Sam Sutton home on North Fork of Deer Creek



771

3337-DSC01713.JPG



FLINT, ERVING & STONER LBR. CO.

No. : 4

Source :

(same as #647)

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

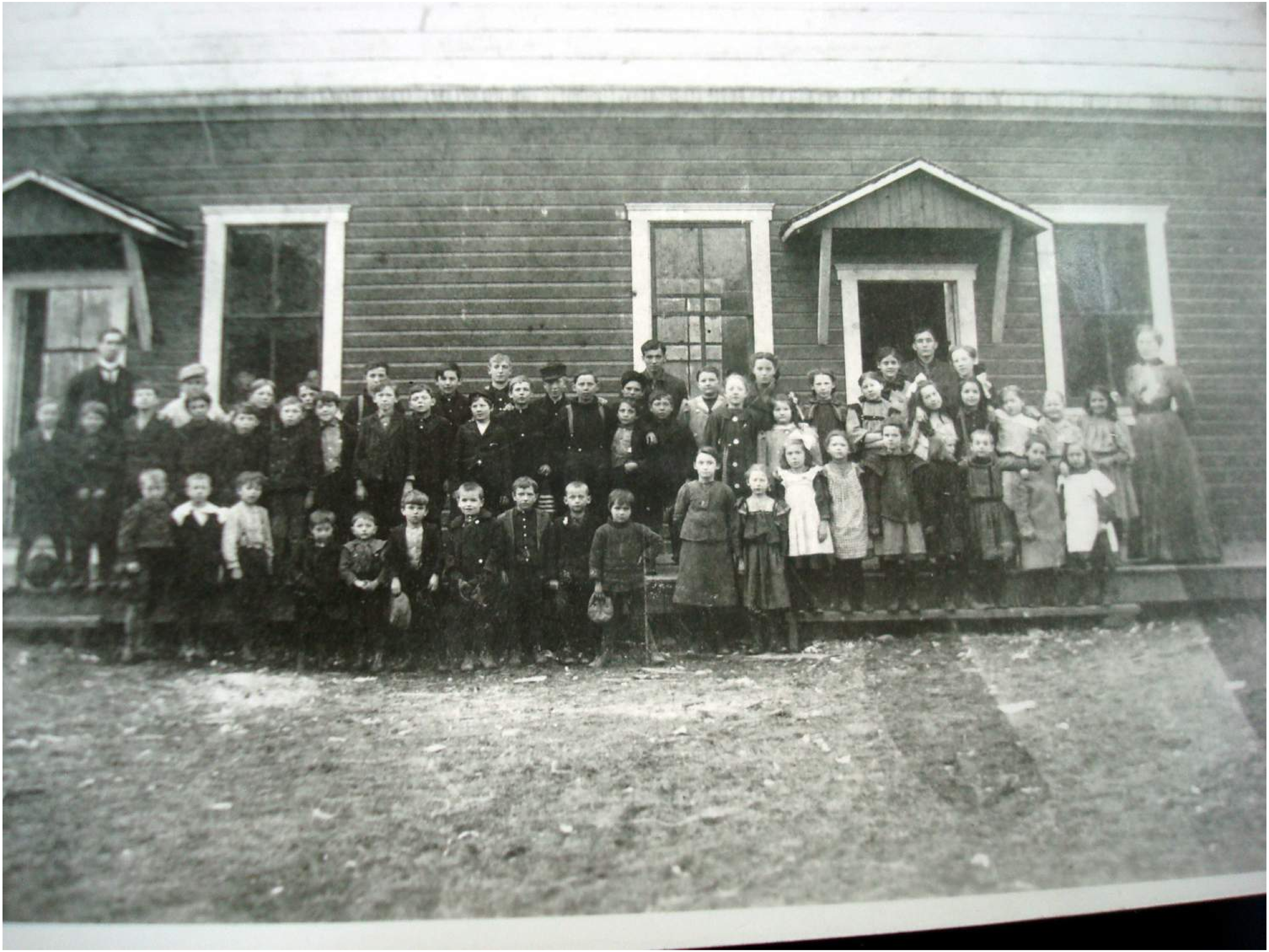
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Dunlevie School building and student group

3339-DSC01715.JPG



No. : 41

Source :

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

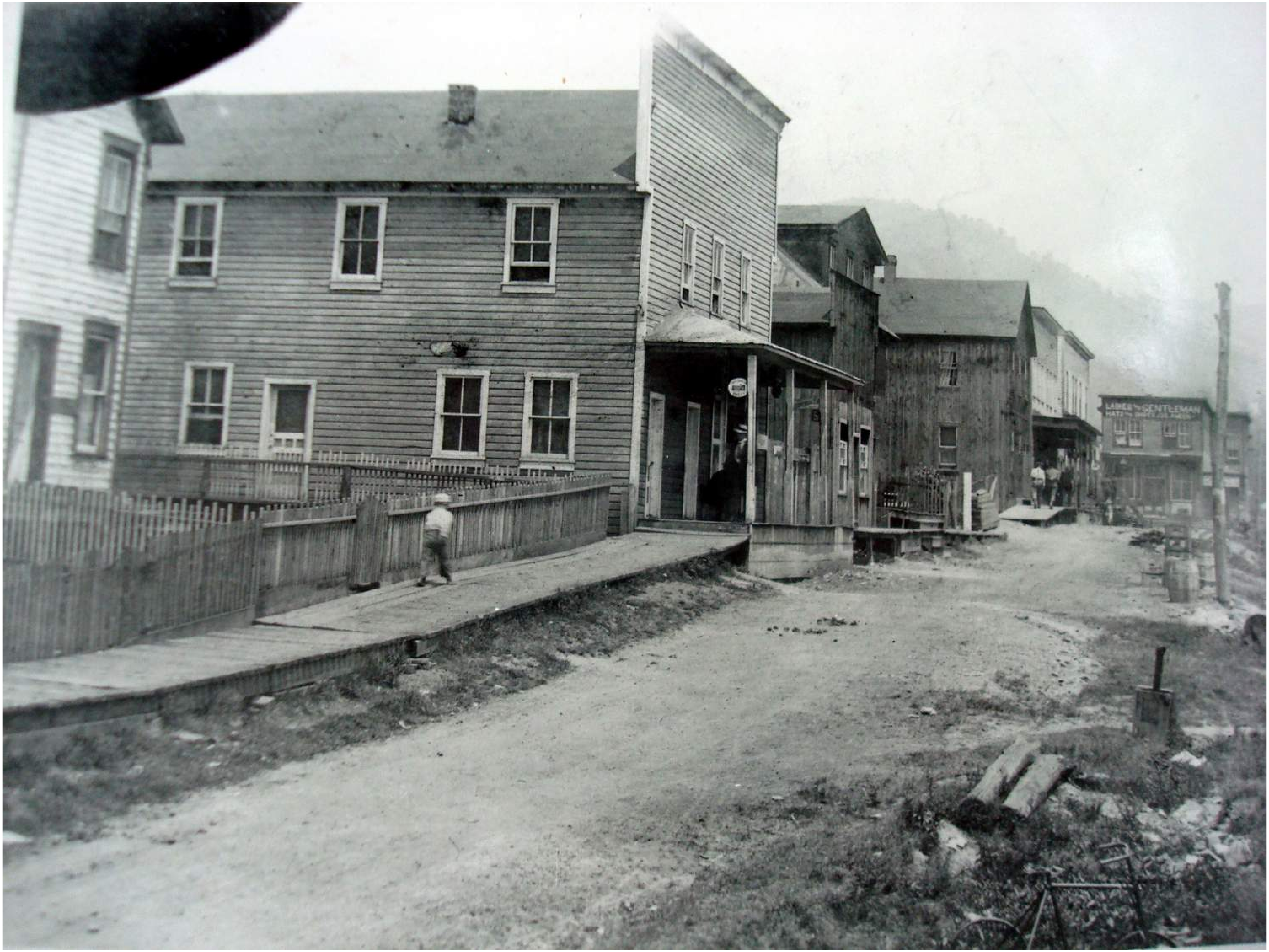
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : June 10, 1912

Subject :

Thornwood, view looking east along street paralleling the railroad

3341-DSC01717.JPG


LADIES & GENTLEMAN

No. : 266

Source : a) William McNeel
b) Mrs Fred Bell

Original in the possession of : ~~[✓ source]~~ a) [✓ Society] b) (Postcar

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : c. 1908

Subject :
View of Thornwood, looking eas
Taken from old road. VanBuren
Arbogast home in foreground.

266

No. : 368

Source : Mrs A.E. ~~[illegible]~~ Burner

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

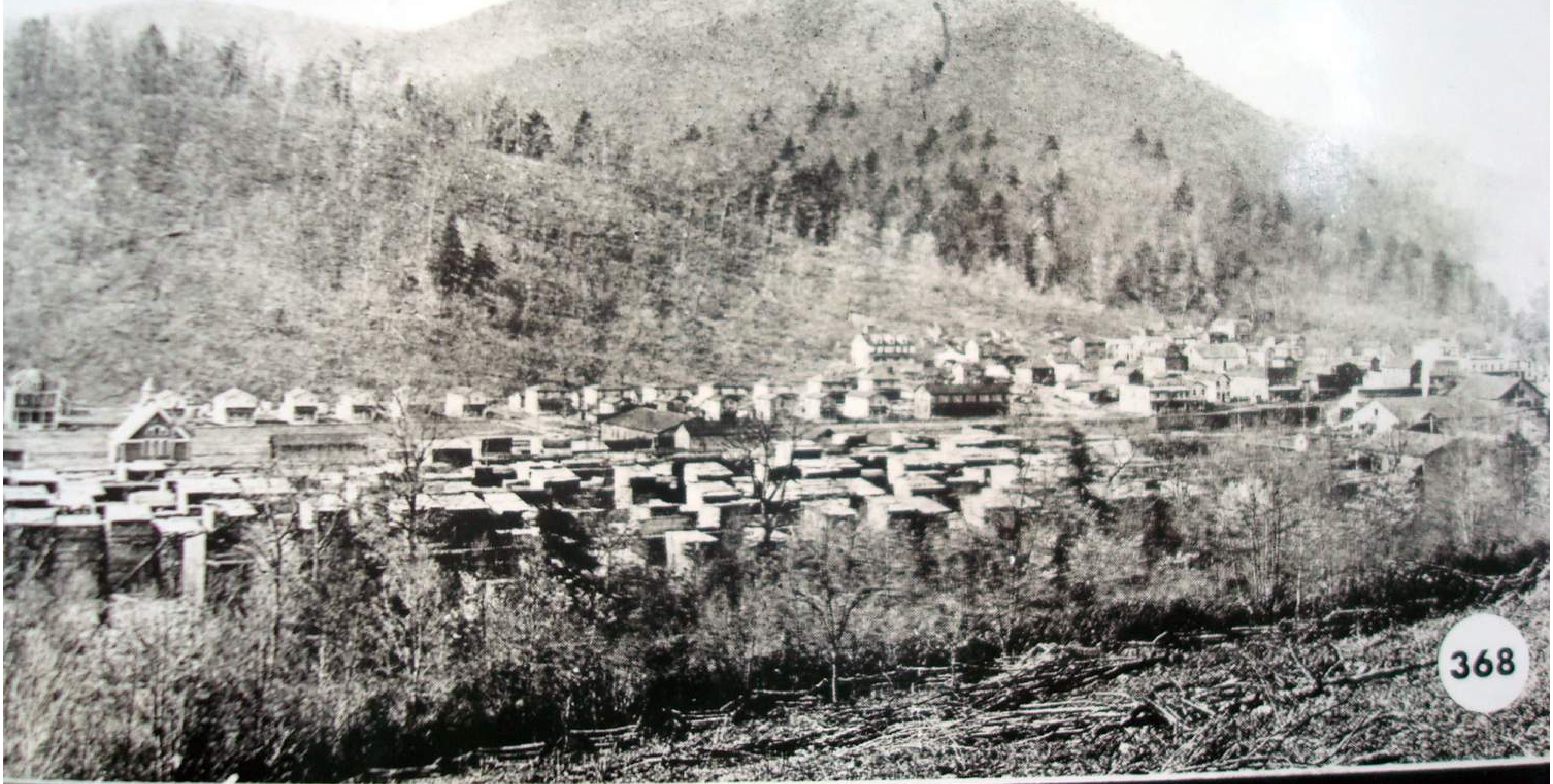
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

View of Dunkeiie (Thornwood)
Shows town and lumber dock
Taken from east

Dunlevie, West Va.



368

No. : 369

Source : [redacted] Mrs A.E. Burner

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

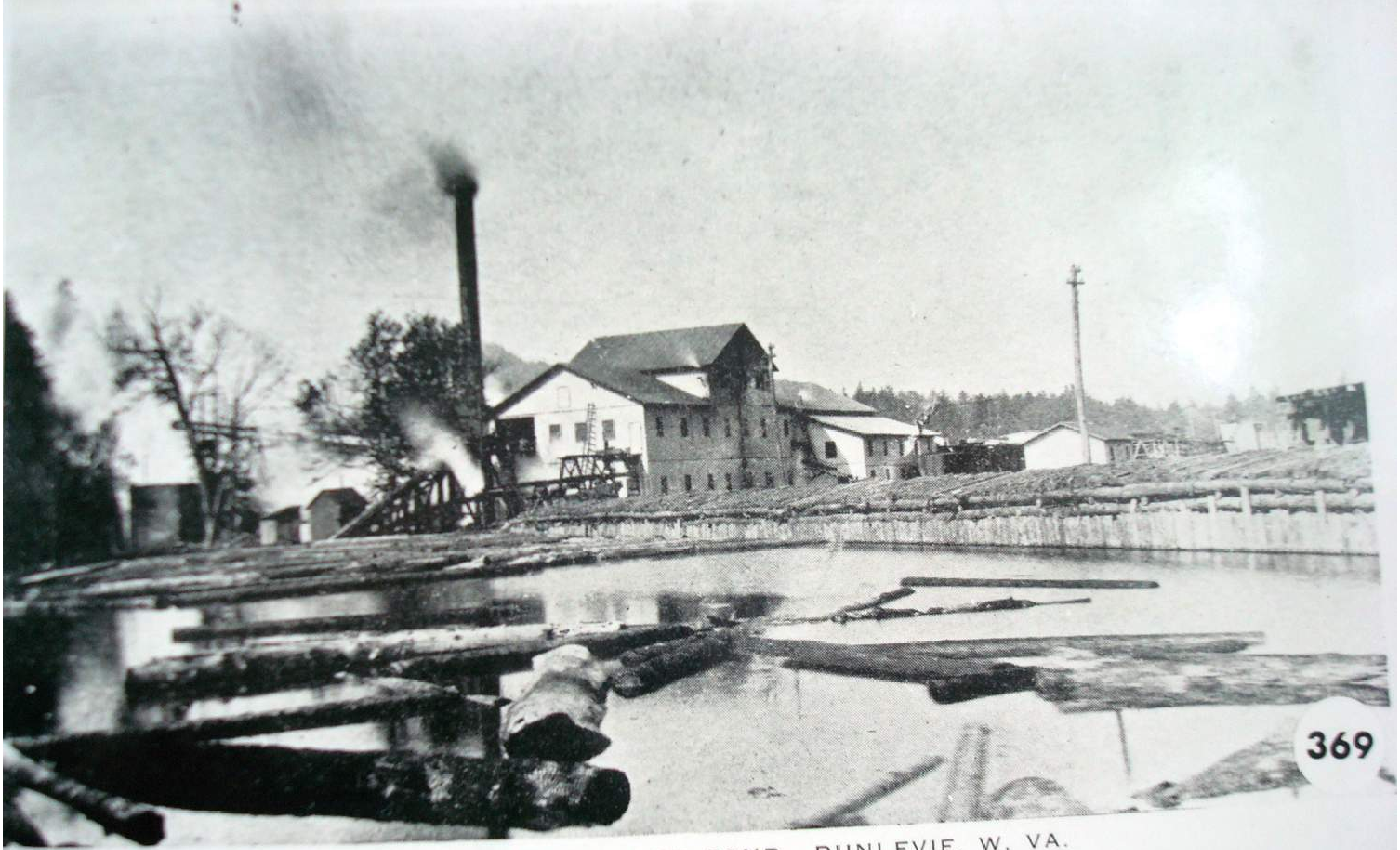
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : before October 1907

Subject :

Dunlevie

View of mill and pond



DUNLEVIE MILL AND POND. DUNLEVIE, W. VA.

UB. BY DUNLEVIE DRUG STORE.

No. : 392 Source : Geral Wooddell

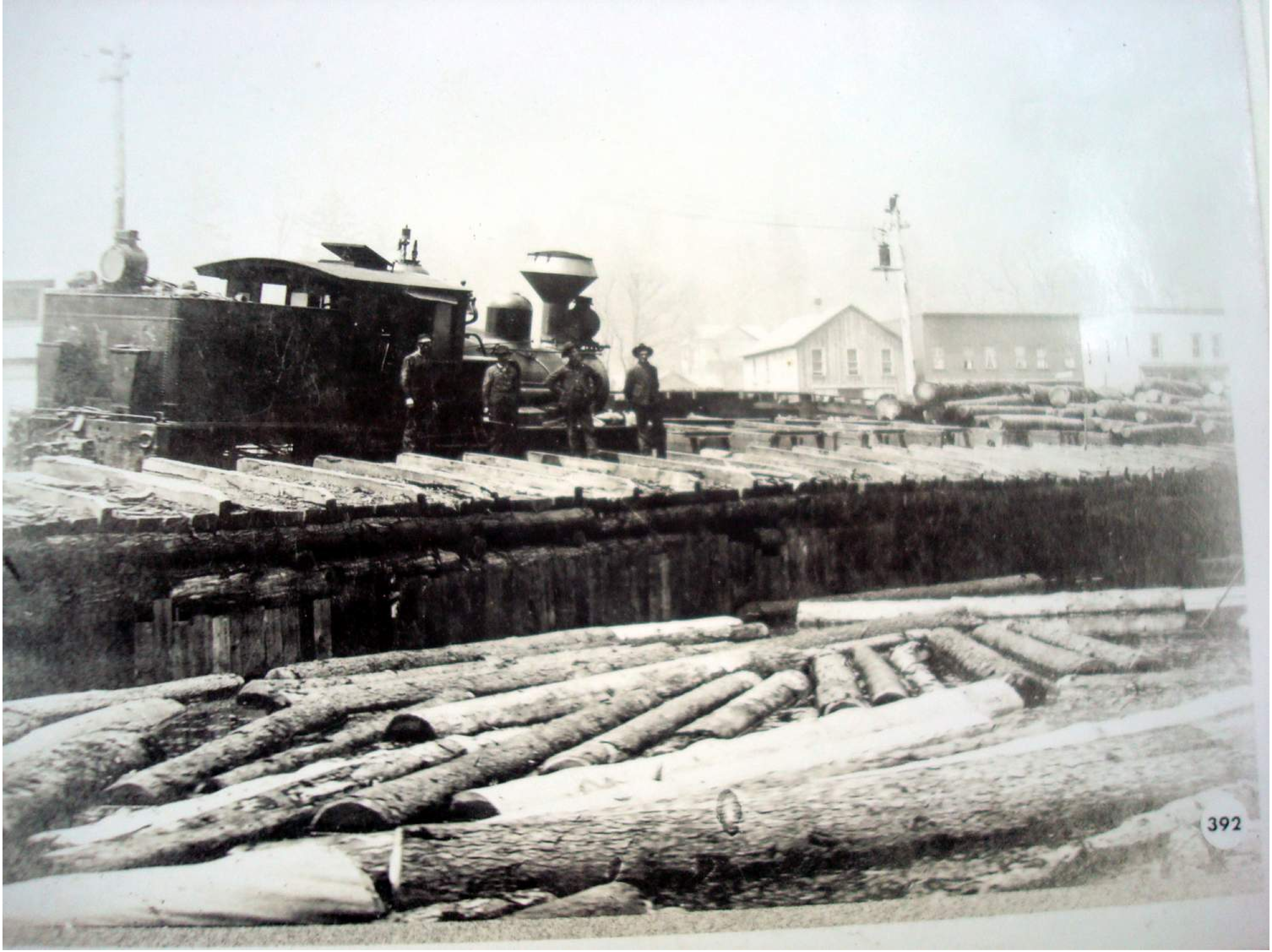
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Shay No. 1 locomotice at log ~~[illegible]~~ pond at the Dunlevie mill



392

No.

No. : 424

Source : (1) Lillian Johnson (2) & others

Original in the possession of : (1) [✓ source] and (2) [✓ Society] (Postcard)

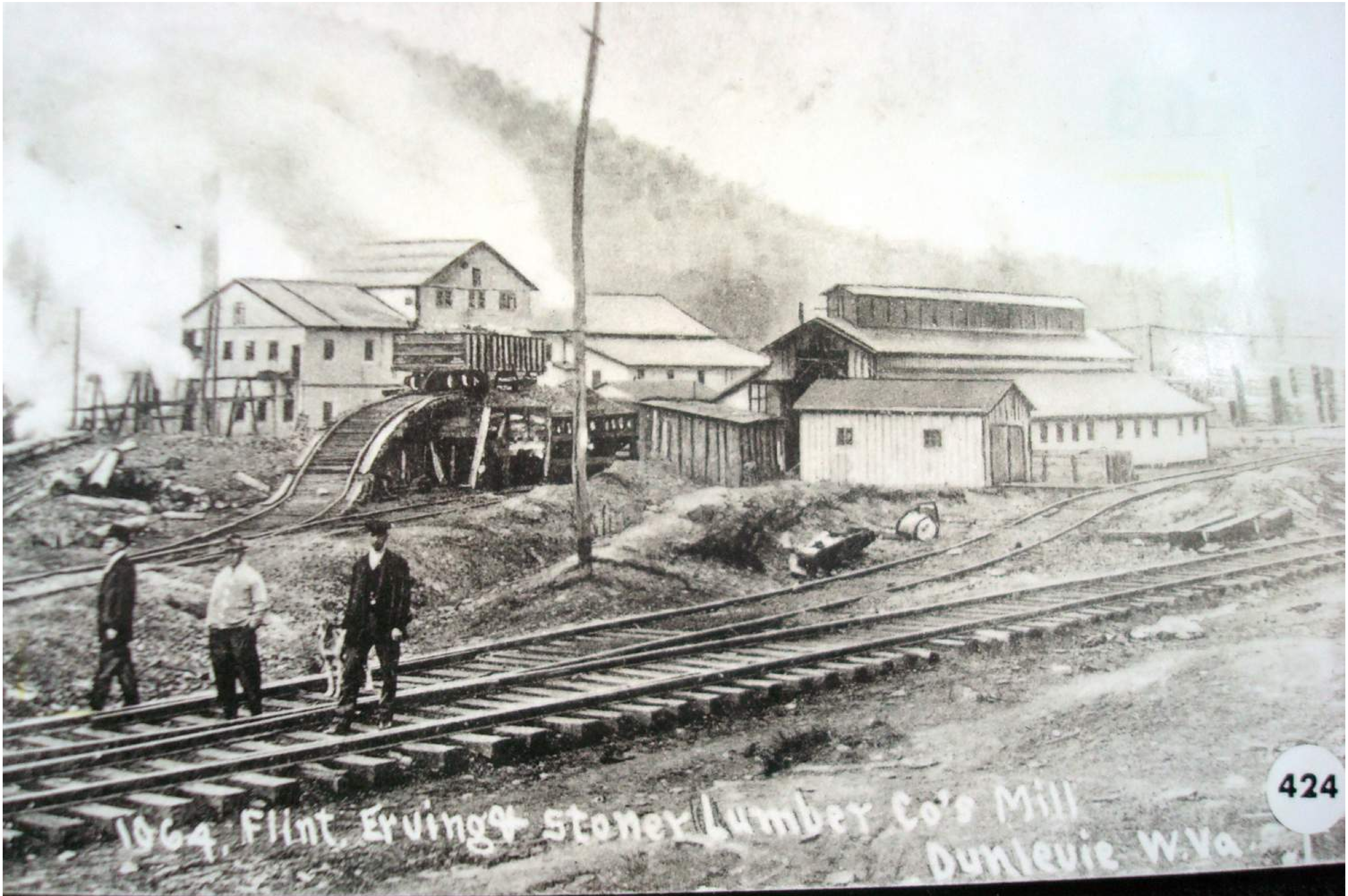
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

View of Flint, Erving and Stoner Lumber Co mill

3351-DSC01727.JPG


1064. Flint. Erving & Stoner Lumber Co's Mill
Dunlevie W.Va.
424

No. : 466 Source : Sherron Waybright

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

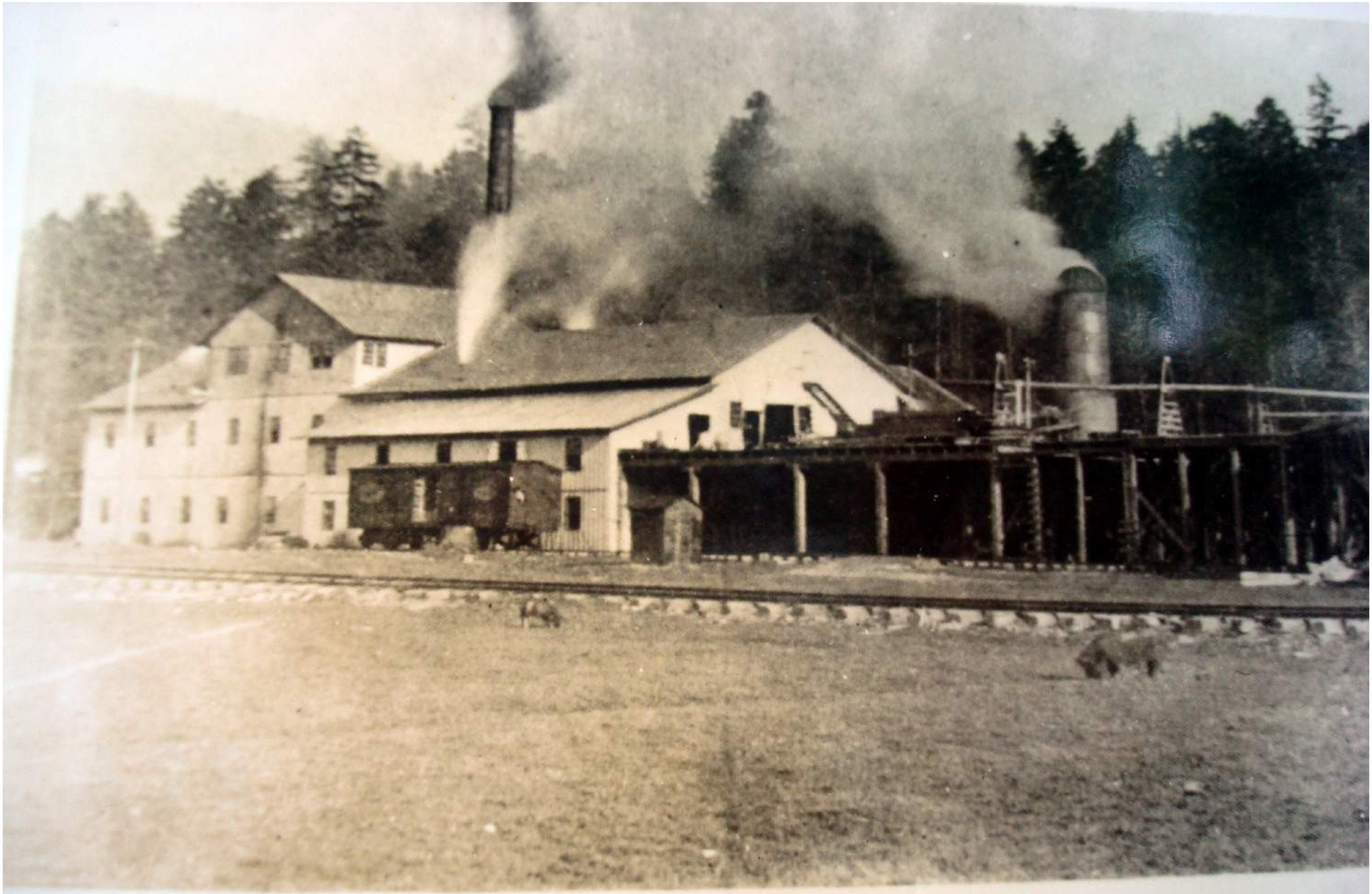
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

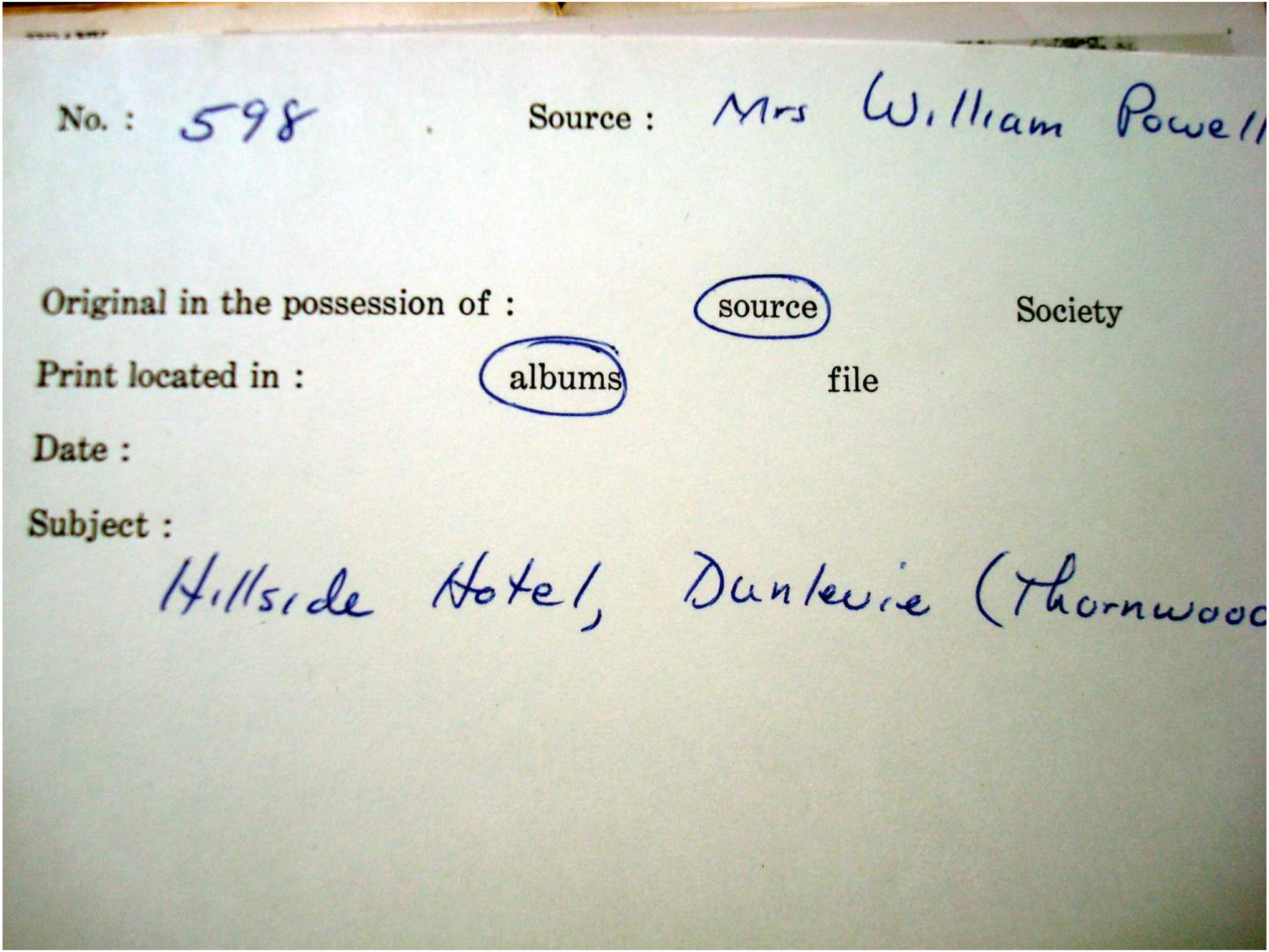
Dunlewie

View of mill



SPRUCE FOREST AND LUMBER MILLS AT DUNLEVIE, W. VA.

3354-DSC01730.JPG



No. : 598 Source : Mrs William Powell

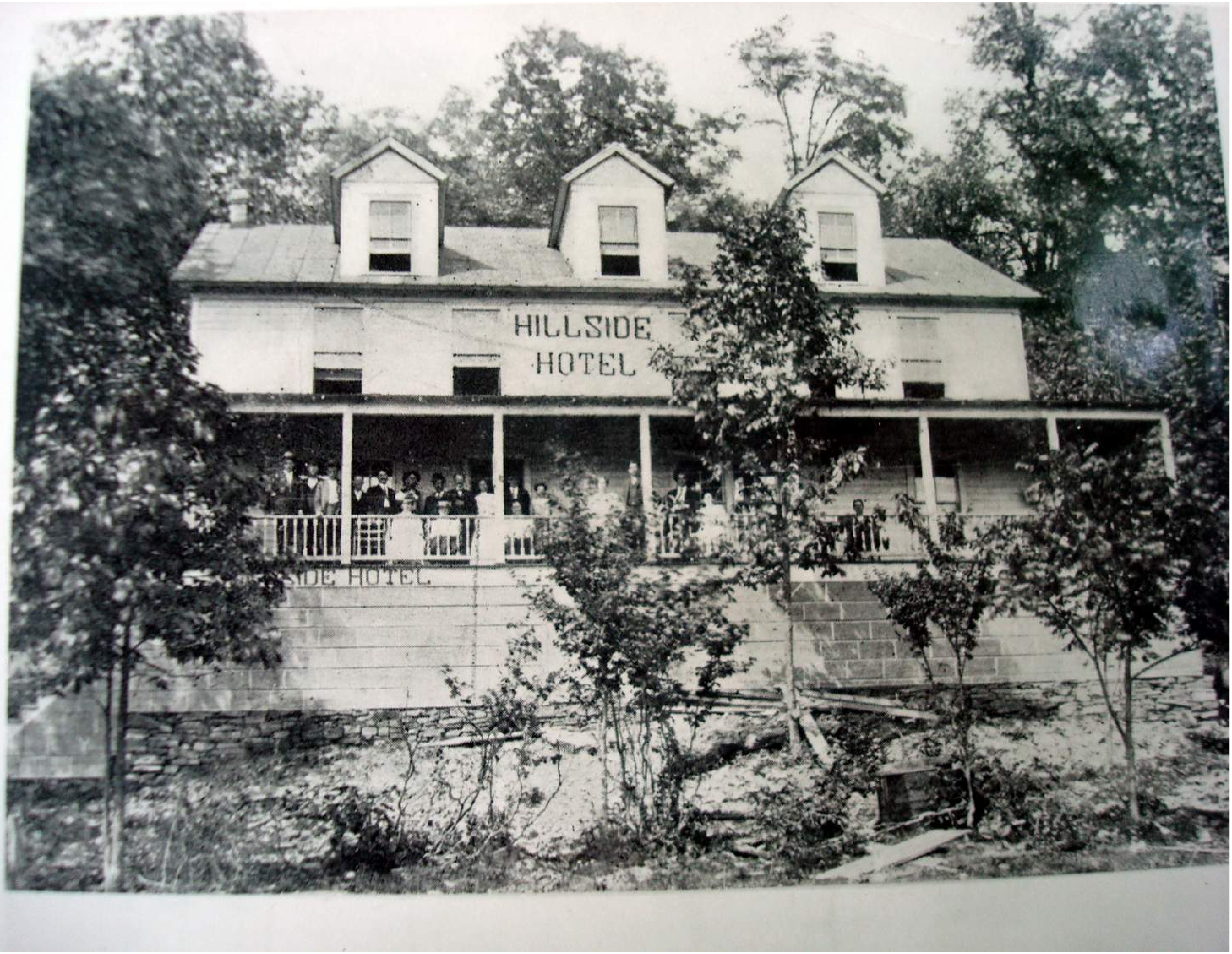
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Hillside Hotel, Dunlewie (Thornwoo


HILLSIDE
HOTEL
SIDE HOTEL

No. : 599

Source : Mrs William Powell

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

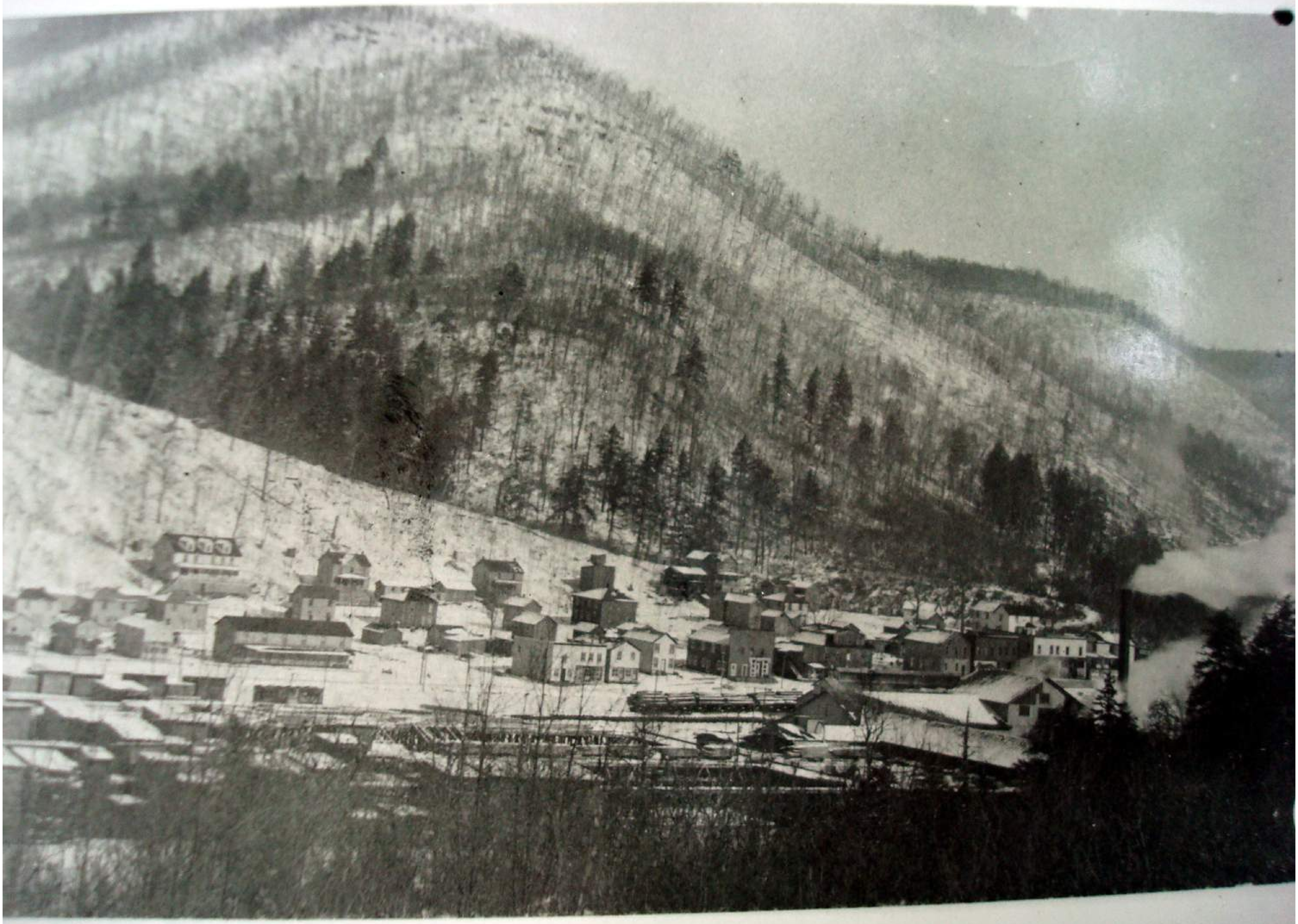
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : Postmark : April 8, 1907

Subject :

View of Dunlevie (Thornwood)
Photo taken from the south.

3357-DSC01733.JPG



No. : 689

Source : Kosa Pugh (Mrs Hoxie)

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

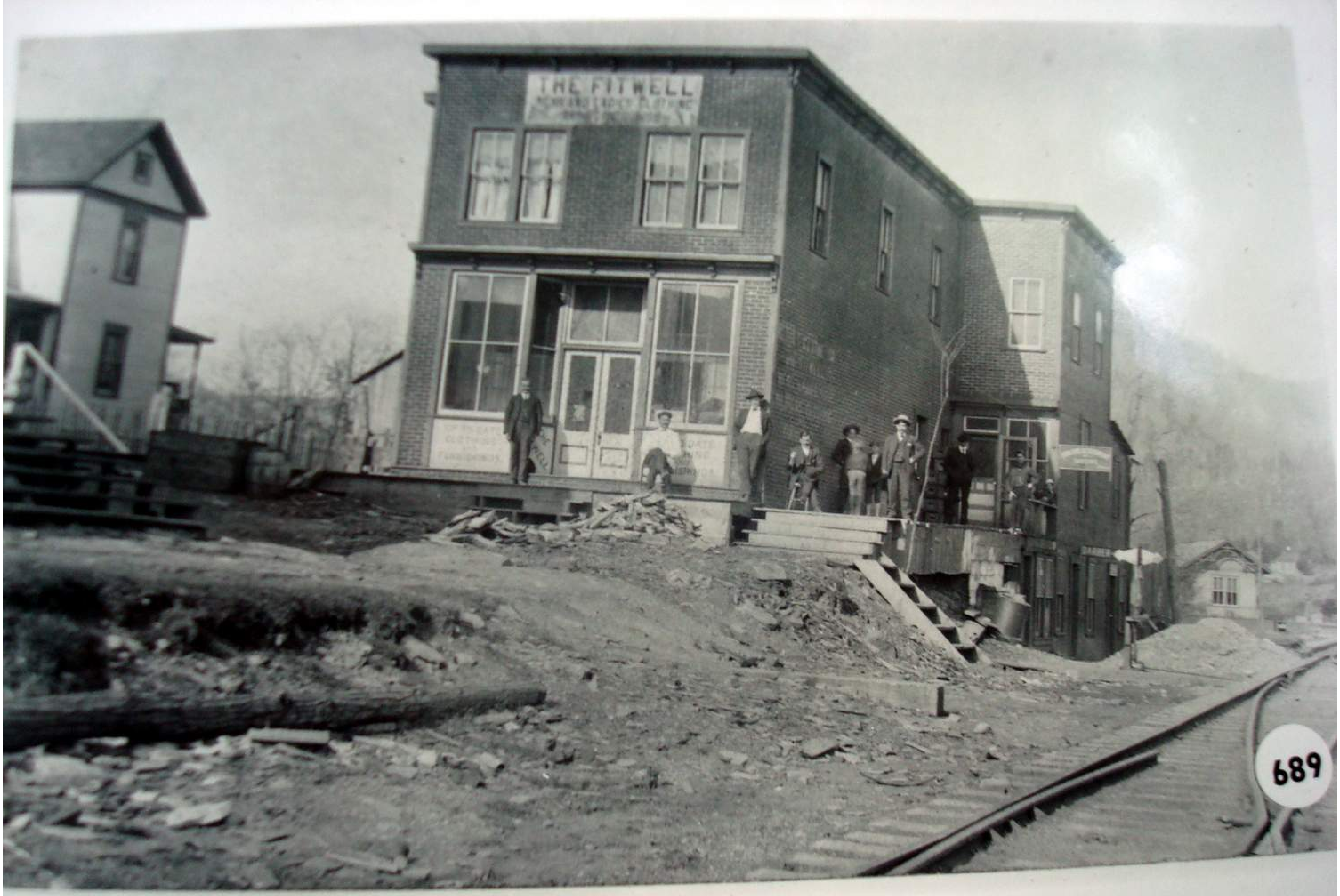
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : Postmark: May 29, 1908

Subject :

View of store building, Dunlevie

Winterburn station in background


THE FITWELL
689

No. : 712

Source : Edgar Arbogast

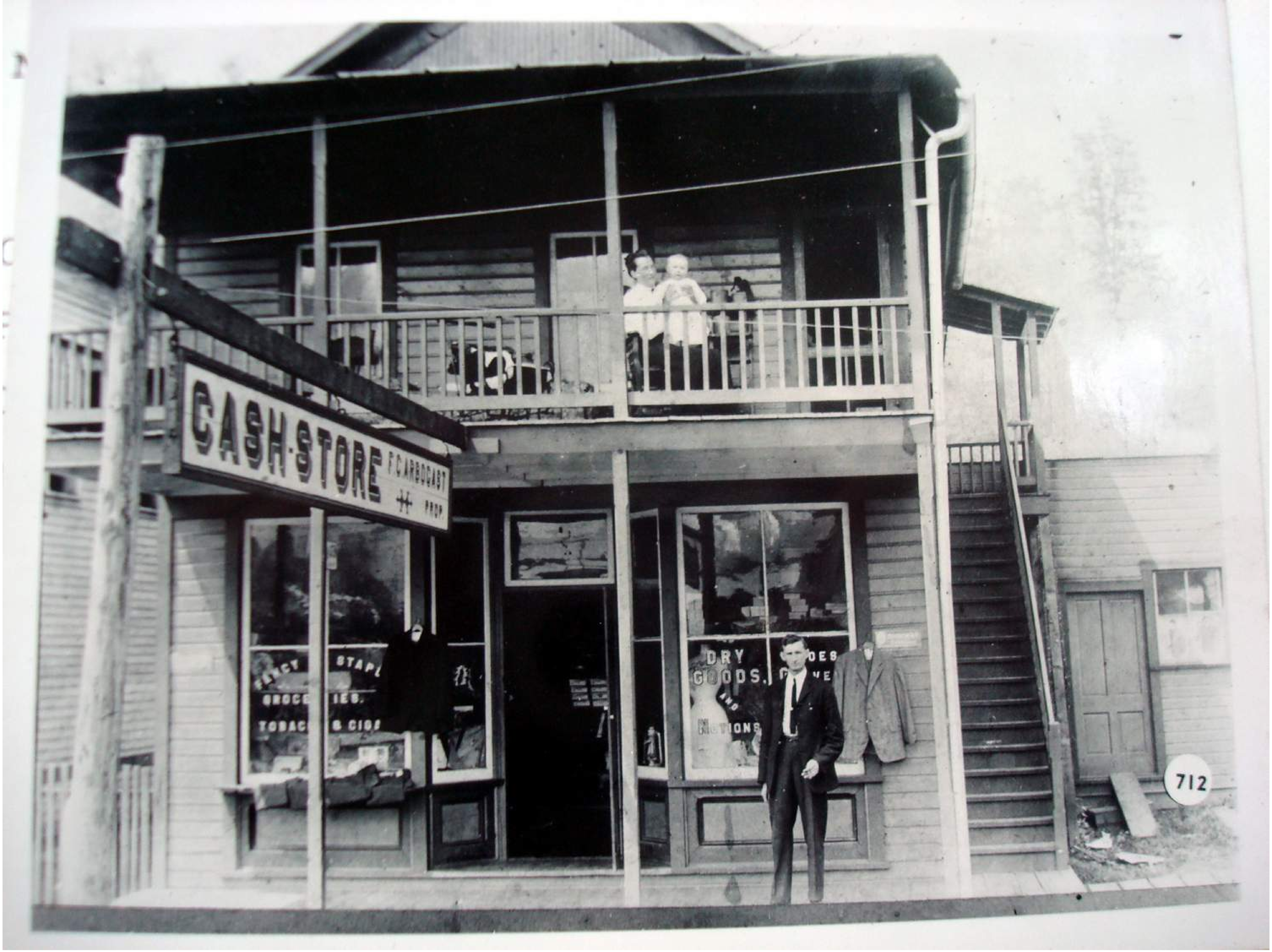
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject : F. C. Arbogast store in Thornwood F. C. Arbogast in front; Mrs Arbogast and son Ray on balcony

3361-DSC01737.JPG


CASH-STORE
F.C.ARBOGAST PROP.
FANCY STAPL
GROCE IES.
TOBAC & CIG
DRY OES
GOODS, C VE
AND
NOTIONS
712

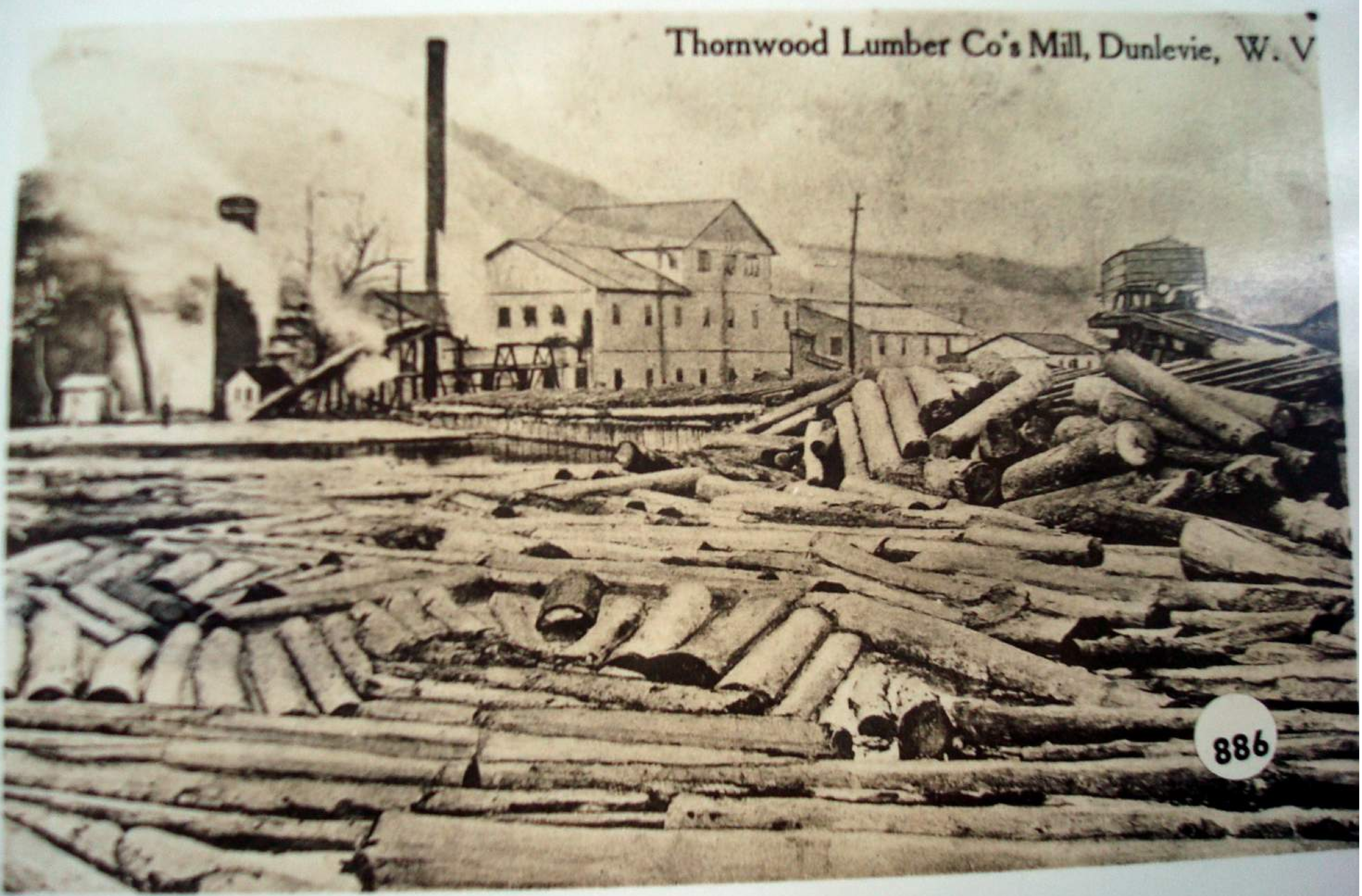
No. : 886 Source : Kyle Neighbors

Original in the possession of : source Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject : Flint, Erving & Stoner Lumber Co millpond and mill, Dunlevie (Thornwood



Thornwood Lumber Co's Mill, Dunlevie, W. V

No. : 1197 Source : H. A. Yeager

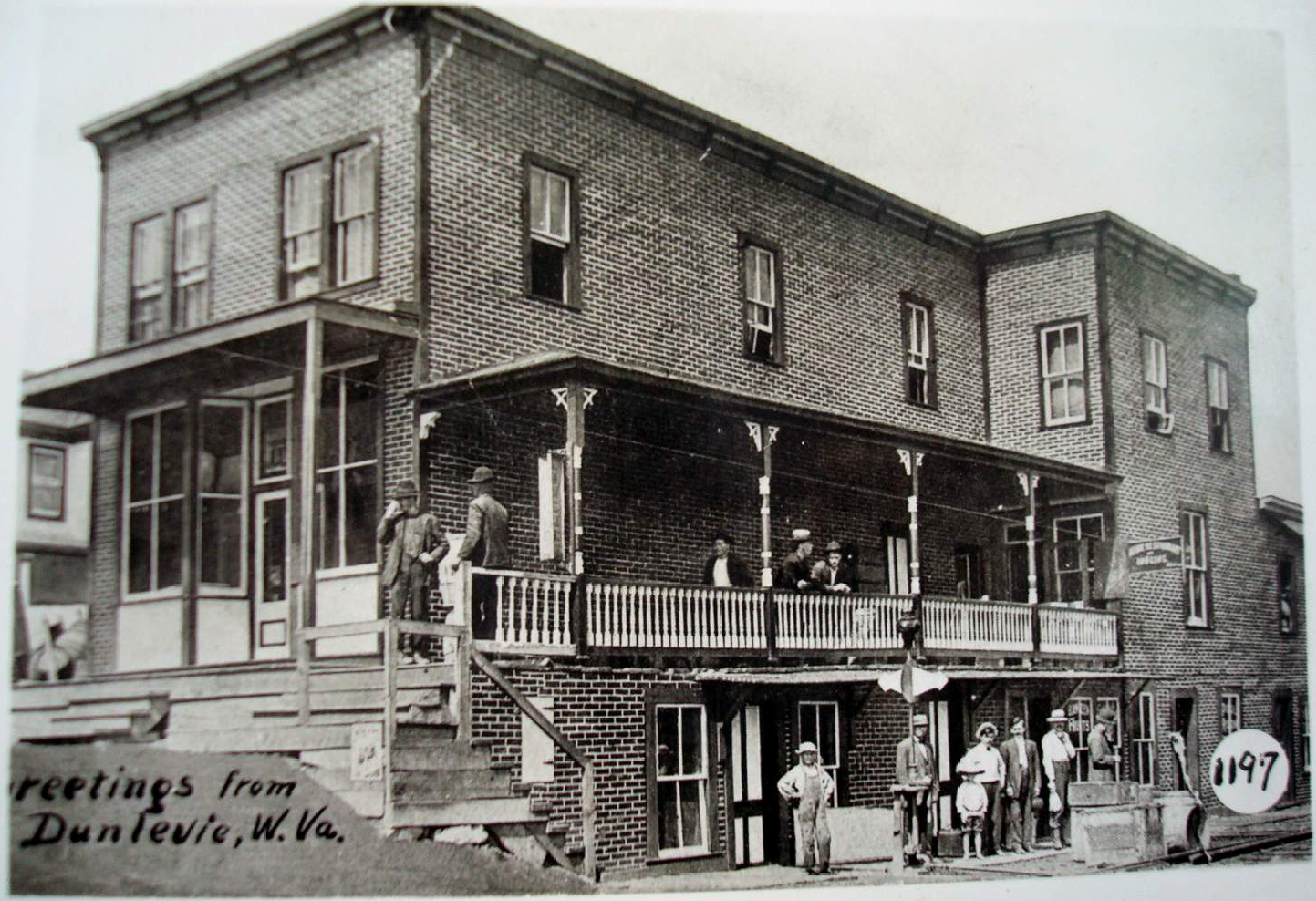
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Store building, Dunlevie (now Thornwood) es & Ma


reetings from
Dunlevie, W. Va.
1197

No. : 1503

Source : Archives & Manuscripts Sect
W. Va. Collection
W. Va U. Library

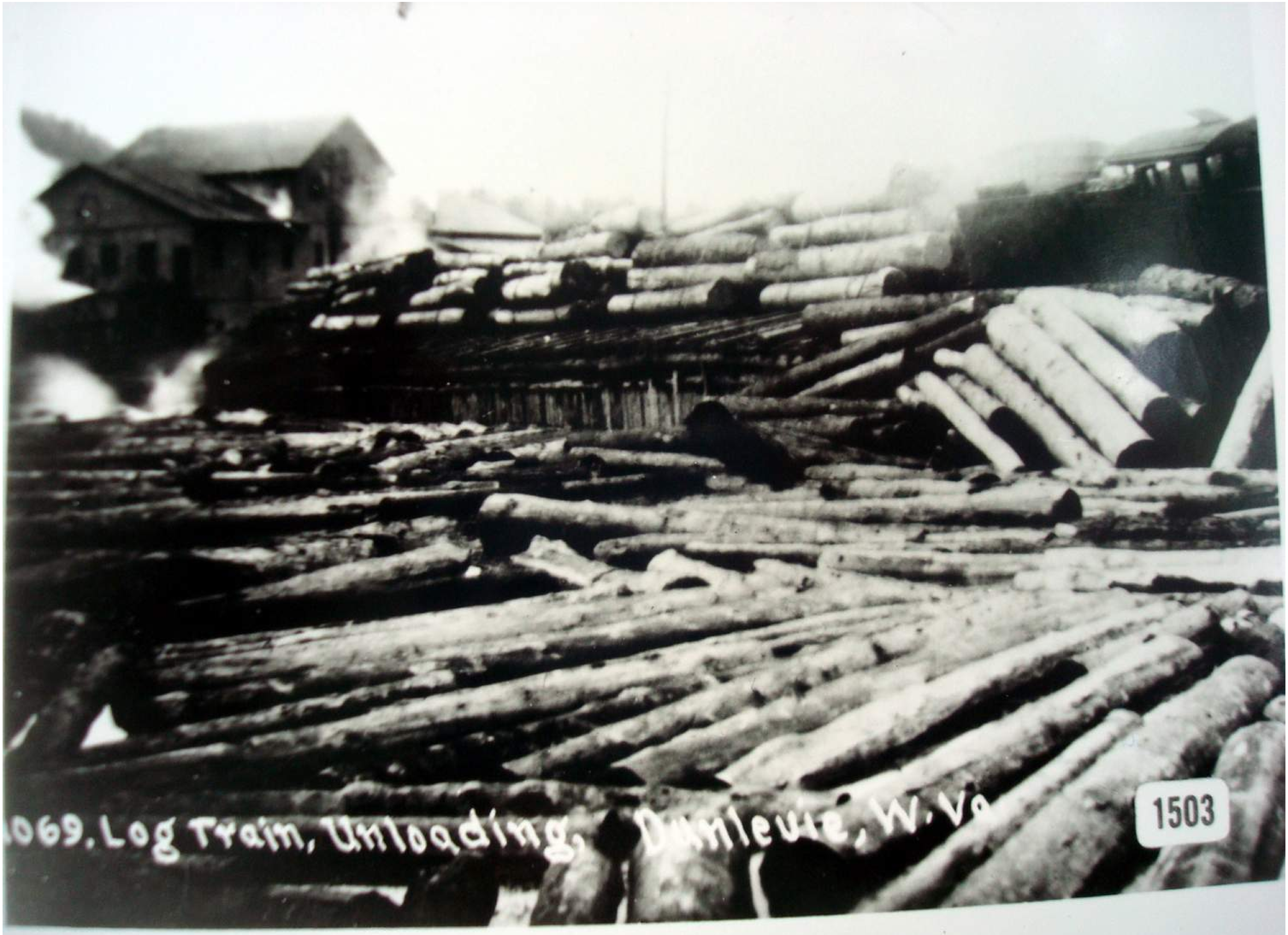
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Dunlevie
Log train at mill pond



069. Log Train, Unloading, Dunlevie, W. Va

No. : 1507 Source : Mrs Fred Bell

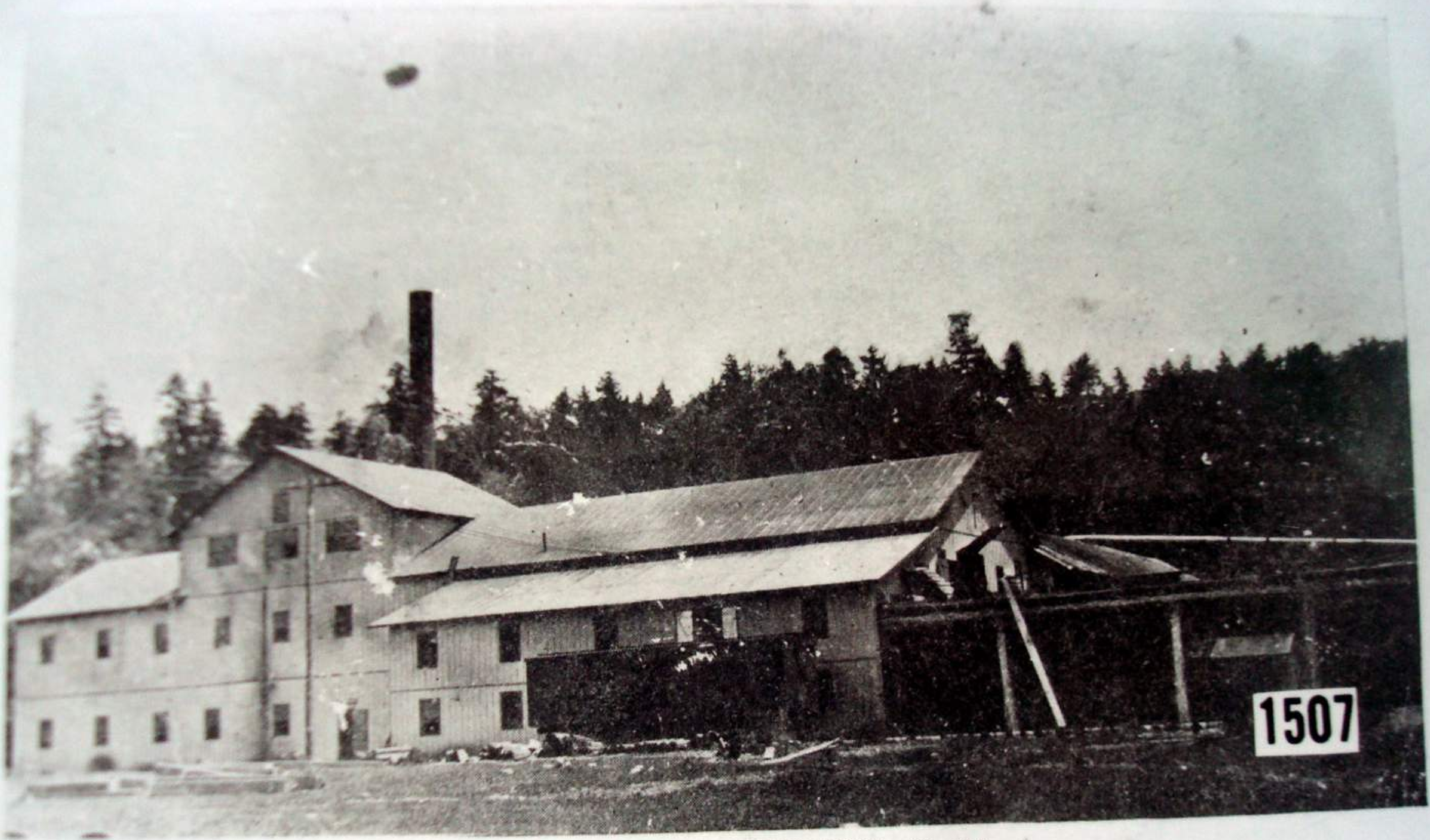
Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (Postc

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Dunlevie
Sawmill



DUNLEVIE MILL. DUNLEVIE, W. VA

PUB. BY DUNLEVIE DRUG STORE.

Have carried these cards
around so long they are almost
worn out

No. : 1508

Source : Mrs Fred Bell
Buena Vista, Virginia

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (postcard

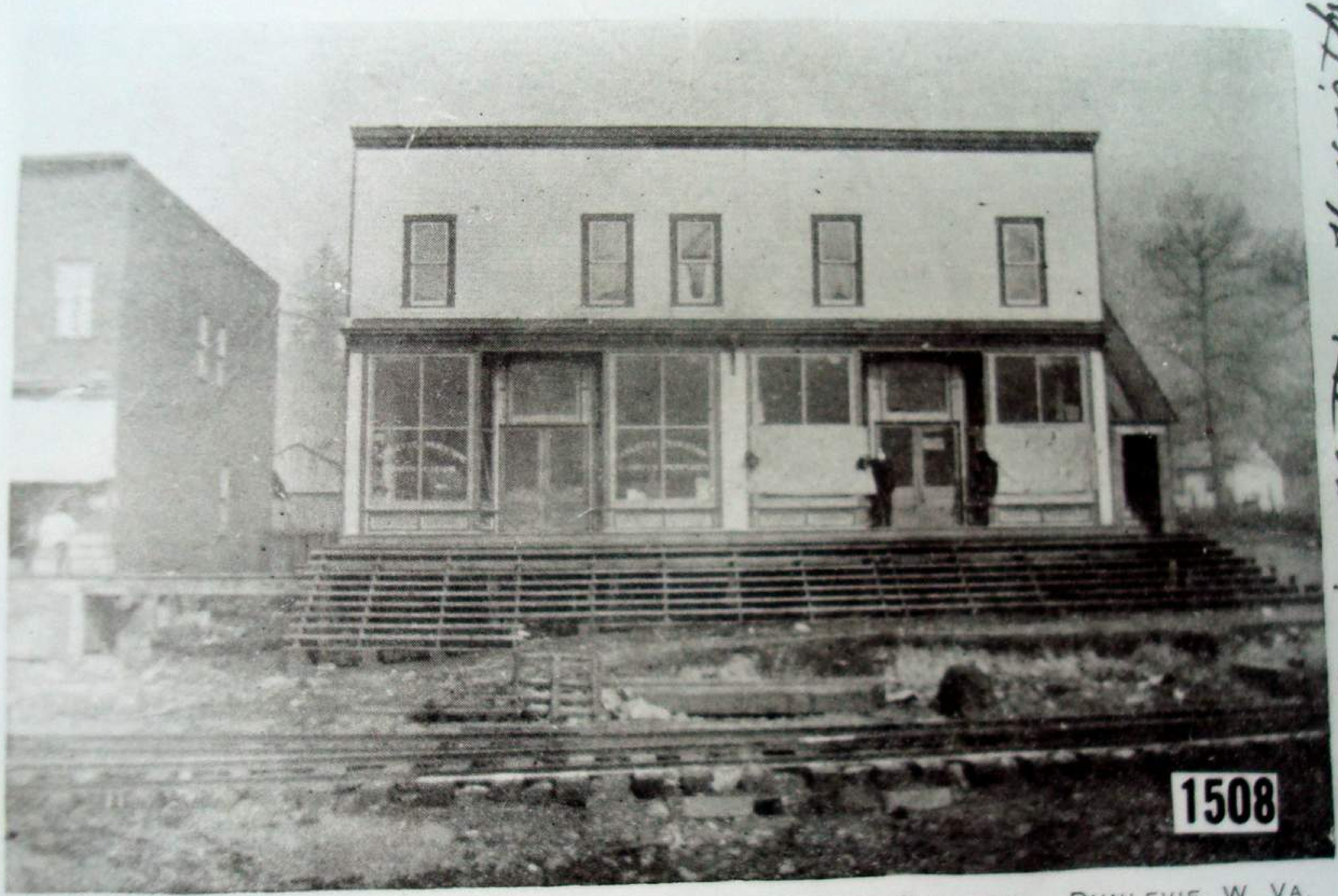
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : postmark: 2/25/08

Subject :

Dunlevie

Slaven Bldg containing Dunlevie Drug Store & Finger Clothing store



DUNLEVIE DRUG STORE AND D. FINGER. CLOTHIER. SLAVEN BUILDING. DUNLEVIE. W. VA.

DUNLEVIE DRUG STORE, PUB., DUNLEVIE, W. VA.

Hello Miss Hattie, How is the
meeting? Has F. been up
this week? had a notion to
go back down Yesterday like
a good boy

No. : 1891 Source : Peter Hauer Collect

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

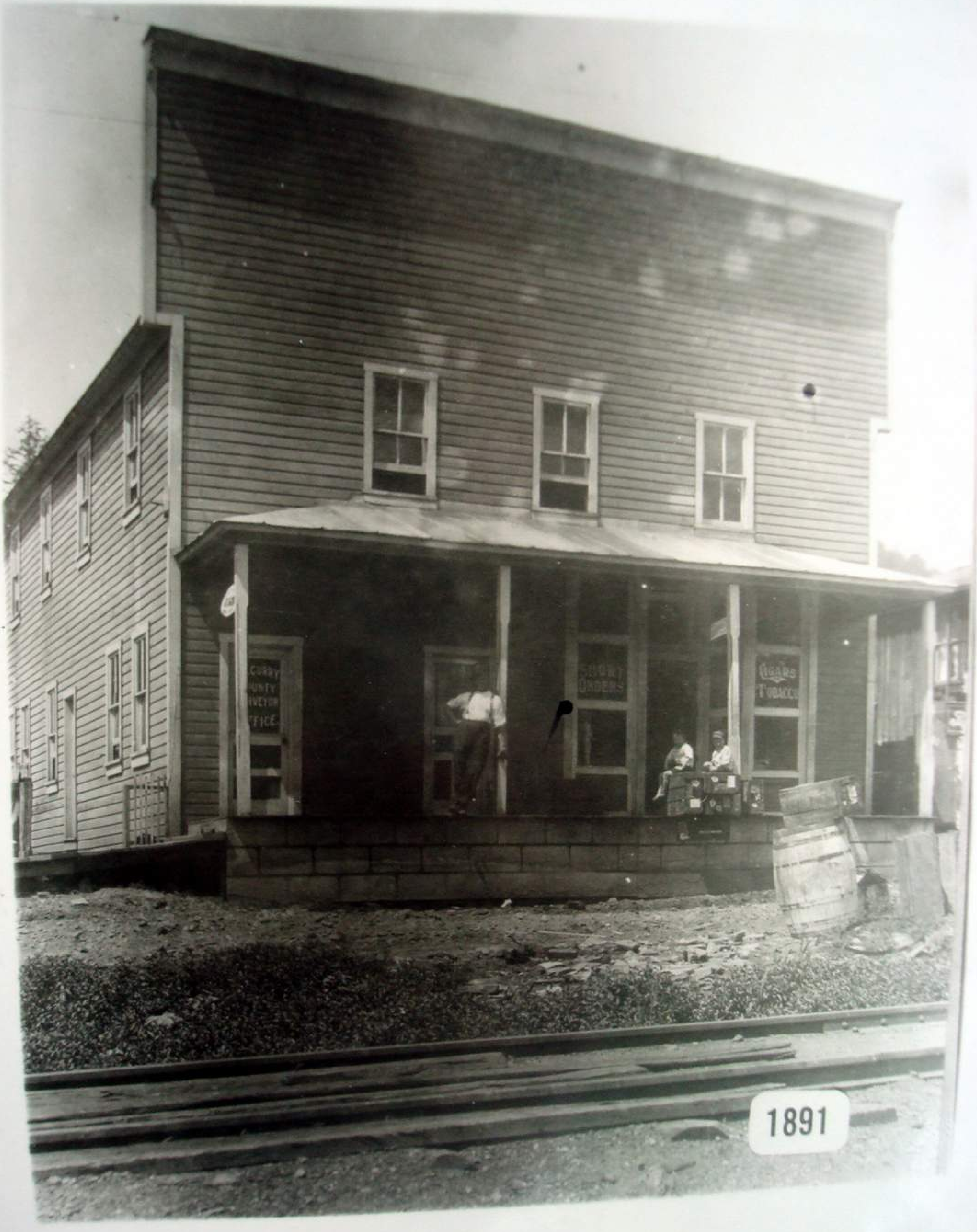
Date :

Subject :

Building in Thornwood containi

a restaurant & the office of E.

Curry, County Surveyor


CURRY
UNTY
RVEYOR
FFICE
SHORT ORDERS
CIGARS TOBACCO

1891

No. : 1894 Source : Peter Hauer Collection

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (postcard)

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

[redacted]

Flint, Erving & Stoner mill at Dunlevie

18

No. : 1976 Source : Stanley Loudermilk

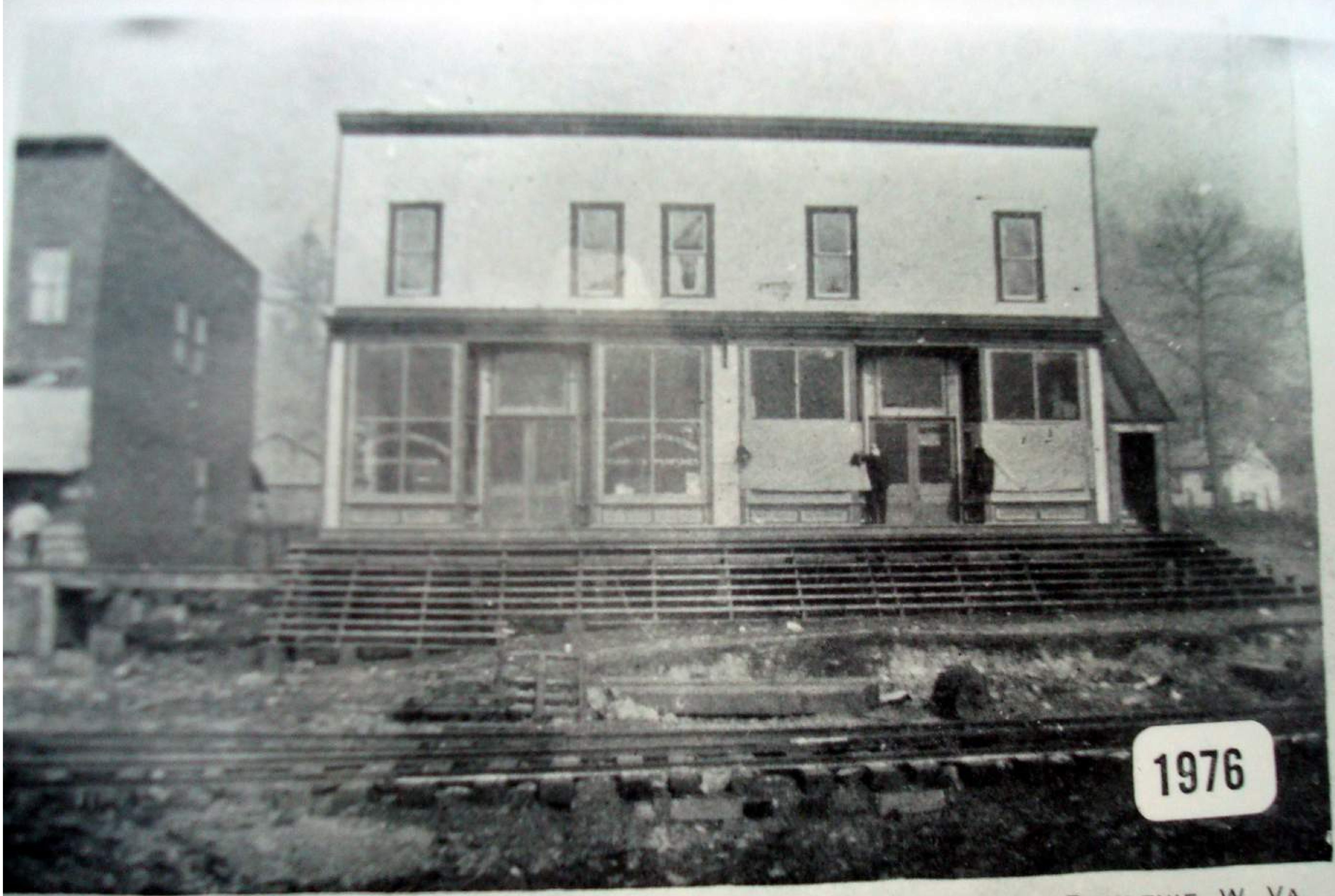
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Slaven Building in Dunlevie, housi
the Dunlevie Drug Store and clothin
store of D. Finger



1976

DUNLEVIE DRUG STORE AND D. FINGER, CLOTHIER, SLAVEN BUILDING. DUNLEVIE, W. VA.

UNLEVIE DRUG STORE, PUB., DUNLEVIE, W. VA.

and that this [illegible] me

No. : 1977 Source : Stanley Loudermilk

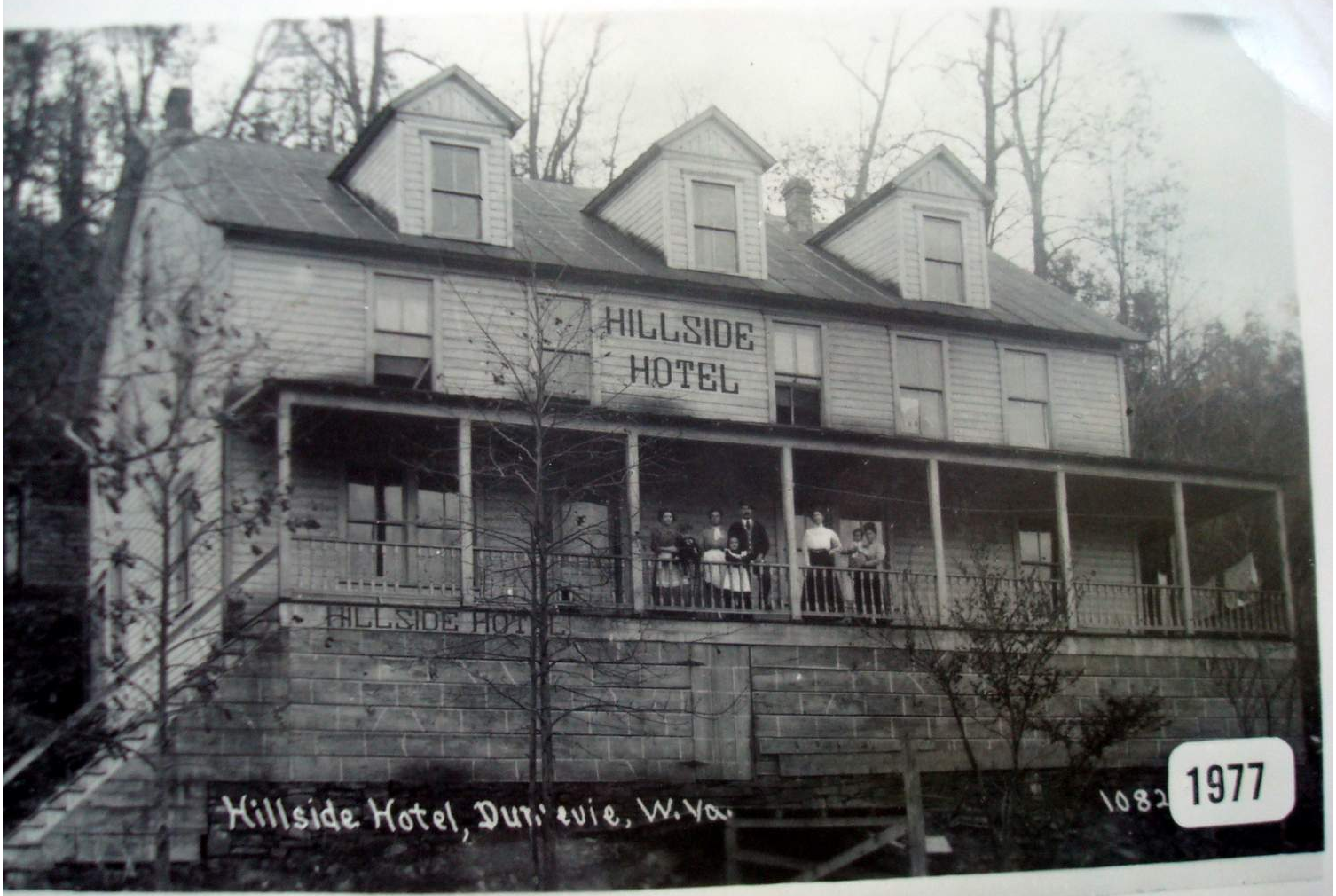
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : February, 1910 (postmark)

Subject :

Hillside Hotel at Dunlevie


HILLSIDE
HOTEL
HILLSIDE HOTEL
1082
1977

Hillside Hotel, Dunlevie, W.Va.

No. : 1990

Source : R. A. Frantz

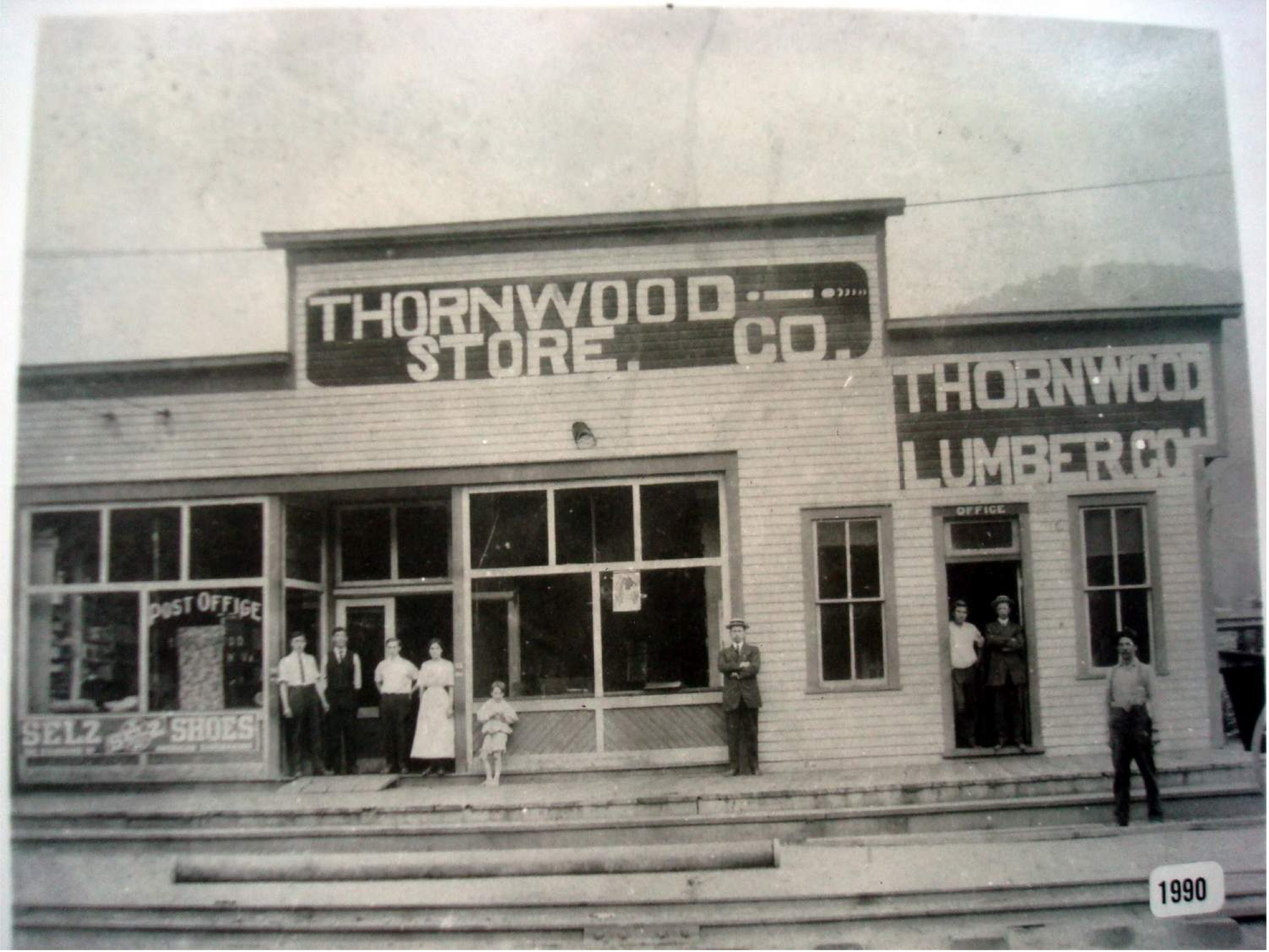
Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : 1914

Subject :

Building at Thornwood (Dunlevie) housing the post office, Thornwood Store Company, & the office of th Thornwood Lumber Company


THORNWOOD STORE. CO.
THORNWOOD LUMBER CO.
OFFICE
POST OFFICE
SELZ SHOES
1990

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date : Postcard dated 2/11/10

Subject :

"Main Street", Dunlevie

No. : 2350

Source : Lloyd W Loan
18 Valentia St
Huntington, W Va

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date : 1916

Subject :

Camp crew identified as Camp No. 2 on Thorny Creek

Sitting, 6th from left, Summers Adkinson

FRANK

No. : 365

Source : Mrs A. E. ~~[illegible]~~ Burner

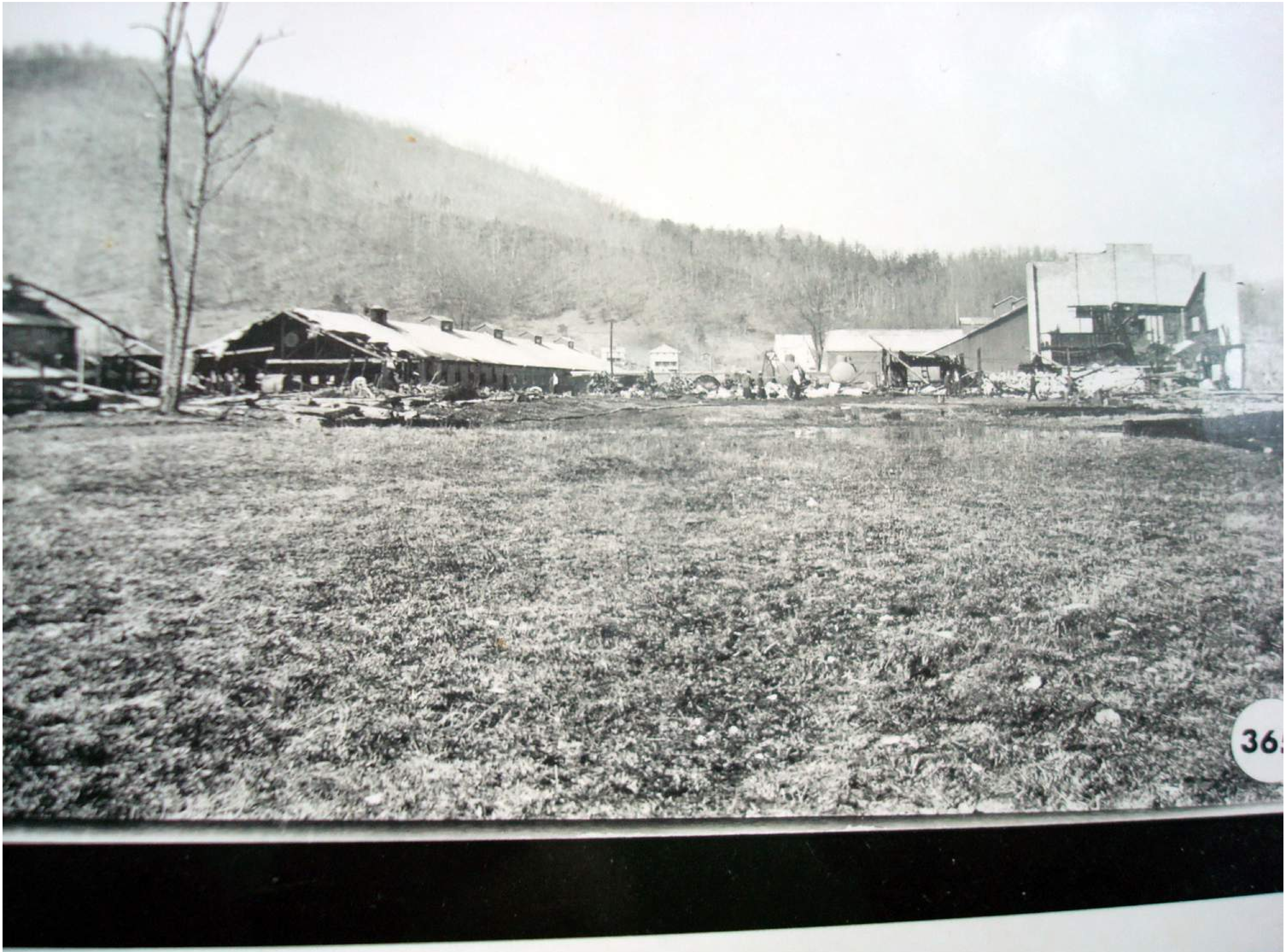
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Pocahontas Tanning Company at Frank following fire


36

No. : 1185 Source : Ward Wimer

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

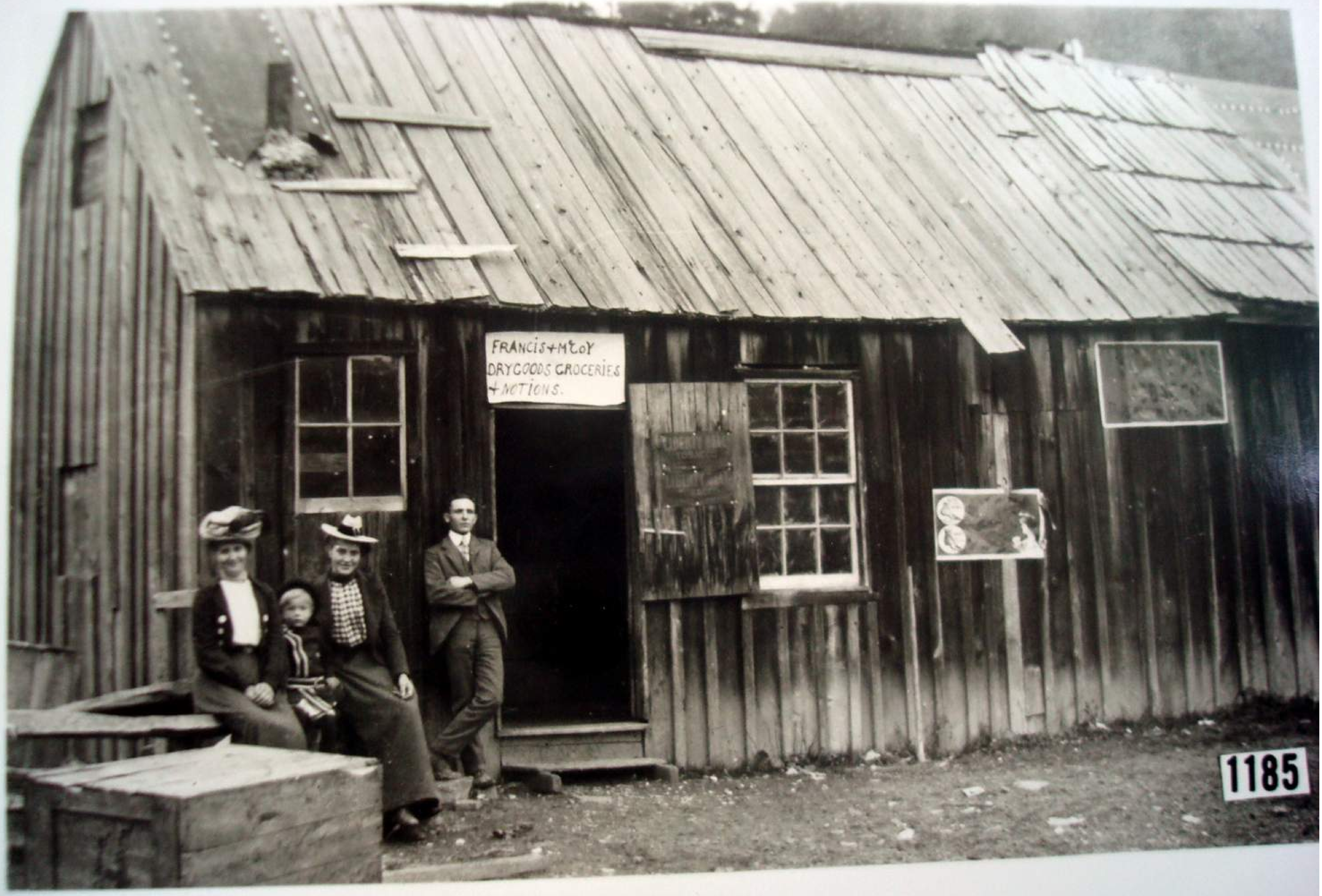
Date : 1903

Subject :

Small grocery store near Frank

Left-right: Maude Burner, Paul Shinn, Grace Burner, Robert Francis

3388-DSC01764.JPG


FRANCIS+McCOY
DRYGOODS GROCERIES
+NOTIONS.
1185

No. : 2491 Source : Vera G. McCauley

Original in the possession of : ~~source~~ [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Piles of bark for use at the Durbin Tannery

FROST

No. : 2507 Source : Vera Greathouse McCauley

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

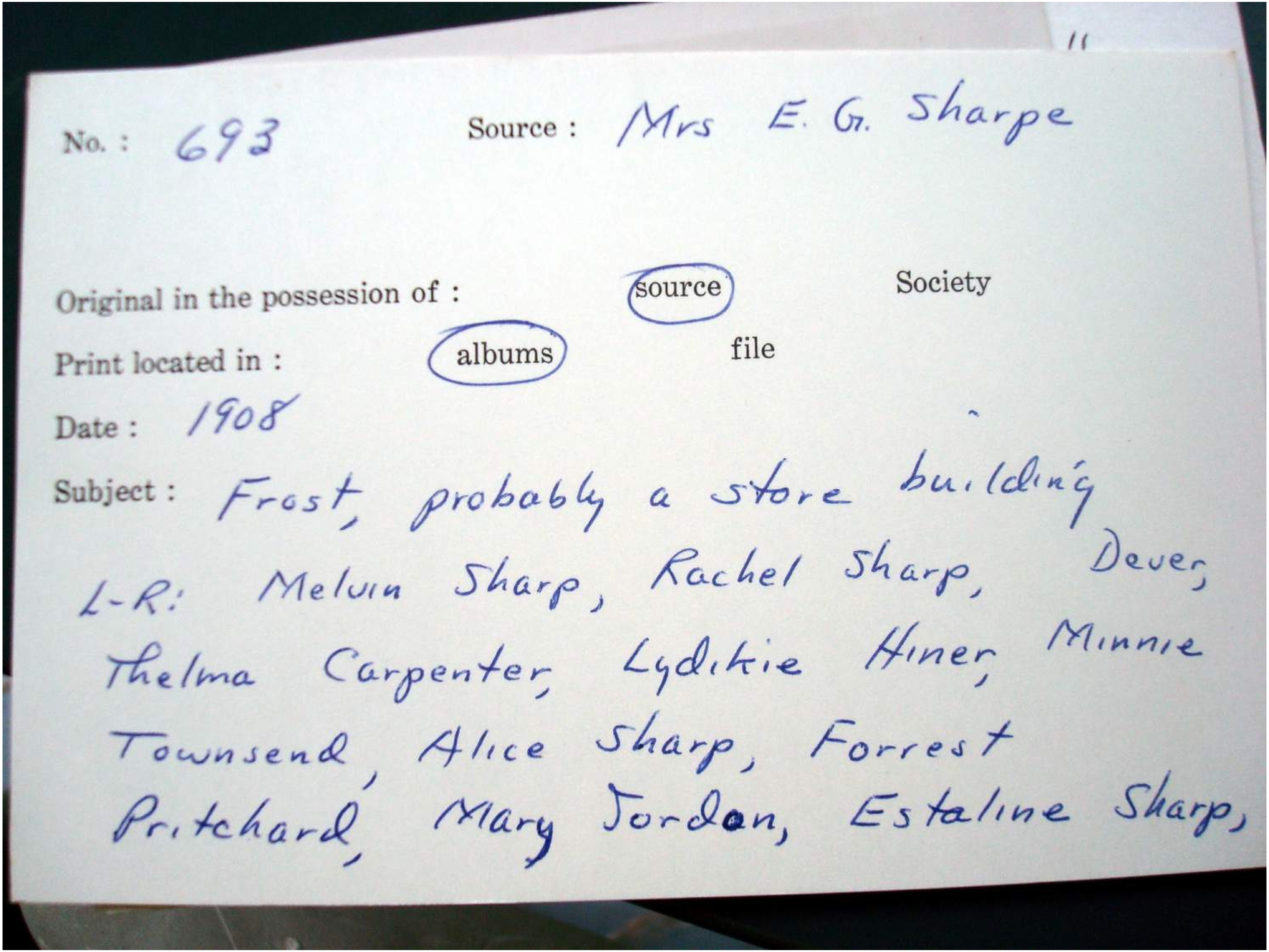
Subject :

Group on the steps of the boarding house at the Durbin tannery

G. M. Greathouse, top row, right

FROST

3392-DSC01768.JPG



11

No. : 693

Source : Mrs E. G. Sharpe

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

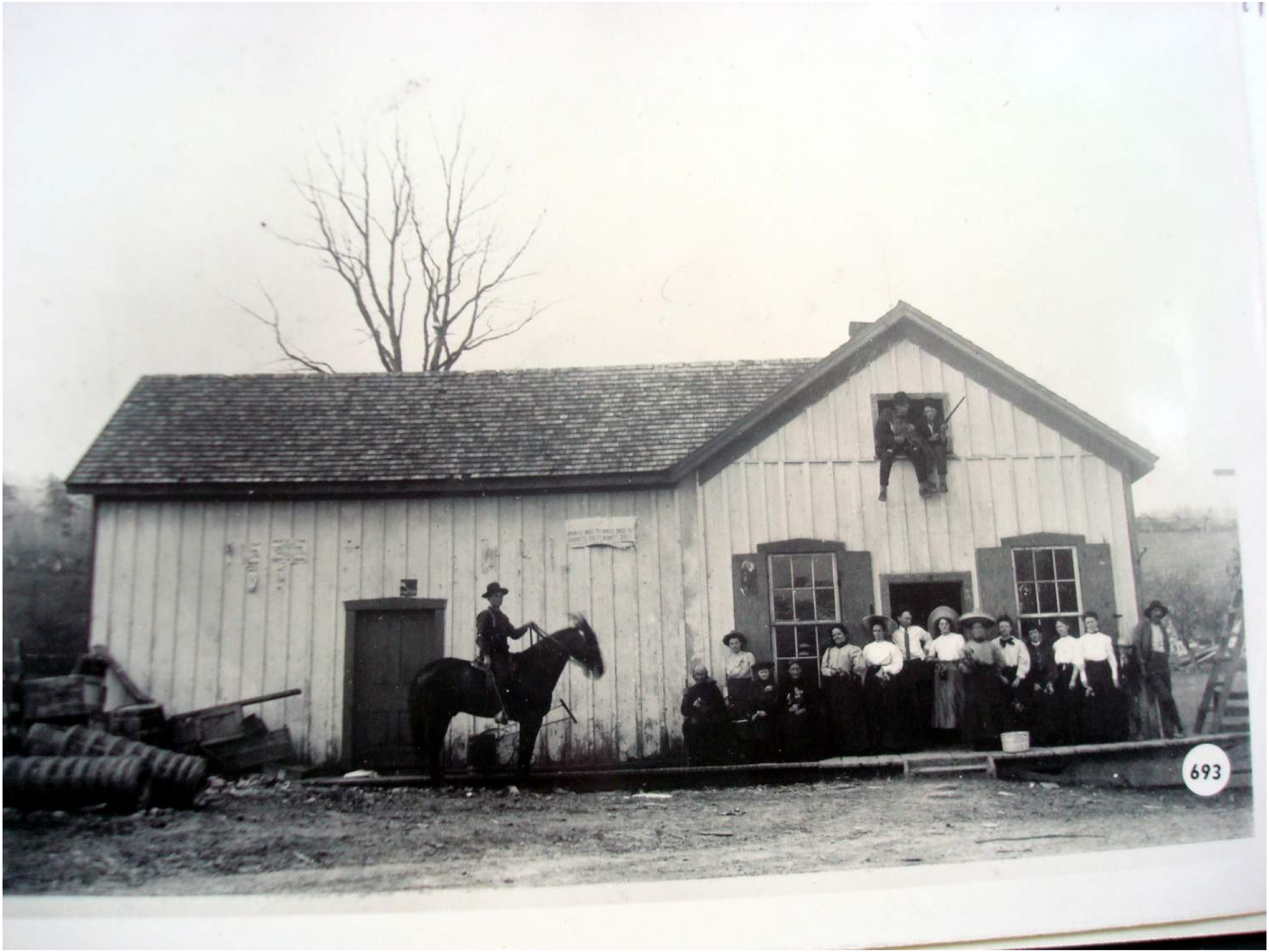
Date : 1908

Subject : Frost, probably a store building L-R: Melvin Sharp, Rachel Sharp, Dever; Thelma Carpenter, Lydikie Hiner, Minnie Townsend, Alice Sharp, Forrest Pritchard, Mary Jordan, Estaline Sharp,

3393-DSC01769.JPG

Clara Jordan, Mollie McCarty, Lena Jordon, Bessie Sharp, Otha Gum

In window: Dorse McCarty, Henderson Sharp


693

3395-DSC01771.JPG

No. : 2557 **Source :** Mrs Porter Wooddell

Original in the possession of : source Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Frost Methodist Church

GREEN BANK

No. : 430 Source : Eugene L Burner

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Green Bank High School Faculty, 1935-36

Front Row, L-R: Miss Mary Hiner, Miss Hulda Bird Suder, Miss Laura Hannah, Miss Marqurite Lawson, Miss Leeta Beard

over

Source :

Back row, L-R: Walter Shafer, John Roach, Walter Hedrick, Louis Sturbois, Warren Blackhurst, A. S. Hill

No. : 179 Source : Everett Sheets

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Green Bank, photo taken from the south

179

No. : 296 Source : Mrs Markwood Gum

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

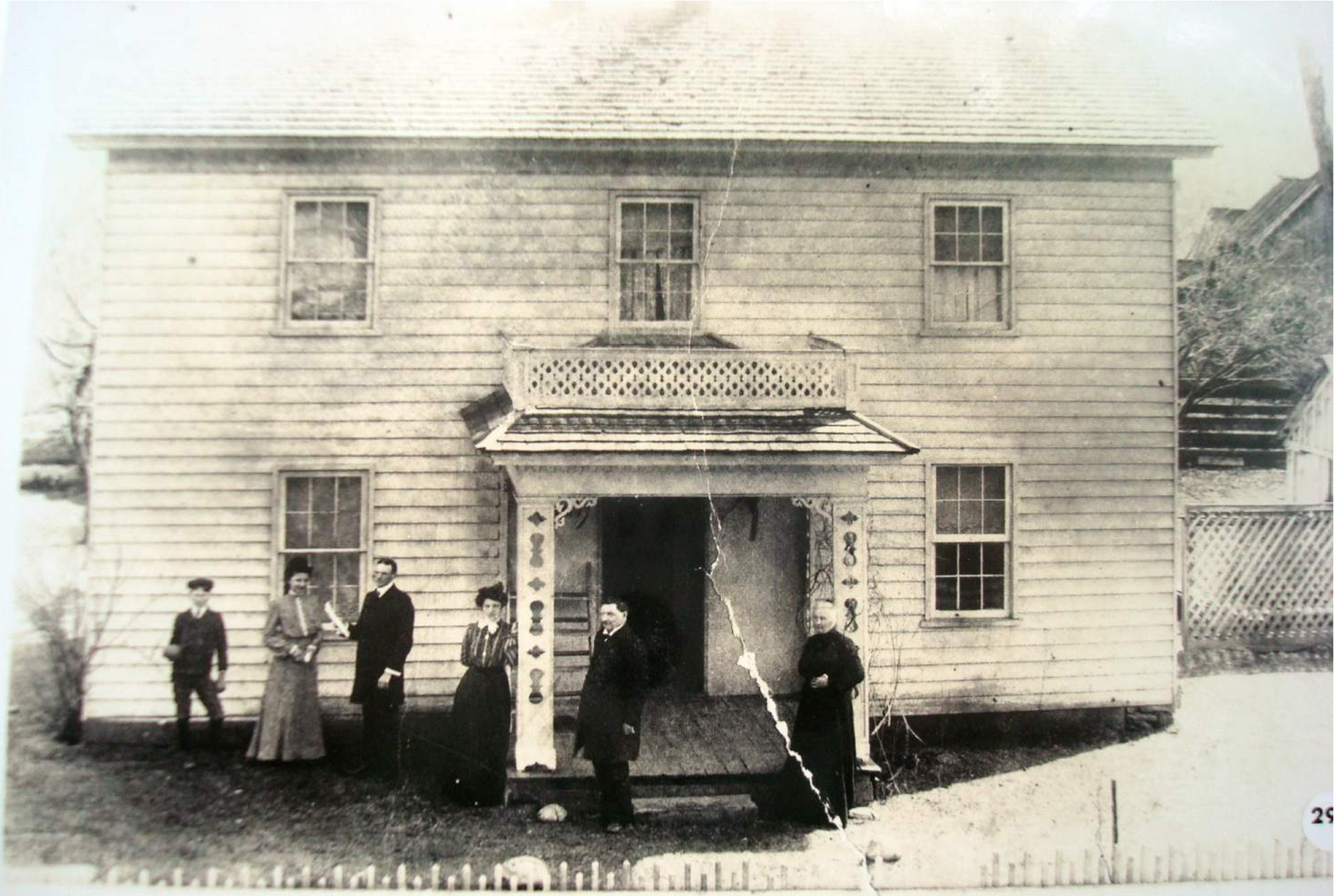
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Methodist Parsonage at Green Bank

Rev J. W. McNeill & family in pictu


29

No. : 397 Source : Geral Wooddell

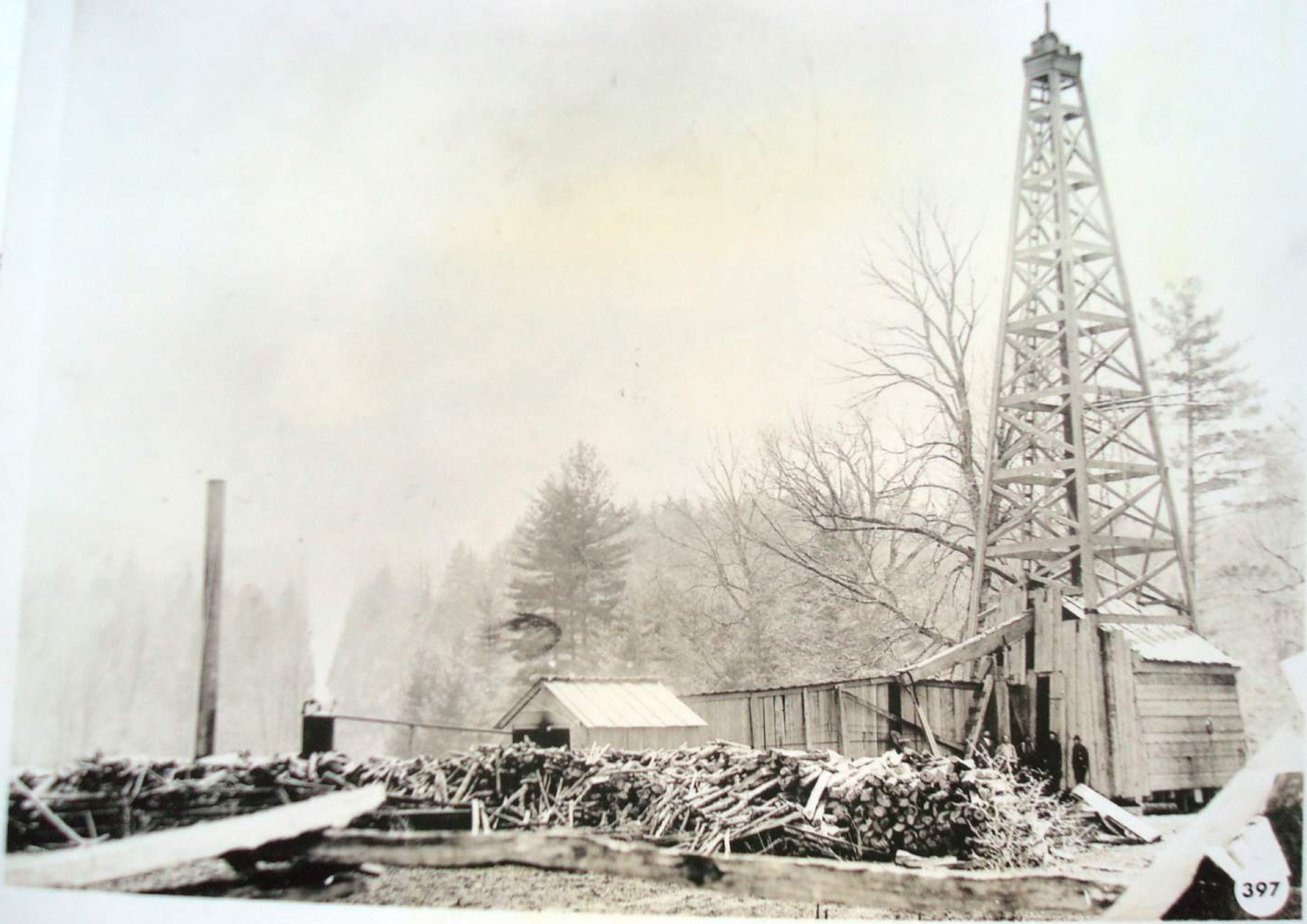
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Drilling rig at Green Bank
Operated by Burning Mountain Oil
& Gas Company, 1910-1912
Near present site of State Highway
garage



397

-65

Burning Mountain Oil &

Gas Company, Green Bank,

1910-1912

15x16

42046

34

Page #

1099

Pic # 4

No. : 398 Source : Geral Wooddell

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Drilling rig at Green Bank
Operated by Burning Mountain Oil
& Gas Company, 1910-12
Near present site of State
Highway garage

3407-DSC01783.JPG

No. : 402 Source : Geral Wooddell

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

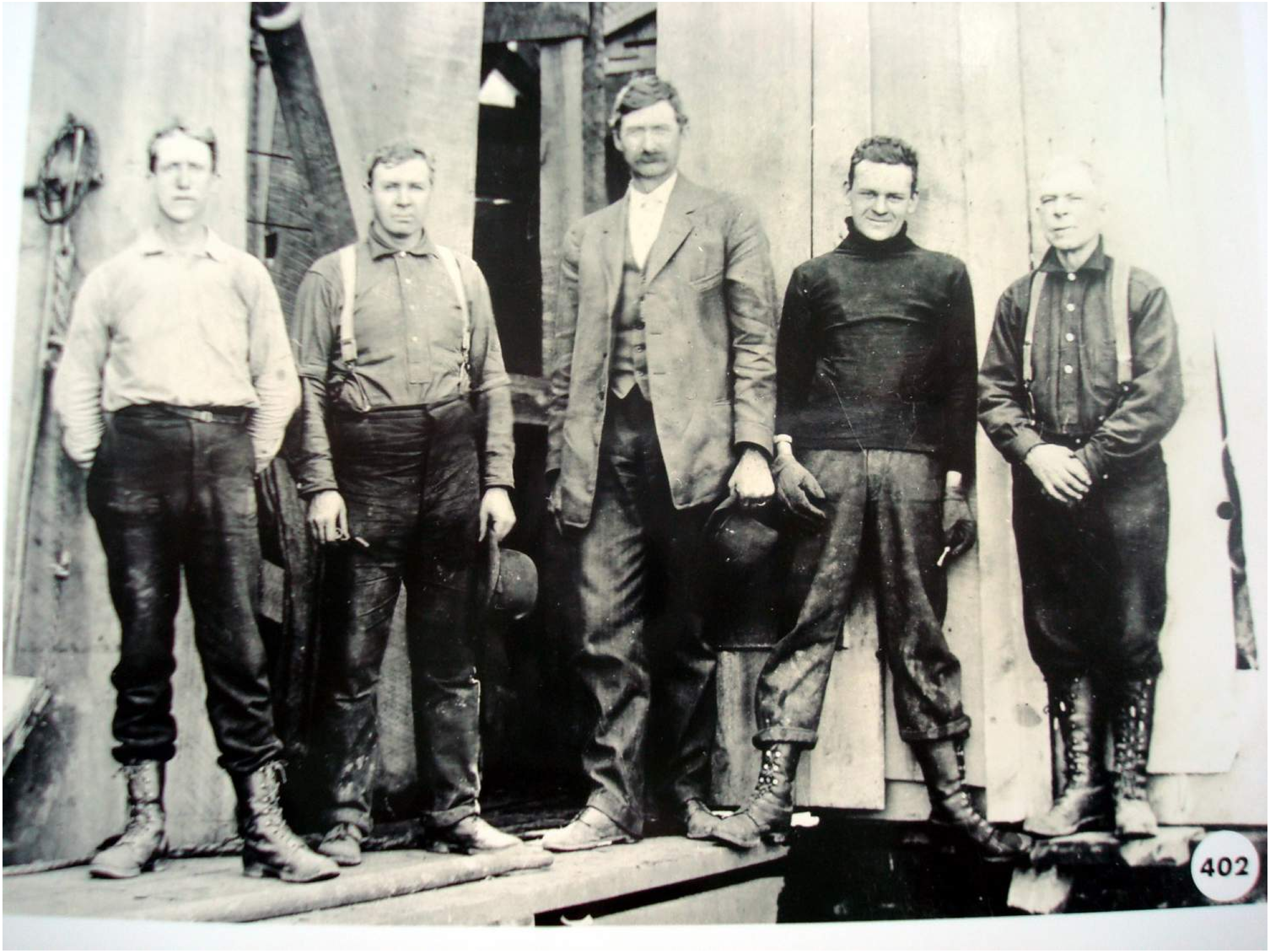
Date :

Subject :

Group of five men, unidentified

Might possibly be taken at base of oil rig in #397, 398 & 692

3409-DSC01785.JPG



No. : 414

Source :

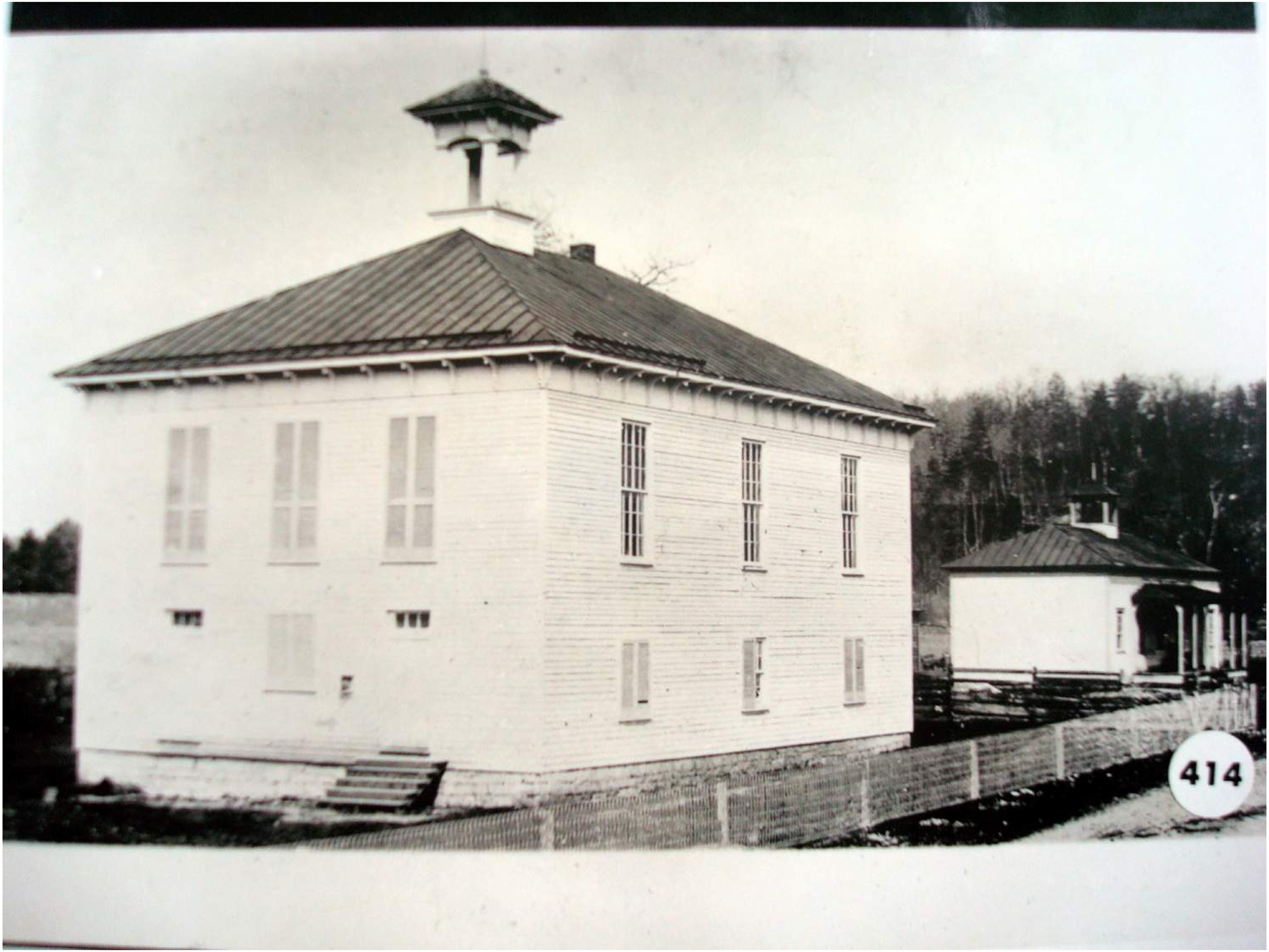
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject : Green Bank Methodist Church

3411-DSC01787.JPG



Homer)

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

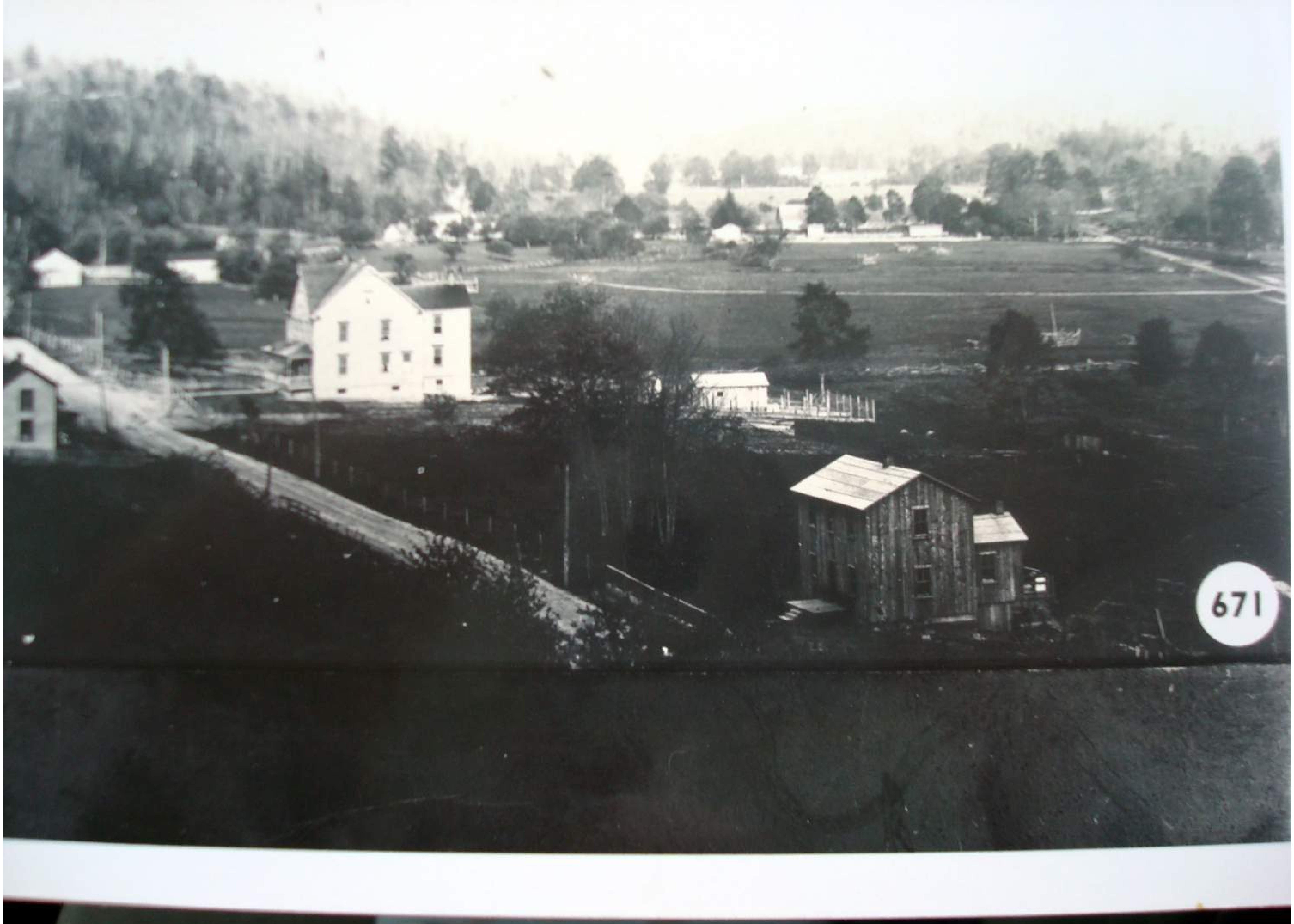
Print located in : ~~albums~~ [✓ file]

Date : Postmark, August 12, 1908

Subject :

Community view, probably Gree
Bank

3413-DSC01789.JPG



No. : 674 Source : Nola [illegible] (
Adolphus)

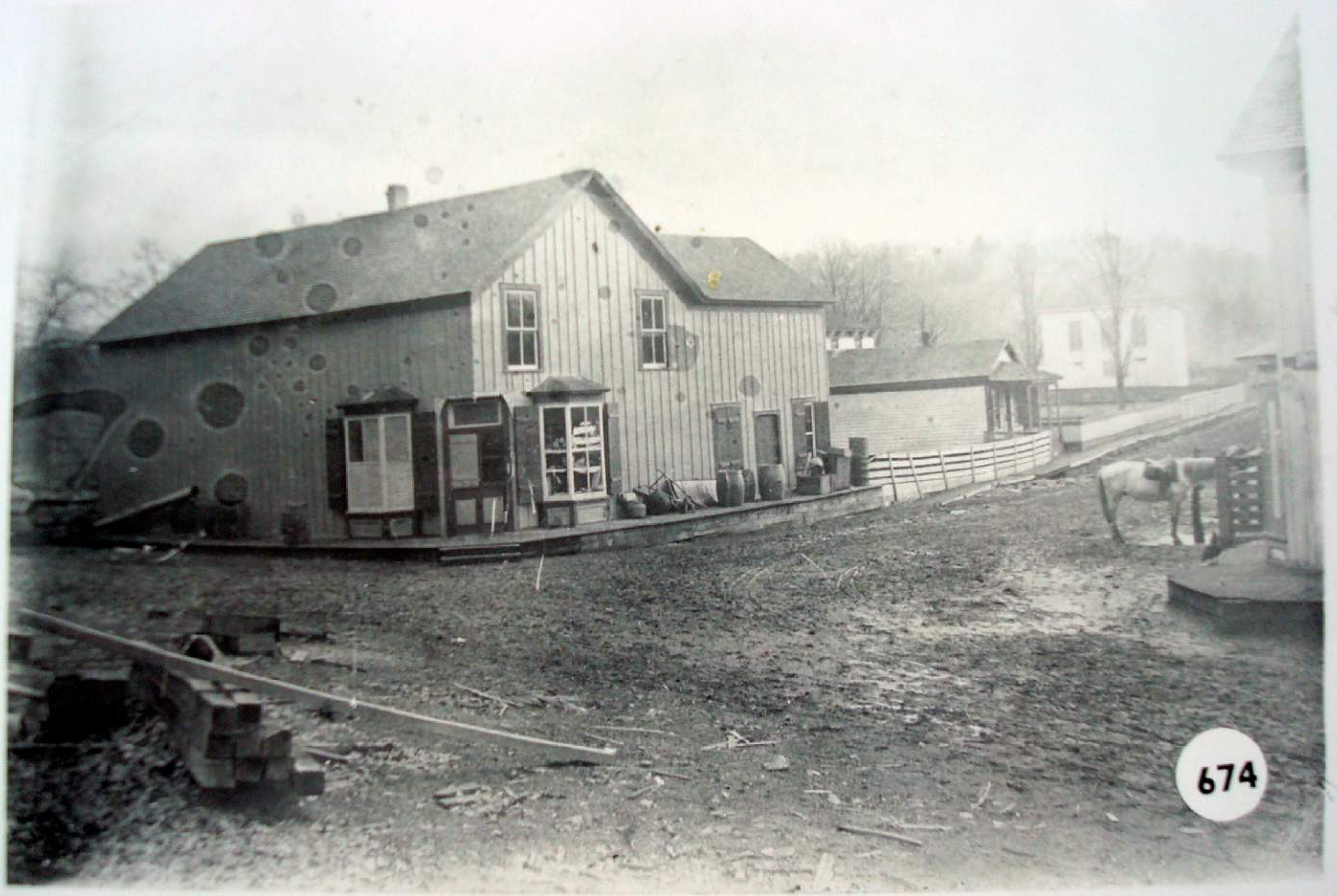
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Green Bank – store building at We
Chapel road intersection



674

No. : 675 Source : Homer Sutton

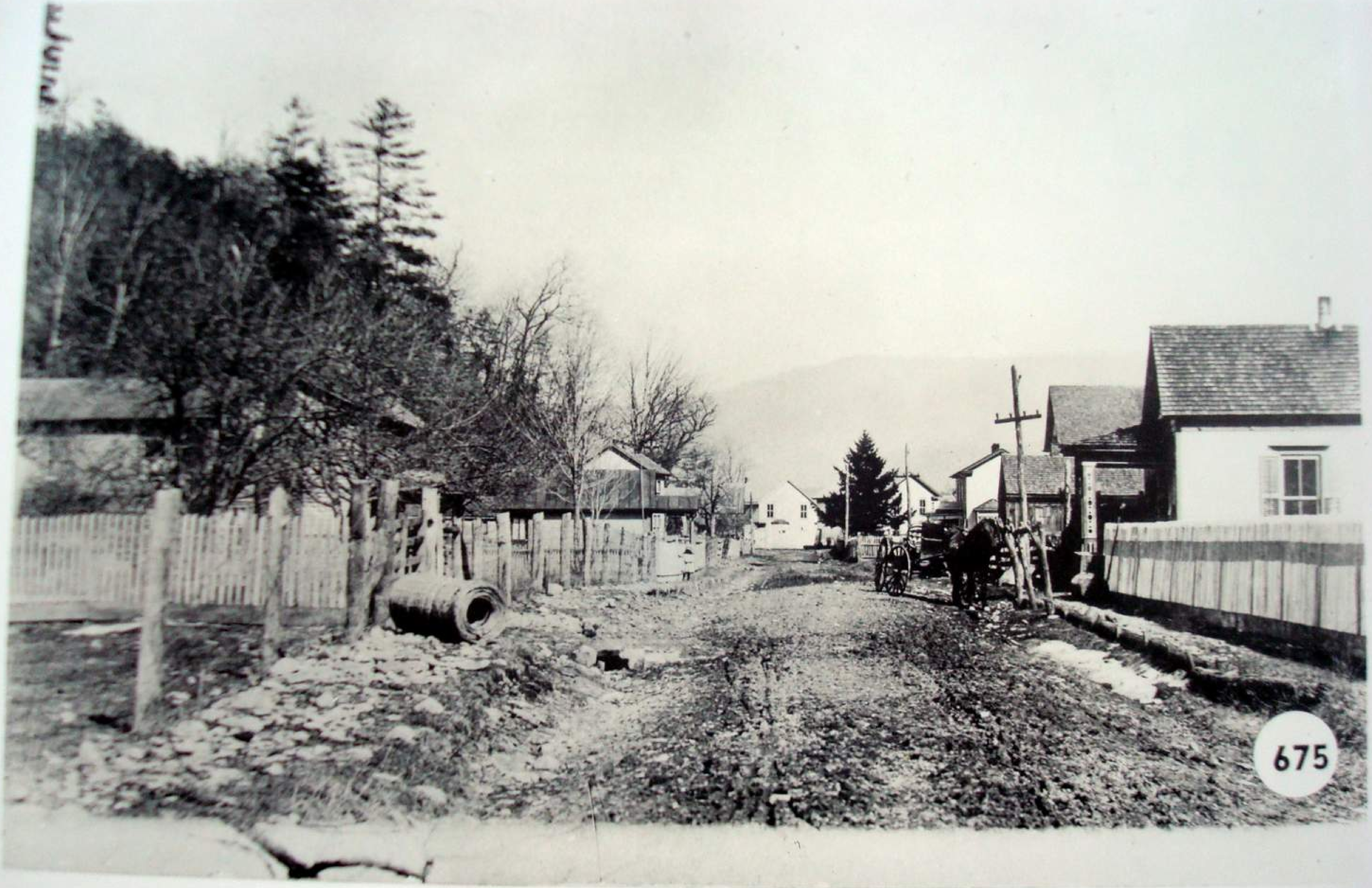
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Green Bank, view from the sou


675

No. : 692

Source : Nola Shears (Mrs Adolphus)

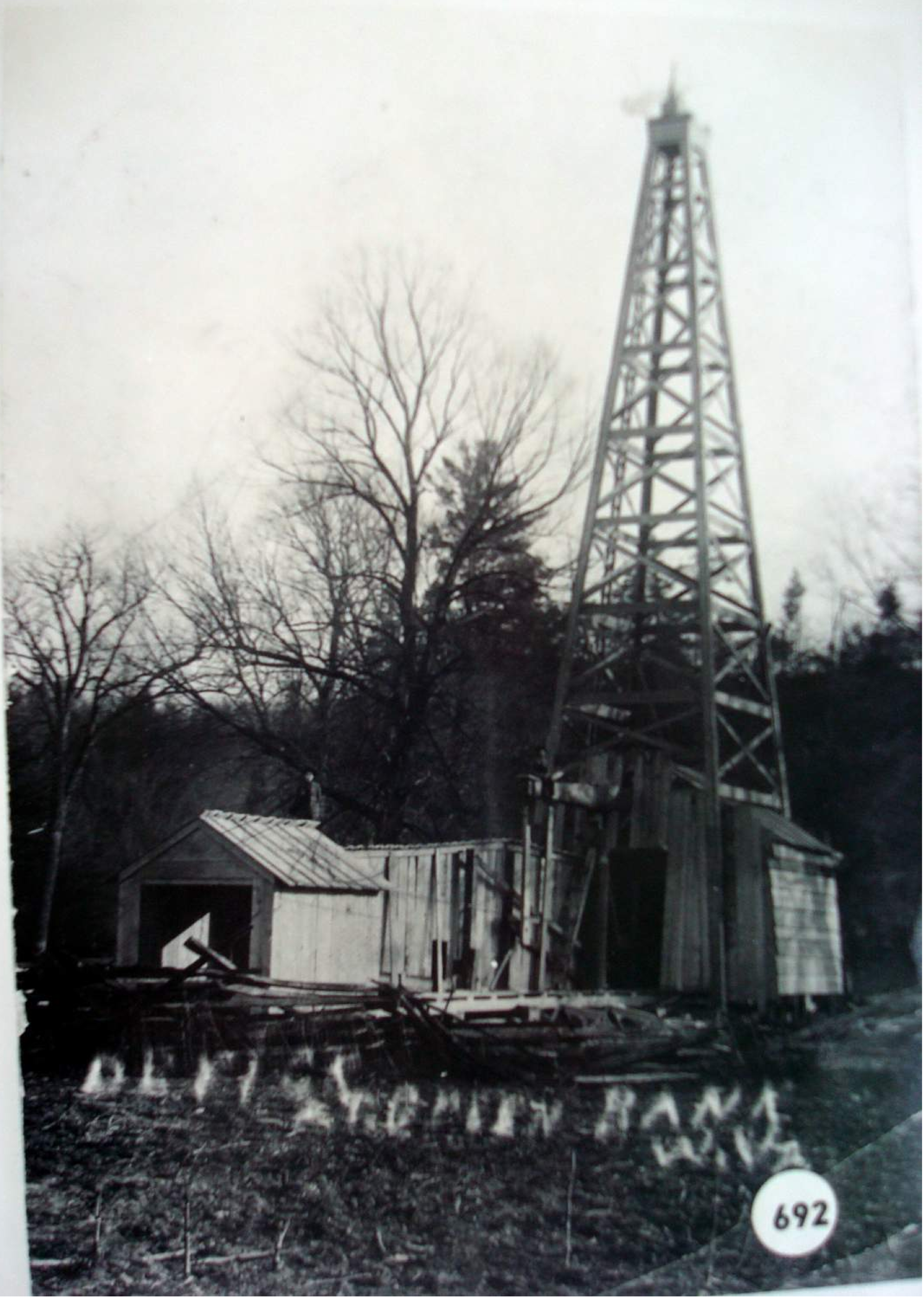
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Burning Mountain Oil & Gas Company drilling rig
Green Bank


W.VA.
692

No. : 883 Source : Mrs. E. P. Shaffer

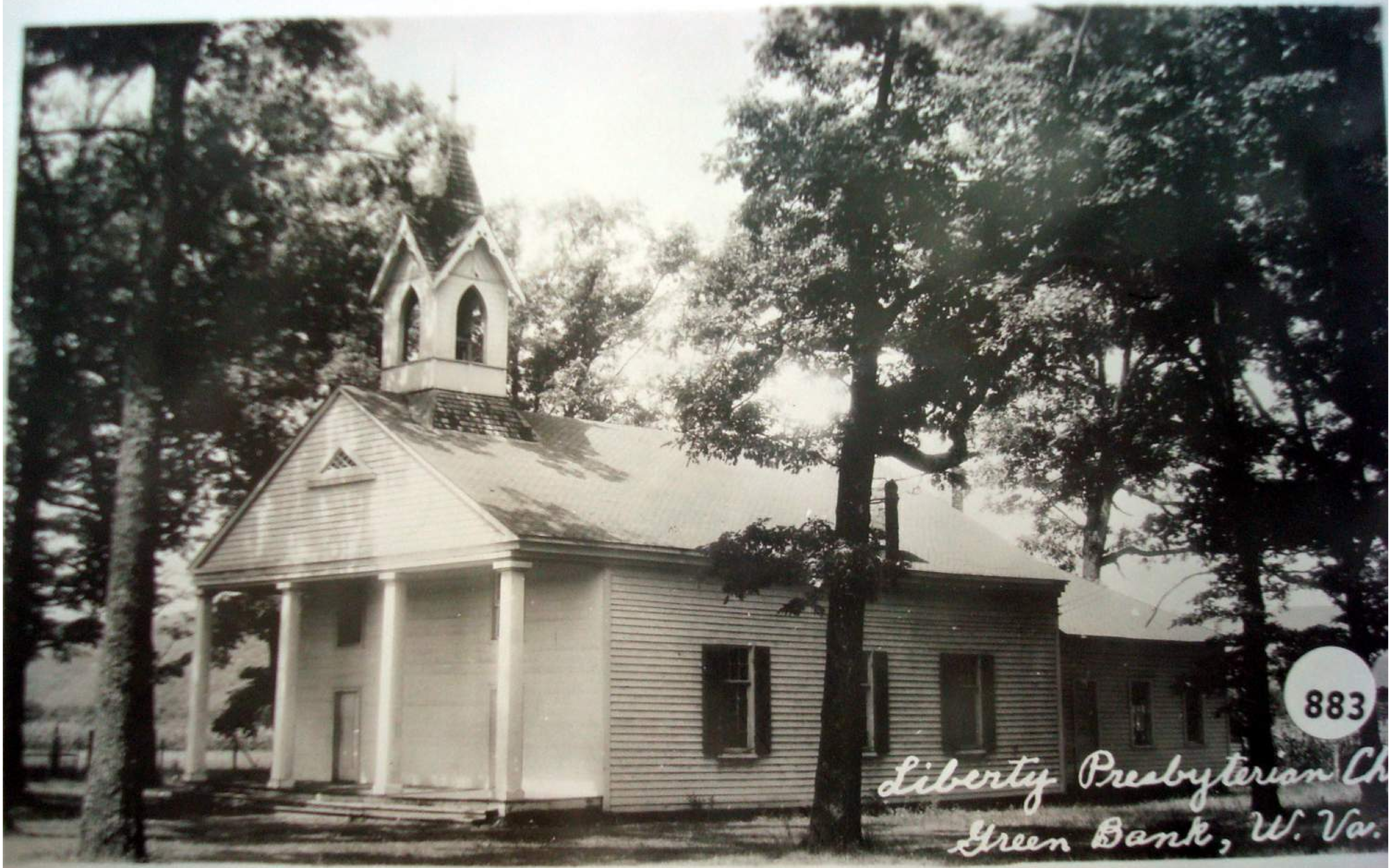
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :
Liberty Presbyterian Church, Green Bank

Same as #3207


883
Liberty Presbyterian Ch
Green Bank, W. Va.

No. : 2302

Source : Mrs Frank Moore Durbin

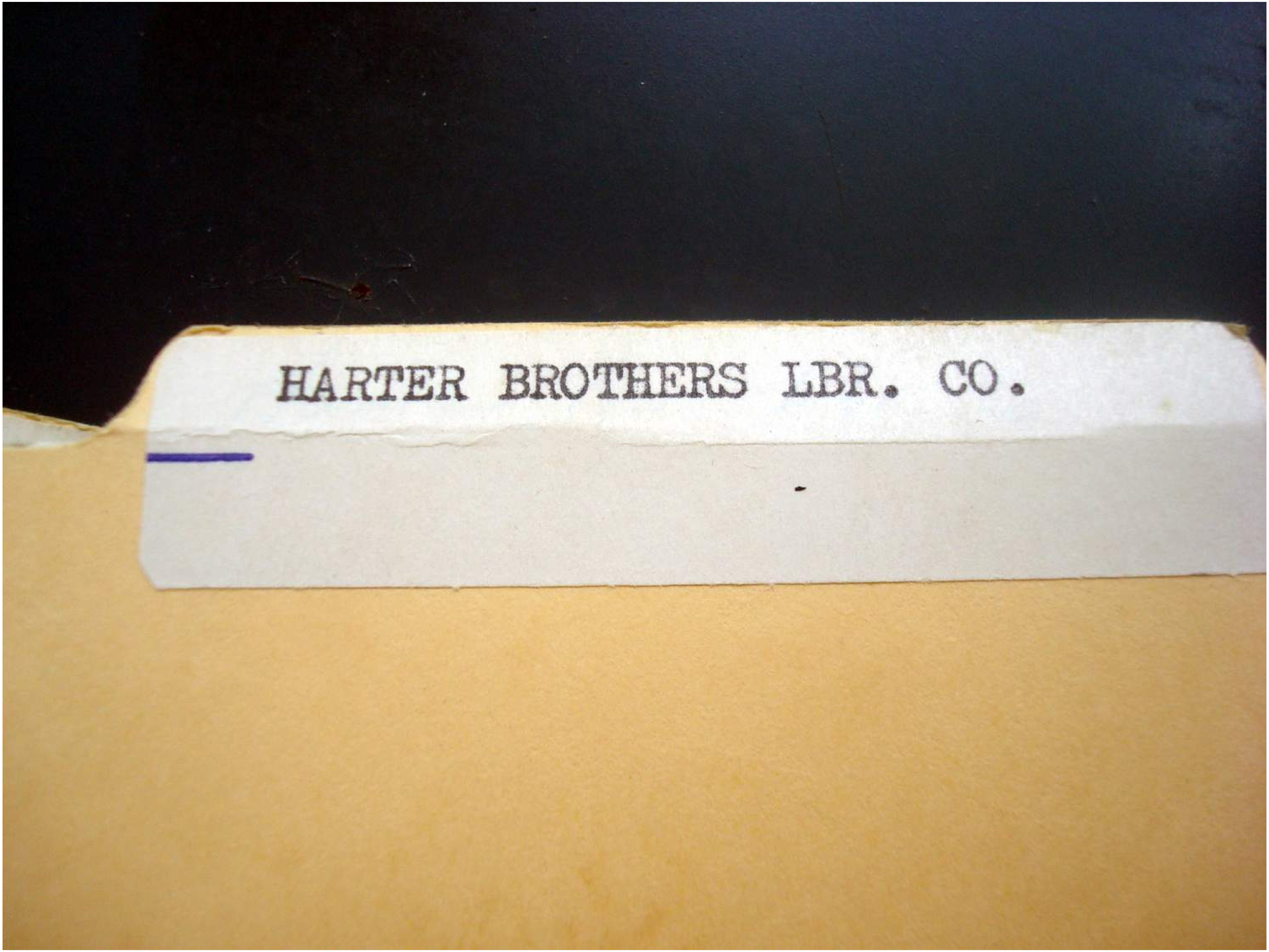
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date : 1925

Subject :

Green Bank school



HARTER BROTHERS LBR. CO.

HILLSBORO

No. : 122 Source : (1) Mrs Marvin Dunbrack
(2) Ward M Sharp

Original in the possession of : (1) [✓ source] (2) [✓ Society]

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : 1904

Subject :

(Laurel Run)

View in forest near Harter

L-R! William Harter, Paul Sharp, & Randall Harter.

Mr Sharp sold this tract of timber to the Harter's - white oak & chestnut

3425-DSC01801.JPG

No. : 123

Source : Mrs Marvin Dunbrack
Ward M Sharp
~~Benjamin F. G. Kline, Jr~~

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

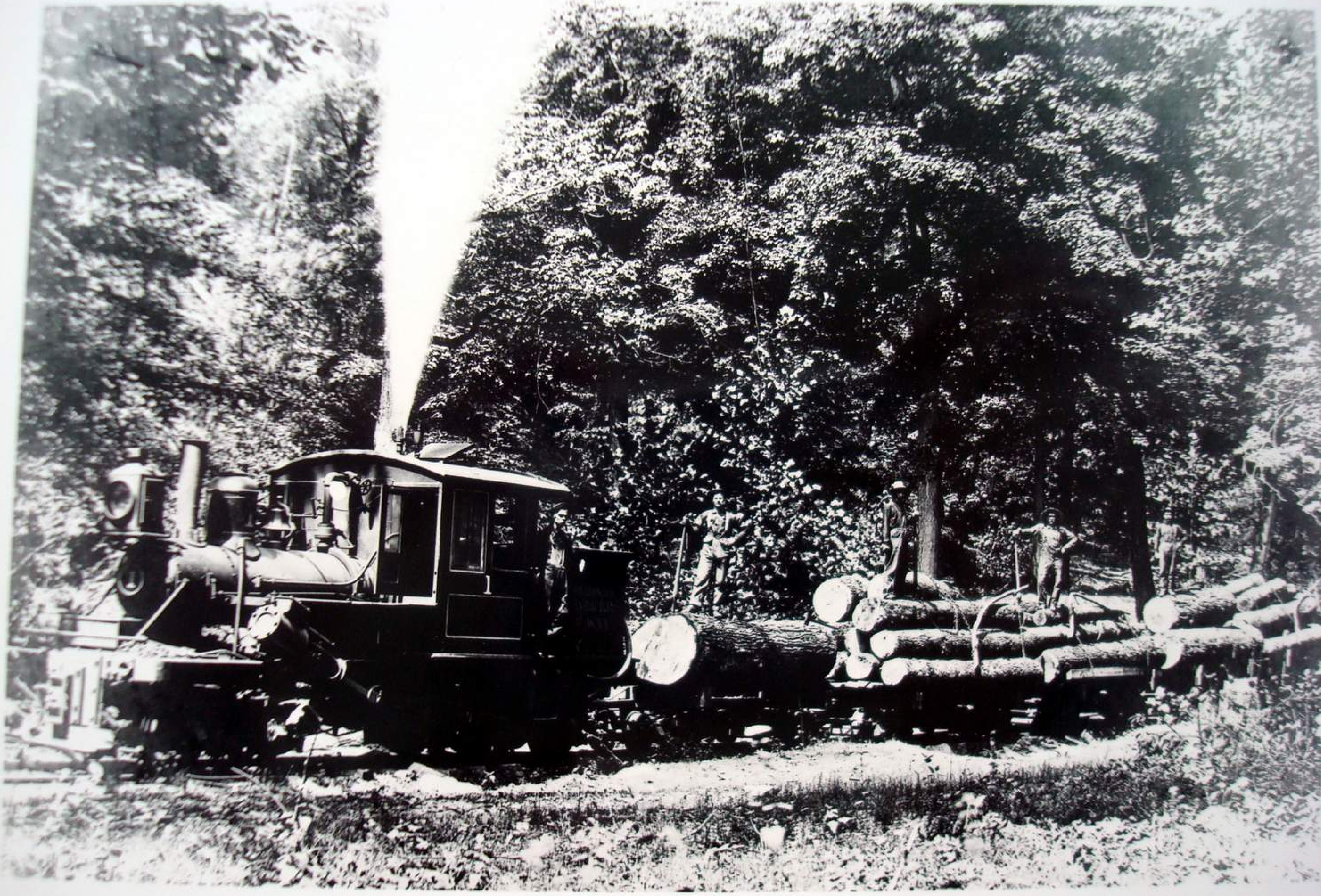
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : 1904

Subject : Harter Brothers Lumber Co.

Climax #1 & 5 loaded cars on
Laurel Run

3427-DSC01803.JPG



No. : 124

Source : (1) Mrs Marvin Dunbrac
(2) Thomas T Tabor III

Original in the possession of : (1) [✓ source] (2) [✓ Society]

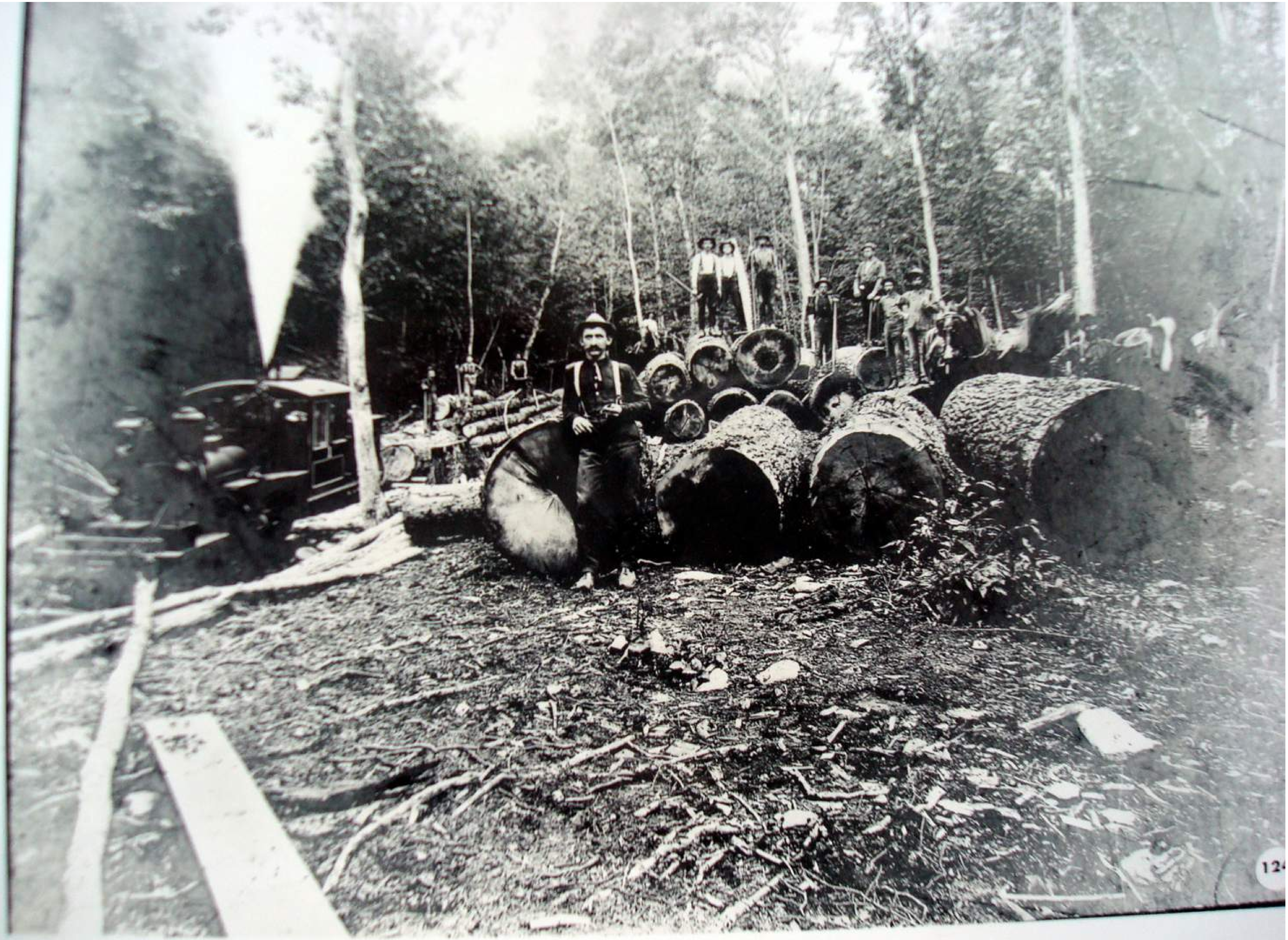
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Harter Brothers Lumber Co Climax No 1 at log landing in woods

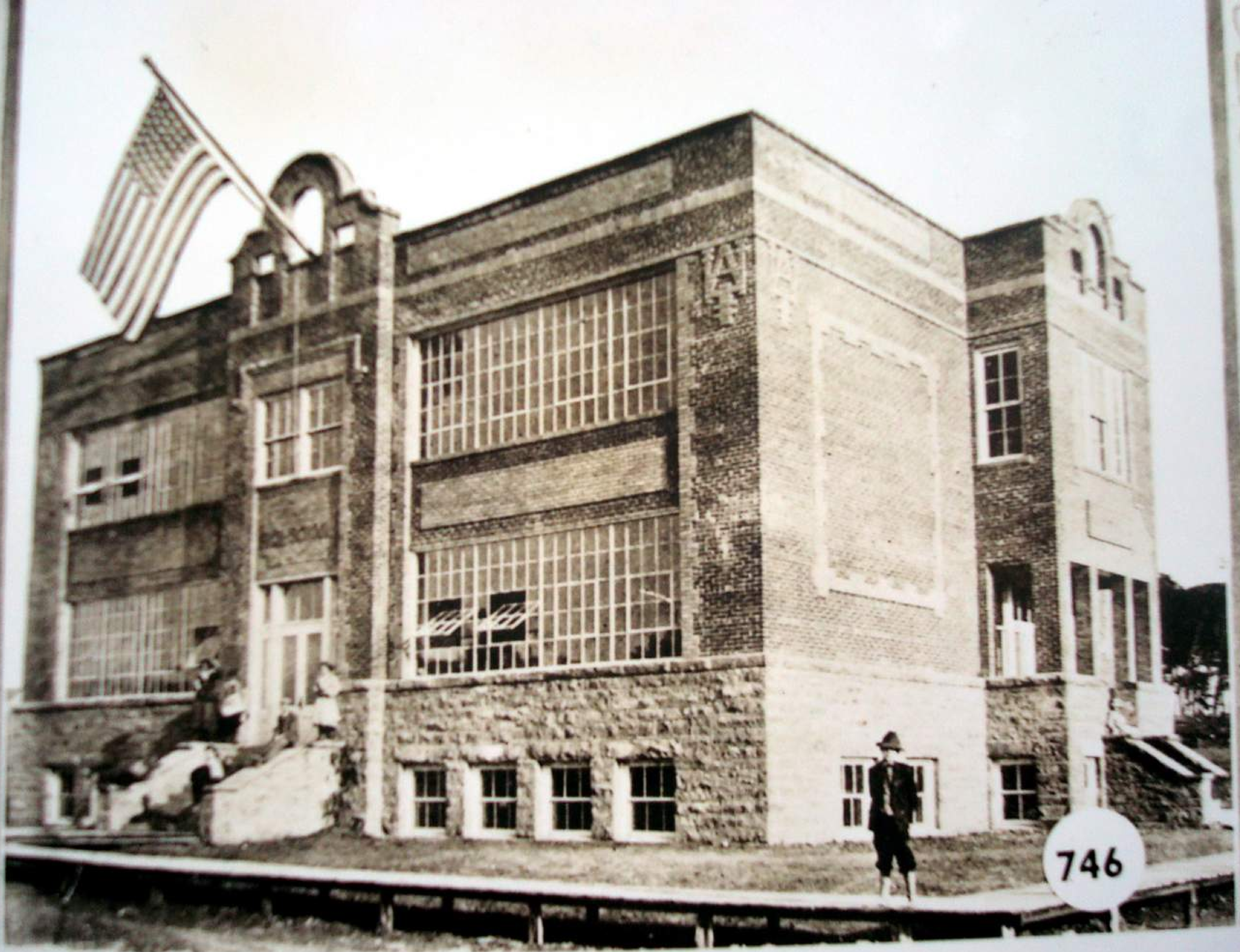
3429-DSC01805.JPG



12

3430-DSC01806.JPG

Hillsboro High School, Academy, W. Va.



lite society to pour your tea into your saucer to cool it.

other day and smoke it: That is a white man's [illegible]

VOL. XXXVII NO 30 MARLINTON, POCAHONTAS (

3/6/19

INDIAN GRAVES

[Dr. Norman R. Price has visited the place where these skeletons were found at Buckeye, and having carefully examined them and the burial places, writes as follows:]

An ancient Indian burial place was discovered under the shelving rocks on the river bluff a few hundred yards below the Buckeye station. The discovery was made by Mr. Bostick, the section foreman, who noticed a human skull roll into the side ditch which had been disenterred by the weathering away of the railway cut. Further investigation disclosed the remains of at least four human skeletons and the bones of animals, bear, deer, and possibly elk, which had apparently been placed in the graves as provision for the departed. The bones indicate four adult persons, three of them apparently aged, as many teeth were missing and dental fossa healed over: the teeth that remained being much worn, indicating persons far past the prime of life—seventy years, or possibly a hundred. The manner of burial was typically Indian. The remains had been placed in a sitting posture each under a shelving rock, together with the offering of game and the opening walled up with flat stones. The bluff at point faces directly westward. The interment could not have been made much less than 200 years ago—possibly much longer.

Probably these old Indian residents of the valley had selected this spot as a final resting place, each under a shelving rock, protected from the weather and with face toward the setting sun.

The only stone relics found were a pipe and ax, which are in possession of Wm. Buckley, of Buckeye. The graves have been much disturbed by relic hunters. It is suggested that the bones of these ancients be collected and returned to their resting places, and the place marked as an interesting burial place of some of the oldest primitive inhabitants of this Valley.

THE WEE STRANGER GUEST AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MANSE

Anna L. Price.

Thou tiny tender blossom,
Thou sweet and fragrant flower,
Nor shall the North wind kiss thee,
In the cold wintry hour.

The silent little stranger
That ventures in this home,
So welcome and inviting,
He need not farther roam.

A goodly child like Moses,
And may he also be,
Beloved of God, as Samuel,
To age from infancy.

Kind father, gentle mother,
Receive the precious gift,
One of God's greatest blessings,
[illegible]

MORE SKELETONS FOUND

Following the discovery of two skeletons in a nook in the cliff below Buckeye where the river comes back to the mountain around the Buckley bottom, three more skeletons have been found in a similar nook in the same cliff some fifty yards along the mountain side. Some rude attempt had been made to inter these bodies as a rough wall had been made to keep away the wild beasts.

Much discussion has followed the discovery on the part of the thinking people of the community who try to read ths signs and reconstruct the tragedy which lies back of the signs.

Signs of a fire have been found and small bones that look like bird bones and the jaw bones of a deer. Also a stone pipe such as the Indians used, and a number of flnts and one piece of flint that showed signs of being manufactured as though for a flint and steel outfit.

Those who have studied the modes of Indian burial can find nothing in the condition of the bones to indicate that it was regular or studied burial. The bodies lay parallel to the cliff, no deeper in the mould than skeletons would naturally sink in a wooded forest. The three bodies behind the six inch wall of stone were probaly a foot, under ground, no more than the natural deposit would account for.

It bears all the ear marks of a starvation camp of men perishing in the wilderness. The reasoner must go back of 146 years, the period that the Buckley family have lived in sight of the cliff, and probaly not a great way back of that as bones turn to dust in time.

The jaw bone of the deer or some other ruminant animal, such as the elk, or a buffalo, is the strongest evidence of camp. Here is a theory. Starving men died in the camp where the jaw bone and the bird bones were. Two survivors left them there and placed a few stones to wall them in and struggled away a few steps to another shelter and there died on the narrow ledge next to the cliff. The stone pipe was used by pioneers as well as by Indians.

The best guess so far is that the remains are those of some of the Indian fighters who perished in these mountains in the winter of 1757, from cold and hunger.

Parkersburg, W.Va. February 24, 1919. ——Forty federal deputies have just completed a week of intensive training under Collector S. A. Hays, and are leaving for various sections of the State to begin itineraries that will carry them into every nook and cranny of the commonwealth in an endeaver to give assistance to every taxpayer who feels a desire or need for it. While the new revenue law will reach persons who never paid tax before, it is the general opinion of the Collector's force that the new

RETURNING ON GERMAN SHIPS

To hasten the return of the khaki-clad troops from overseas the War Department according to an official communication just received by the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District, has taken over eight large German Liners, now in European ports. The ships are being fitted out and will have a capacity of from 50,000 to 60,000 men a month. Embarkation of American troops from England and France since the armistice was signed last November are put at 400,000 to March 1. Embarkation this month will reach the 200,000 mark and may go as high as 225,000. In April an effort will be made to raise the figure to 250,000. Throughout the summer a monthly embarkation of not less than 300,000 is expected.

These figures are being announced by the government in connection with the pending Victory Liberty Loan campaign. The money to be received from the sale of the bonds will, in part, maintain the United States troops while they are on foreign soil, and return them to their homes, besides caring for the sick and wounded, now in numerous field and base hospitals. Every man, therefore, who buys a bond— and every woman too— will know that the money is being used for a definite purpose and that, thanks to the subscriptions, the troops are receiving better care and are being more speedily returned to America.

War Department records indicate that at the end of February 1,600,000 "dough-boys" were still overseas. In November 25,000 were brought home; in December, 98,000; in January, 114,000; in February, 160,000. These results have been obtained notwithstanding the fact that the allies upon the signing of the armistice were compelled to withdraw their troop ships from American service to take care of repatriation problems at home. A number of cargo ships are being converted for transporting troops. American ships in June developed a maximum carrying capacity of 116,000 troops a month: this will shortly be increased, it is said, to 200,000. Allied ships carried 56 per cent of America's fighting forces to Europe. Enough of these ships and neutral transports have been retained to bring home 50,000 men a month, and with these vessels, together with the American army fleet and the German liners which have been taken over, it may not now be many months before most of the "doughboys" will have been returned to their homes.

RURAL CARRIER EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for the County of Pocahontas, W, Va., to be held at Marlinton on March 21, 1919 to fill the position of rural carrier at Marlinton and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from other post offices

[redacted]

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(1)

become an equitable law.

The anecdote immediately suggests that it is no longer permissible in polite society to pour your tea into your saucer to cool it.

The local antiquarians are still exercised about the bones at the mouth of Swago. When the first skeletons were found on the top of the ground we had a scientific hunch that they were not Indian bones, for we have been used to finding Indian bones carefully laid away, and it has been some years since the Indians lived here. By suggesting that they might be the remains of pioneer white men, we got hold of the hot end of the poker in the argument, but in the informal inquest that is now going on, we are still hanging the jury. In Hamlet, the sexton speaks of coroner's inquest law as not being very reliable.

The one perfect skull that has been found was the one on top of the ground, and we knew that there was a science of skulls somewhere but it was a cold trail until from some subliminal abyss there bubbled up the word craniology. After that it was easy and within twenty-four hours we were one of the most expert craniologists in Pocahontas county. Any person desiring careful and painstaking service in our line will call during office hours from six to six. Heads measured, indexed and classified while you wait. Do not send your head. Come in person.

So a commission measured the one perfect skull that has been found and it appeared to be that of a white man dog bones, and they were right.

In the meantime put this into that Indian pipe they found there the other day and smoke it: That is a white man's skull.

In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did what was right in his own eyes.

Dearly beloved, that is construed to be a picture of bad govertment. It is a condition that is guarded against in our own country by the sacred word union. United we stand, divided we fall. In union there is strength. It is presented to the world today in the effort to form a union against war. A union that will prevent countries from preparing for great conflicts. That will insure peace and safety.

Germany and Russia are in trouble because there was no power to keep them from universal military service, and they piled up of arms and ammunition until they gravitated into war. In those countries every man does what he considers right, nowadays.

And there is a good deal of kicking against the pricks in this country and there always has been. When they were framing the constitution over a hundred years ago, one objector swore that it would not work well even if there were flock of Moses's to lead the people and to put it into effect. And in this day a Senator profanely remarks that he would not vote for the international constitution even if he knew it was of divine origin.

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THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919

A short time before the United States Senate quit a crusty old gent crossed our path. He had been in Washington, and to make talk we asked him what the Senate was doing, and he replied: "Loafin'—dammum!" And that was all on that subject.

A few years ago we had an uproar about the Senate and the doctors of politics diagnosed the disease to be the manner of electing senators. The remedy was to make them submit their chances to the popular vote and so the people changed the constitution and thereby greatly improved the legislatures. But what was the legislature's everlasting gain was the senate's loss. Thus the fulfilling the law of compensation.

We are rather curious to know how we personally stood on the question of a change but to the best of our recollection we viewed with alarm the departure from the ancient wisdom of the country. Be that as it may, a great mistake was made and the Senate was greatly worsted. About the only kind of a man who can go to the Senate now is a man who has no record either good or bad, and it is the longest kind of a chance that the voter takes that they are voting for a man who has any sense or capacity to assume responsibility. If it turns out that he has not got sense enough to carry guts to a barrel, they ought to be satisfied. A man who has trampled on men to gain eminence, and that is the way men get to be eminent, has no chance of election in a State wide vote.

It is a pity that the Senate has gone to the dogs. One of them allowed in the debacle that marked its closing hours that the usefulness of the Senate seemed to be ended.

We view with alarm any suggestion to do away with the system of two chambers in the legislative bodies. In the beginning there was a word that was on every man's tongue when the constitution was being worked out. It was bi-cameral. It was the English theory of law making bodies compared to the French idea of the single chamber. In the reign of terror it was not safe to talk about bi-cameral government in France for the report was that all

of the mesocephalic division. The individual in life was a 76 plus, by the Retzius cephalic index. The white race runs from 75 to 80. The savages are below 75, and some of the races of Asia run as high as 88. But the numbers 75 to 80 inclusive belong to the white race of Europe. For other craniologists we give the measurement of the skull in question Its length is 7.3125 inches and its breadth is 5.5625. The breadth being 76 per cent of the length gives it its place in the index. A great light dawned on us in regard to a proverb that we have heard all our lives: Little head little wit, big head not a bit. It always seemed to be just a jingle but it is based on scientific facts. The middle division is that of the highest race of men, and both extremes denotes a much lower mentality.

In determining race, the color of the skin is the most reliable criterion and is practically the only one used in daily life. White, red, yellow, and black. The color plates of the ancient Egyptians show that color does not change in a hundred generations. But a close second is the shape of the skull. It is far more certain than the hair for instance. An Indian's skull can be told at a glance by its receding forehead and high apex. It can be identified as far as it can be seen. The skull fonnd at Buckeye has a fine formed brow and outside of any measurements, every person that has seen it pronounces it to be like that of a white man. The skull that was found with it was too far gone to be measured, but it showed the receding forehead and the high apex that is familiar to anyone who has seen the pictures of Indians with shaved heads. What would that great deductor, Sherlock Holmes have said under the circumstances? He might have declared that a white man and an Indian had met in the woods and killed each other in a hand to hand combat, and that the numerous other bones and relics that have been found belonged to a different time, for the neighborhood of Swago Creek, or strictly speaking Oswego Creek, is so rich in Indian signs that a potato cannot be planted without a chance of discovering some sign of ancient Indian life.

Some years ago many days work was put in exploring a huge Indian mound west of the river at that place It was found to cover a walled room large enough to house a family. It might have been an ancient sweat

counsel together. Refrain from the Peace Conference and let them alone. For if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to naught. But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it: lest haply ye be found to fight against God.

But there is one thing that has been lost sight of by men, and that is the great question of what shall be done with the Kaiser?

In the days of Samuel when he was the Judge of Israel, he elevated Saul to the throne and for awhile Saul was a good king, but he got careless and unconcerned after awhile and was inclined to let things slide. The Amalekites made war on Israel, and for a time it looked like Israel was doomed, but the chosen people were saved and they defeated the Amalekites and took their king, Agag, prisoner.

Saul got to be friendly with Agag and Agag was entertained like visiting royalty. But Samuel led the austere life, and he saw that something had to be done about the condition of the country. So he rose up and went to the seat of government and took charge. He commanded that Agag be brought before him, and Agag came delicately. He pranced in like a state boss at a convention, nodding and bowing, and making friends with the prominent citizens. But he looked up and saw something in Samuel's eye that made him think, and he remarked to his secretary loud enough to be overheard by a reporter: Surely the bitterness of death has passed?

Agag was on good terms with the king and he knew no reason why there should be any danger from this man that looked at him like a tiger. Then something occurred with great suddeness. Samuel said to him: As thy sword has made women childless, so shall thy mother be childless among women.

And Samuel hewed Agag in pieces before the Lord at Gilgal.

Those wilful senators have finally got around to the point of saying that the League of Nations is all right but that they do not like the form of the covenant. They are as positive about this as was the old farmer that would not sign a bill of sale for thirty head of sheep because it bound him to deliver "thirty head of ewes" They had to change it to read "thirty head of yoes."

School boys went wild for a few days pitching pennies in the streets

England.

Thomas Jefferson was for a long time a most strenuous advocate for the single chamber but he lost his point and was compelled to submit to the majority. He was a profound student of French ideas and if he could have had his way there never would have been a Senate. It is related that he was dining with Washington at one time and was argunig against the two chamber plan. Washington used an illustration in opposing Jefferson. He called Jefferson's attention to the fact that he had just poured his tea from his cup into his saucer to cool it so that he could drink it. He said that it exemplified the wisdom of the bi-camera form of legislatures. One body might pass laws in heat of temper or without due consideration and the other body would cool it and test it before it acted upon it. One was like the cup and the other like the saucer. That we could not get along without a saucer in the system. By the time the second house amends, debates, and modifies the act it is more apt to become an equitable law.

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The anecdote immediately suggests that it is no longer permissible in polite society to pour your tea into your saucer to cool it.

The local antiquarians are still exercised about the bones at the mouth of Swago. When the first skeletons were found on the top of the ground we had a scientific hunch that they were not Indian bones, for we have been used to finding Indlan bones carefully laid away, and it has been some years since the Indians lived here. By suggesting that they might be the remains of pioneer white men, we got hold of the hot end of the poker in the argument, but in the informal inquest that is now going on, we are still hanging the jury. In Hamlet, the sexton speaks of coroner's inquest law as not being very reliable.

The one perfect skull that has been found was the one on top of the ground, and we knew that there was a science of skulls somewhere but it was a cold trail until from some subliminal abyss there bubbled up the word craniology. After that it was easy and within twenty-four hours we were one of the most expert craniologists in Pocahontas county. Any person desiring careful and painstaking service in our line will call during office hours from six to six. Heads measured, indexed and classi-

bath house. It might
have been the

home of the medicine man. And it might have been a potato house.

Here are some of the opinions as to the bones at the foot of the cliff:

1001 persons: Indians.

Prominent citizen: Indian battle ground. Indians did not bury those who fell in battle but left them on the ground as they had already reached the happy hunting ground.

Prominent citizen: That cliff is one immense rattle snake den. Bodies of persons who have perished from rattlesnake bites.

Prominent citizen singing:

And when I die
Don't bury me at all,
Just pickle my bones,
In alcohol.
Put a bottle of booze
At my head and feet,
And then I'll know
My bones will keep.

The anthropologists of the Smithsonian Institute may be called in.

But remember what they did to us the last great mystery, the time that the curious bones were found in the cave near Renick. Those blinking scientists pronounced them to be hog bones, and they were right.

In the meantime put this into that Indian pipe they found there the other day and smoke it: That is a white man's skull.

In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did what was right in his own eyes.

Dearly beloved, that is construed to be a picture of bad govertment. It is a condition that is guarded against in our own country by the sacred word union. United we stand, divided we fall. In union there is strength. It is presented to the world today in the effort to form a union against war. A union that will prevent countries from preparing for great conflicts. That will insure peace and safety.

Germany and Russia are in trouble because there was no power to keep them from universal military service, and they piled up of arms and ammunition until they gravitated into war. In those countries every man does what he considers right, now-a-days.

And there is a good deal of kicking against the pricks in this country and there always has been. When they were framing the constitution over a hundred years ago, one objector swore that it would not work well even if there were flock of Moses's to lead the people and to put it into effect. And in this day

penny lying nearest the crack in sidewalk takes the pot. It was a pernicious form of gambling and the teachers, parents, and police stamped it out as soon as it had begun. We were surprised to hear someone say that it was an innovation brought back by the soldiers from France. Not at all. It was prevalent in Huntersville thirty-odd years ago.

Our old friend J. F. Hoadkins, of St. Louis, Mo., compliments us with a copy of his latest song, words and music, published by the Delmar Music Co., Chicago, Ill. Some idea of the lilt may be gained from the following exerpt:

"Let nobles, princes, kings and such,
See what has happened to the Dutch.
The boys are coming home."

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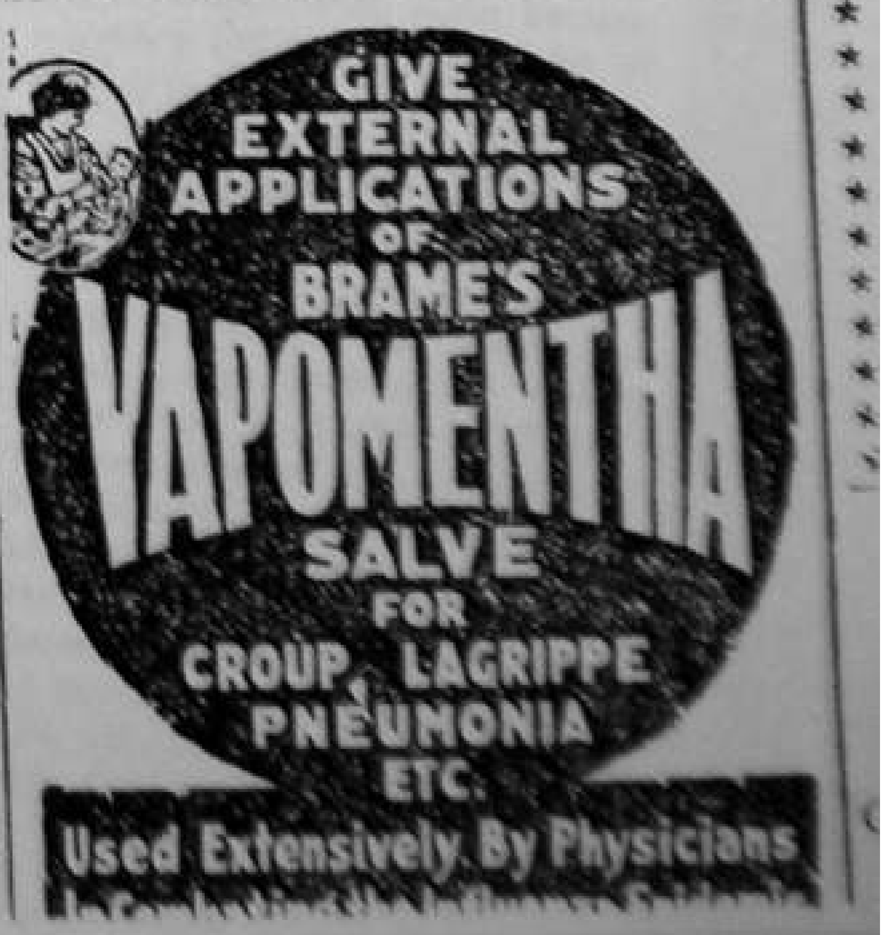

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POCAHONTAS TIMES

at the Postoffice at Marlin-
Va., as second class matter.

VIN W. PRICE, Editor.

RSDAY, MARCH 6 1919

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were built like angels they would not need a League of Nations with all the force that the name implies to make them do right. There will be plenty of of trouble after the League of Nations is formed but in nine cases out of ten, the world court will be effective. Let us have a lasting and enduring peace, and as for those decaying senators in the City of Dreadful Night, the Lord forgive them, for they know not what they do.

Leave is asked for an extension of remarks concerning the bones of two persons found on the river ridge by the Greenbrier River at the mouth of Swago.

As related last week the skeletons were found in a hole under a cliff, such a place as men might choose to shelter from a storm. At first it was the thought that these bones might be prehistoric and that the Smithsonian Institute ought to be notified in case they desired to measure the skulls and to figure out the race that they belonged to, but the fact that the bones were on top of the ground indicated that in an old settled country like this that they were in all probability white persons. It is a reasonable deduction that no one has perished of starvation or cold at that place for the last century and a half for fields in sight of the cliff have been cleared that length of time. The Buckleys have lived on that piece of ground long enough to record seven generations at the mouth of Swago, just as some of us members of the Warwick tribe can count seven generations here on the same land at the mouth of Knapps Creek. So it was necessary to look back farther than a hundred and fifty years to find facts to suit the deduction that this was a case of perishing in the wilderness.

Then came the fact that upwards of thirty Indian fighters died under just such circumstances in the bitter winter of 1757 in these very mountains, and that forms the basis of the theory that these are the remains of two of the soldiers in the ill starred expedition against the Indians in that year under the command of Gen. Andrew Lewis. The bones in the cliff might last that long, and it is certain that the guns if they had any, were long since oxidated into the air. Iron exposed to dampness and air will as surely melt as a snowfloke. Fifty years will see the practical end of a gun abandoned in the woods, and at the end of a hundred years there will be no more sign of a gun barrel exposed to the damp air than there

would be sign of that much now.

ned and broke from the ranks. And many never got home at all.

The army met at Salem. It was decided that they would not go west to the Great Kanawha because they thought that that road would be watched by the Indians. So they went north of that line of travel and came to the Burning Spring where they killed two buffaloes and hung up the hides. The hides they found on coming back and cut them into tugs or thongs which the hungry soldiers ate, from which they named the river the Tug which name it bears to this day. Like the old time surveyors, this first trip into the wilderness caused great confusion in the names of the streams. It looks like they did not go to the Big Sandy at all but hit the Burning Spring on the Little Kanawha in the vicinity of Parkersburg, and that that was the stream they called Tug River. The army passed through Monroe in going out and probably returned by the way of Lewisburg and Monroe on the return. The historian speaks of Gallipolis being near Cincinnati and says that though the army had not reached the Ohio River that it was but a few days from the Miami River which is at Cincinnati. So we take the Burning Spring as the point about which there could be no mistake for they record that they cooked by its fire and that was a circumstance that would impress itself on the mind in a day before matches were invented.

Just after they left the Burning Spring and arrived at a point ten miles from the Ohio they were over taken by a messenger from the Governor of Virginia ordering them to return.

For the purposes of this inquest, we take the following facts. At the time the order to return was given the army was within ten miles of the Ohio River. That there was no objective on the way back except to get the soldiers home. That the only regular company of troops lived at Fort Dinwiddie on the headwaters of Jackson River. That they passed Burning Spring both going and coming. That they were so short of provision that they ate the pack horses on the way towards the Ohio, and that they had nothing to eat on the three hundred mile march home except what could be killed in the woods. There was much disorder in the command on the march home and that the retreat was in the dead of winter. That whether they were at the mouth of Little Kanawha or the mouth of Tug that when the army reached the Greenbrier River there

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SEVERE PENALTIES IF Y DELAY BEYOND MARC

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Who Must Make Return.

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Revenue Bureau Offers A

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Pocahonta

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r, free press, free women, eech, free liquor, free passes, hips, free seas, and now it is iplying words about free peace. e home of the brave, the land of he free. It had to be. Though the common people fought the war on the distinct understanding that if the German peril was abated that the strong arm of international law was to prevent future wars, yet many consider it to be a debatable question. They are afraid to do right. They twist and contort both the words and the meaning of Washington, when he warned the country not to take sides with any foreign government against another foreign government in troubles that the United States had no part in. We are getting impatient about this argument. Still if it were not for that Pig of a Borah who fooled us once, we could still voice the prayer of Abraham Lincoln: "With malice toward none, with charity for all with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right." It seems to be an issue where there was no issue prior to November 11th, 1918. It sprang into existence after the surrender of the Germans. It is like a sick man who thinks he may die and is at that time willing to give the doctor all his fortune, and who afterwards gets well and objects to paying the reasonable charges the doctor asks for his services. It is like a man facing death who resolves to lead a better life if he is given the chance, and when the danger is past forgets his good resolutions and returns to wallowing in the mire.

②
3/6/19

As to the practical details and the adoption of an international court to keep the peace, those persons like the original inhabitants of a town like this, that had to move for a city government for mutual protection, know just what kind of a spirit of opposition has to be overcome. In this town as in every other town, the time came when it was imperative that there be a municipal government to keep down disorder. There came a time when the women could not make a trip to the stores on Main

Even the earth would not be changed where it lay. It would have combined itself with the oxygen of the air and be wasted in the wind. We have seen guns that had lain for thirty or forty years on the battle fields of the Civil War and know something of the condition that they are in. One case in particular. An old Confederate used to tell us boys about the time that he was running from the battlefield on Droop Mountain. He came upon a Union soldier in the woods who was badly wounded in the back but who with his back to a log was trying to raise his rifle to cover the Confenerate. The veteran said that he had disarmed the soldier and had bent the rifle barrel around a sapling and hid it under a log. After a number of years he went to that place and found the gun and there could be no mistake about it, for the barrel was bent. This gun was recovered in the nineties and was badly rusted, It was plain to be seen that another twenty or thirty years would have entirely destroyed it.

What would not be destroyed by time however are the flints that were upon all guns of that period, but as this is the home of small bits of flint they would not be noticeable. Buttons might be expected but buttons were not in use very much in this country at that time except for ornaments on clothes. In those days all the first families tied their clothes on.

The expedition that we speak of was the first that was taken against the Indians south of Pittsburgh, and was on the same general lines as the one that went fourteen years after to fight the battle of Point Pleasant. The most stubborn opposition to the whites by the Indians were experienced in the country now West Virginia. No part of America is so rich in history of Indian wars. The two major engagements with the Indians in America were Braddock's Defeat and the Battle of Point Pleasant, both fought on the soil of Virginia on the western waters.

The Sandy Creek Voyage is the one of 1757. As an example of the accu-

lived on Jackson River should not travel north east towards home instead of traveling in a destitute condition south west to Salem getting farther away from home at every step.

So we imagine the army coming to the treeless plains known as the big savannah, now as the Big Levels of Greenbrier, and through them to the Greenbrier River, and that at this point some thirty men turned to the left and travelled up the Greenbrier Valley. They were old soldiers and knew that there was a fort of some kind called Greenbrier, an outpost of Fort Dinwiddie, situated at the mouth of Knapps Creek, where the town of Marlinton now stands, though it is a question of whether there was any garrison in the fort in the winter. Withers said the thirty broke up into groups so to better hunt the ground. Then came the storm such as we know. Snow, cold, thermometer falling 70 degrees in ten hours. A couple of soldiers trying to make it to Fort Greenbrier. - Night overtaking them within five miles of the place as they plout through the snow up the river. Not able to use the tinder box, the flint, and the steel, to make a fire. Finding a dry sheltered place under a cliff, they took shelter to wait the night out. The cold got into their bones. Presently the cold brought on a fatal dowsiness and a sleep that knows no waking. So much for conjecture.

Time passed and the Valley became peopled. A road was projected from where the army crossed on its return at any place you please to put it to the place where we know Fort Dinwiddie was That road passed within sight of the place where the soldiers lay. Some more time passed, and a railroad was built between the same points and the excavation that was made for that railroad disturbed the resting place and the bones were discovered.

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking!
Dream of battle fields no more.
Days of danger, nights of waking.
In the wild's enchanted hall,
Hands unseen thy couch are strewing
Fairy streams of music fall,
Every sense in slumber dewing.
Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more:

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dents. The Internal Revenue is sending its men to work the public to get the tax and turns in. With active every tax due March 1 will and every return required by be in the Revenue offices on t

Exemptions Are Allow

A single person is allowed a exemption of $1,000. If he is ing in his household relatives dependent upon him he may status of the head of a family the same exemption as if ma

A married person who li wife or husband is allowed a exemption of $2,000. The family is entitled to claim personal exemption.

An additional exemption allowed for each person un een or incapable of self sup was dependent upon and rec chief support from the taxpa

A husband and wife living are entitled to but one per emption of $2,000. If they arate returns the exemption claimed by either or divided.

Accuracy Required.

Absolute accuracy is nec making up income figures. son who is working for wag find out exactly how much h during the whole year 191 bank interest, bond interest, rents received and all oth must be reported correct guesses are not accepted, fo unjust alike to the taxpaye Government and defeat the ministration of the law.

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INCOME TAX IS TRULY POP

"The payment of incom takes on a new signi which should be underst every citizen. The taxat tem of this country is tr ular, of the people, by t ple and for the people. citizen is liable to tax, amount of the tax is gr according to the success tune attained by each in in availing himself of th tunities created and pr by our free institution method and degree of th determined by no favor but by the representative people. The proceeds of should be regarded as a investment."—Daniel C. Commissioner of Intern nue.

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② 5|6|19

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As in a town government, it is a choice between two evils, for if men

the soldier and had bent the rifle barrel around a sapling and hid it under a log. After a number of years he went to that place and found the gun and there could be no mistake about it, for the barrel was bent. This gun was recovered in the nineties and was badly rusted. It was plain to be seen that another twenty or thirty years would have entirely destroyed it.

What would not be destroyed by time however are the flints that were upon all guns of that period, but as this is the home of small bits of flint they would not be noticeable. Buttons might be expected but buttons were not in use very much in this country at that time except for ornaments on clothes. In those days all the first families tied their clothes on.

The expedition that we speak of was the first that was taken against the Indians south of Pittsburgh, and was on the same general lines as the one that went fourteen years after to fight the battle of Point Pleasant. The most stubborn opposition to the whites by the Indians were experienced in the country now West Virginia. No part of America is so rich in history of Indian wars. The two major engagements with the Indians in America were Braddock's Defeat and the Battle of Point Pleasant, both fought on the soil of Virginia on the western waters.

The Sandy Creek Voyage is the one of 1756. As an example of the accuracy of history it might be well to cite the statement of the Wisconsin historians that the force under Lewis was composed of 418 men of which 263 were whites and 130 were Cherokee Indians. It is a little matter of difference between 393 and 418. The immediate cause of the campaign was the destruction of the settlements the fall before by the Shawanees whose homes were on the Ohio river. It was undertaken in the midst of winter with insufficient provisions. The pack horses were killed and eaten. Game was scarce. Men must

Fort Dinwiddie, situated at the mouth of Knapps Creek, where the town of Marlinton now stands, though it is a question of whether there was any garrison in the fort in the winter. Withers said the thirty broke up into groups so to better hunt the ground. Then came the storm such as we know. Snow, cold, thermometer falling 70 degrees in ten hours. A couple of soldiers trying to make it to Fort Greenbrier. Night overtaking them within five miles of the place as they plod through the snow up the river. Not able to use the tinder box, the flint, and the steel, to make a fire. Finding a dry sheltered place under a cliff, they took shelter to wait the night out. The cold got into their bones. Presently the cold brought on a fatal drowsiness and a sleep that knows no waking. So much for conjecture.

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Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking!
Dream of battle fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking.
In the wild's enchanted hall,
Hands unseen thy couch are strewing
Fairy streams of music fall,
Every sense in slumber dewing.
Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more;
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking,
Morn of toil, nor night of waking."

Notice

All persons having claims against the estate of George W. Barnhard, deceased, are notified to present the same properly proven to the undersigned at his office in Marlinton, W. Va. All persons in debt to said estate will please prepare to settle at once.

This 27th of February, 1919.

A. E. Smith, Agent
for John F. and G. W. Barnhard

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A husband and wife living
are entitled to but one
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Accuracy Required.

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INCOME TAX IS
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Commissioner of Intern
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Notice

To whom it may concern:
Notice is hereby given
Tuesday the first day of A
that being the first day of
term of the Circuit Court
G. D. Sharp the judge
court at the court house
ton, W. Va. for a license
the seventh of Chapter 89
to carry a pistol. My
Cass, West Virginia and
sergeant of the said town.
L. M

RICHARDSON & TIPTON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Prompt and careful attention given to all business placed in their hands.

J. S. RUCKER,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. L. VANSICKLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
LEWISBURG, W. VA

Practices in Greenbrier and adjoining counties.

F. RAYMOND HILL,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public,
ACADEMY, W. VA

Will practice in all the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and Supreme Court of Appeals.

N. C. McNEIL,
Attorrey-at-Law,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

ANDREW PRICE,
Attorney,
MARLINTON, W. VA

Practice in Pocahontas and adjoin-

BUILDING A TANNERY.

THE BIG TANNERY PLANT AT MARLINTON.

Is Assuming Huge Proportions Day by Day.

The denizen of Marlinton still has to rub his eyes when he looks at the big tannery in the upper part of town.

Last spring we were informed that this site had been adopted by the United States Leather Company for one of its tanneries but we are just beginning to realize what an extensive plant the town had secured. The site was chosen on the high ground at the old Marlin Bottom Ford. Along the river banks are still to be seen the embankments that General Lee threw up in the early days of the Civil War when the armies made nice fortifications to give the soldiers exercise.

At the lower end of the site the ground sloped away just right for the company's purpose. About a year ago a side track was laid down by the railway company and presently cars filled with tan bark began to arrive. A long rick of bark has since been built. A shed 88x200 feet has also been filled and there are some ten to twelve thousand tons of bark rea-

it and forms leather. Leather is therefore partly vegetable and partly animal matter.

When these large buildings are filled with machinery and in operation it will be one of the most important industries in the State. Employment will be given at all times to seventy-five men, and the force will at certain seasons be increased to one hundred and fifty men. Next season will see the plant in full operation and something like fifty additional houses will be required to house the employees. Preference is given to married men in industries of this kind as they are more apt to prove to be contended and willing to remain in one place longer than single men who can move at a moment's notice.

It will require much building here in the early spring to afford homes for the people this tannery will bring to town.

We have been informed that it is the policy op the great company which is building here, to allow its employees to find their own homes and that it does not build tenements unless it is compelled to do so. It does not like to be landlord to its employees. Also that it does not seek to run company stores, but gives the merchants of the town the benefits of the increased business.

This industry will be a great

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State of West Virginia.

ANDREW PRICE,
Attorney,
MARLINTON, W. VA

Practice in Pocahontas and adjoining counties. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal work

H. M. LOCKRIDG
Attorney-at-Law,
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal work.

JOHN A. PRESTON. FRED WALLACE
PRESTON & WALLACA
Attorneys-at-Law,
LEWISBURG, W. VA

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

J. W. YEAGER,
Attorney-at-Law,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Prompt attention given to collections.

T S. McNEEL.
Attorney-at-Law,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
MARLINTON, W. VA

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals

bark began to arrive. A long rick of bark has since been built. A shed 88x200 feet has also been filled and there are some ten to twelve thousand tons of bark ready for business. Another shed of like proportions is being filled now.

The object is to use half hemlock and half chestnut oak bark, making what is known as "union tan" leather. The country lends itself to this character of tanning as it would be hard to say which variety of bark is more plentiful in this county.

Work progressed slowly on the buildings during the summer months and it was hard to believe that anything great would be accomplished this season. We have had some experience in watching masonry in this county and as no stone was being quarried we did not see any near prospect of large buildings being erected soon. About September, however, there was more stir about the works and it was rumored that the buildings were to be under roof by winter if it was possible for men and money to do it.

The trouble about the foundations was soon solved. Car after car of the best cement was unloaded, and with a mixture of cement, sand, crushed stone and water, artificial stone foundations were moulded in wooden frames which can only be excelled in strength

that it does not seek to run company stores, but gives the merchants of the town the benefits of the increased business.

This industry will be a great help to this place which is fast becoming an important town.

The Battle of Alleghany.

Away up in the heart of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, is a beautiful little valley through which flows the east fork of the Greenbrier River. At a point where the valley road intersects the old Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, a famouse thoroughfare in its day, is a post office in a farm house. The name of the place is Traveler's Repose, for it was once a tavern. Crowning some low hills within a stone's throw of the house are long lines of old Confederate fortifications, skilfully designed and so well "preserved" that an hour's work by a brigade would put then into serviceable shape for the next civil war. This place had its battle—what was called a battle in the "green and salad days" of the great rebellion, forty-two years ago. A brigade of Federal troops, the writer's regiment among them, came over Cheat Mountain, fifteen miles to the westward, and, stringing its lines across the little valley, felt the enemy all day; and the enemy did a little feeling

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. PRICE, M. D.
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NEST B. HILL,
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if it was possible for men and money to do it.

The trouble about the foundations was soon solved. Car after car of the best cement was unloaded, and with a mixture of cement, sand, crushed stone and water, artificial stone foundations were moulded in wooden frames which can only be excelled in strength and durability by quarried stone itself. The foundation of the largest building which is 94x288 feet is 9½ feet high. It is formed of pillars joined together by walls all of concrete. On this was placed an immense frame strongly bound together with immense iron bolts.

On most of the buildings galvanized iron roofing was used but the main building required shingles as the acids used in tanning would soon destroy a metal roof. The work of putting on about an acre of shingles has been going on during the late cold weather the severest November weather this section has ever experienced.

The foundation of a large smoke stack has been put in. The foundation goes to the bed rock and is of concrete. The chimney itself will be of brick. It will require some two hundred thousand bricks to build the chimney, nearly as many as is in the county courthouse. The stack will be 150 feet high. The great height is necessary to give sufficient draft to burn the wet bark after the liquor has been made from it. A tannery generally has enough fuel in its bark to afford it the power which it needs.

The tanbark is ground and is then placed in large vats. Hot water is then thrown on it and a liquor is made in very much the same manner as tea. This solution is of varied strength as the tanning progresses. It is all absorbed by the hides. The hides are soaked until they became like gelatine and the extract of the bark becomes incorporated with

This place had its battle—what was called a battle in the "green and salad days" of the great rebellion, forty-two years ago. A brigade of Federal troops, the writer's regiment among them, came over Cheat Mountain, fifteen miles to the westward, and, stringing its lines across the little valley, felt the enemy all day; and the enemy did a little feeling too. There was a great cannonading, which killed about a dozen on each side; then, finding the place too strong for assault, the Federals called the affair "a reconnoisance in force" and burying their dead, withdrew to the more comfortable place whence they had come. Those dead now lie in a beautiful national cemetery at Grafton, duly registered, so far as identified, and companioned by other Federal dead gathered from the several camps and battlefields of West Virginia The fallen soldier (the word "hero" appears to be a later invention) has such humble honors as it is possible to give.—Ambrose Bierce, in New York American.

Ten Thousand Churches.

In the United States have used the Longman & Martinez Pure Paints.

Every Church will be given a liberal quantity whenever they paint.

Don't pay $1.50 a gallon for Linseed oil [worth 60 cents] which you do when you buy thin paint in a can with a paint label on it.

8 & 6 make 14, therefore when you want fourteen gallons of paint buy only eight gallons of L. & M. and mix six gallons of pure linseed oil with it.

You need only four gallons of L & M. Paint, and three gallons of Oil mixed therewith to paint a good sized house.

Houses painted with these paints never grow shabby, even after 18 years.

These celebrated paints are sold by

W. J. Killingsworth, Marlinton,
W. H. Hull, Green Bank, H. N.
Hannah, Arbovale.

[illegible]
but no heed is paid them.

Afterwards the much lam
one is placed in a casket and
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She laid it out and draped
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down to her cabin home, now
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little one as if for a sleep in
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are placed upon its loved
and the mother turns away, l
ing her precious dead in the
of Him, who said, "Suffer th
tle children to come unto me.

Words she would now rea
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THE RICHARD HILL CEMETERY

Compiled by

Hubert Taylor

March 1988

THE RICHARD HILL CEMETERY

The Hill Cemetery is located on the brow of a ridge between the Hills Creek Valley and the Bruffeys Creek Valley. The land is now (1988) owned by Leroy Rose, and before his ownership, it was known as the Ryder Place. The cemetery is about 200 yards east of the original home site of Richard Hill. Most of the hand-made grave markers are sandstone from the hillside west of the Emmanuel Church along the Bruffeys Creek. John Bruffey was the stone carver who did most of the work. He must have prepared several stones in advance as there are stones in the cemetery with decorative carvings but no names or dates on them. He died in 1874.

A stone indicates that Cornelius OHOVER was the first person buried there. Nothing is remembered about him other than he was an Irishman, and no dates appear on the stone. The oldest dated stone appears to be for Jesse Morrison died 1805, the son of James Morrison and Elizabeth Callison.

Richard Hill was first known to be in what is now Pocahontas County in 1786. The Greenbrier County Personal Property Tax 1787 List "B" indicates that he owned two horses. He was married by that time and probably owned land. He purchased land from William & Sarah Renick in 1792 (240 acres) and 1799 (350 acres).

HILL CEMETERY

(3) A.J. ANDERSON Jan. 24, 1871 - Oct. 8, 1920
"Gone but not forgotten"
(Azila J. Sharp was the dau. of Peter & Mary A. Sharp, the Andersons lived on Hills Creek)

(4) (double stone) Veda R. May 11, 1911 - July 5, 1913

(5) Infant son born & died Sept. 5, 1902
Children of C.M. & A.J. ANDERSON (two footstones A & VRA)

(the two following were also children of C.M. & A.J. Anderson)

(6) Valerie R. ANDERSON June 22, 1917 - Jan. 21, 1921 (burned to death)
"Darling we miss thee"

(7) Ronald E. ANDERSON Dec. 17, 1922 - July 21, 1924
"Our Darling"

(this row ends half way through the cemetery)

Row 13 (doesn't appear to be any graves for 30 feet from fence to first marker)

(1) Ada G. (or C.) wife of Ellawood G. HILL Oct. 8, 1890 - Mar. 29, 1908 (died of TB, known as "Cliffy", dau. of Lewis Cary McMillion & Telitha Caroline Hill, Ellawood's second marriage was to Ruby Alderman)

(2) Mary R. dau. of L.C. & T.C. MC MILLION Sept. 9, 1880 - Sept. 13, 1901, aged 21y, 4d, dau of the following couple)

(the following is a double stone and the largest marker in the cemetery, being 5½ feet tall)

(3) Lewis Cary MC MILLION Oct. 18, 1858 - May 14, 1918
(lived up Hills Creek @ old McMillion place later bought by W.W. Kinnison)

(4) His Wife Talitha Caroline MC MILLION Mar. 18, 1854 (other record 1852) - May 19, 1918 (dau. of Richard Hill & Rachel McMillion)

(space for one grave)

(5) In memoriam of Frank Howard, son of T.A. & Lucy H. BRUFFEY Mar. 14, 1898 - Mar. 22, 1899 (T.A. was Thomas, and Lucy was dau. of Daniel A. Peck, Tom & Lucy are buried in the Emmanuel Cemetery)

(6) (double stone) Mary J. (Jane) wife of J.B. VAUGHN died Feb. 19, 1903 aged 71y, 4m, 9d (nee Anderson)

(7) J.B. VAUGHN died Oct. 13, 1902 aged 82y, 7m, 14d
(J. Burwell or Burnell Vaughn, son of John Vaughn & Rebecca Drake, born in Brunswick Co., VA, in Greenbrier Co. in 1860, came to Pocahontas in early 1900's)

(7) Samuel W. HODGES age 21y, 4m, 12d, Killed in boiler explosion near Frankford, W.Va. (no dates are on the stone, the area where the sawmill was located was known as the "Oak Woodland", just beyond Savannah Lane going south on US Rt. 219, there were 7 or 8 killed in the explosion, one other one was Sam Levisay, a traditional story tells that as Hodges was firing the boiler, he stated, "I'll make 'er pop off or blow 'er to hell."

(8) Levina Thompson Anderson CLUTTER (26 May) 1857-(5 Dec.) 1941
(grave sunken in, she was the dau. of Morgan Anderson &
Margaret Bruffey, she was the wife of Newton Shannon Clutter)

(9) Newton Shannon CLUTTER 1856-1903
(he was the son of Isaac H. Clutter & "Frankie" Frances Blair)

(10) creek rock, no identification
(11) " " " "
(12) " " " "
(13) " " " " (grave sunken in)
(14) " " " "

(15) decoratively carved rock, no identification
(brush pile on grave)

(16) decoratively carved rock, no identification
(appears to be indentations for the next four grave spaces
and then none the rest of the way to the fence)

Row 2½ (this very short row is about midway from each end)

(1) Martha F. SMITH 1849-1853 (dau. of David & Diannah Smith)

(2) Alice E.J. SMITH 1855-58

(3) David SMITH 1815-1866
(the above three markers are carved creek rocks)

Row 3 (about 14 feet from fence to first marker, the first four graves
are children of Samuel C. Dean & Minnie Hayes)

(1) Glen son of S.C. & M. DEAN July 12, 1910 - Jan. 1, 1911

(2) Margaret Caroline dau. of S.C. & M. DEAN Aug. 26, 1908 -
Dec. 8, 1909

(3) Katie Irene dau. of S.C. & M. DEAN Mar. 5, 1901 - June 7, 1903

(4) Henry Mason son of S.C. & M. DEAN July 27, 1899 - June 6, 1903

(5) Doctor CASEBOLT Dec. 26, 1880 - June 26, 1882
(space for one grave, the first five markers are carved stones)

(6) Elizabeth MORRISON 1820 - 1862 (nee Scott, wife of John Morrison)
(the next four graves are children of John & Elizabeth Morrison)

(7) William R. MORRISON 1854 - 1862

(8) Charles (W.) MORRISON 1852 - 1861

(9) John V. MORRISON 1854 - 1867

(10) Miriam MORRISON 1844 - 1856
(appears to be a sunken grave in this space)

(11) Martha KELLISON June 8, 1807 - Sept. 4, 1873
(second wife of James Kellison)

(12) Susannah B. wife of James KELLISON 1800- 1844
(there is a large grave cover stone)

(13) James KELLISON'S infant, Died 1844 (child of James & Susannah B. Kellison, mother died the same year)

(14) Cornelius OHOVER "First person buried here"

(space for one grave)

(15) creek rock, no identification

(16) " " " "

(17) Madison WOODS' infant died April the 5, 1872 (Madison Woods married Virginia C. Morrison, dau. of David)

(18) D. MORRISON'S Child died 1854 (David Morrison & Mary Dearing of Greenbrier Co.)

(19) D. MORRISON'S Child died 1853 (same as above)

(20) David MORRISON'S Infant died 1850 (same as above)

(there are probably graves for the next 15 feet)

(21) creek rock, no identification

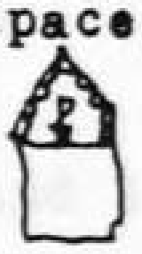
Row 4 (about 25 feet from fence to first marker)

(1) Minnie wife of S.C. DEAN Nov. 11, 1876 - Aug. 30, 1935
"Rest Mother rest in quiet sleep
While friends in sorrow O're thee weep"
(Minnie Hayes was the first wife of Samuel C. Dean)

(2) Wilbur Clinton son of S.C. & M. DEAN June 29, 1904 - Feb. 16, 1919 "Our darling one"

(at least one sunken grave in the next 30 feet space)

(3) decoratively carved rock, no identification



(space for one grave)

(4) In memory of I.H. CLUTTER died Sept. 9, 1872 (should be 92) age 71 y (lived on Briar Knob head of Hills Creek)
"Be ye also ready for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." Matt.

(the next two are matching carved creek stones and the parents of the children are Isaac H. Clutter & "Frankie" Frances Blair)

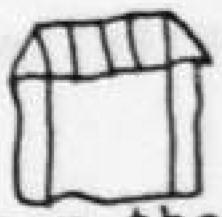
(5) Manervie A. CLUTTER 1849 - 1858 (C.H. death rec. Minerva A. B. 6 Nov. 1849, D. 2 Feb. 1858 at Friars Holes)

(6) John E. CLUTTER 1848 - 1853

(7) creek rock, no identification

(8) " " " "

(9) Elizabeth MC COY 1831 - 1850



(10) two graves, creek stone at head of each

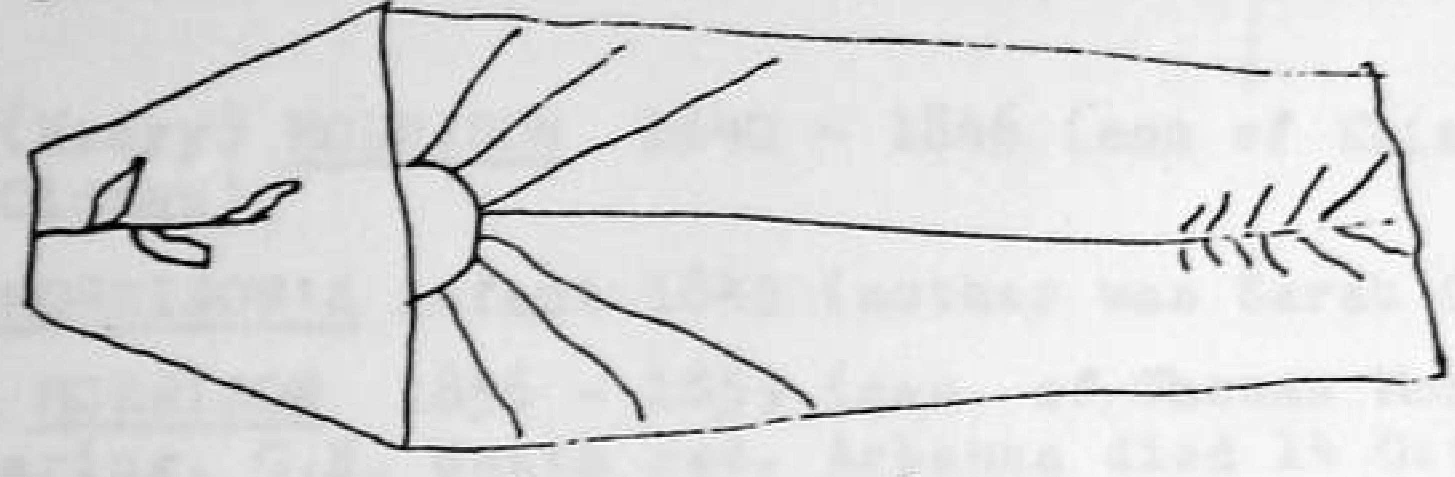
(11) decoratively carved rock, front & back between the head stones

(12) Jesse MORRISON died 1805 (son of James Morrison & Elizabeth Callison)

(13) Isaac (these matching stones have no other information
(14) William on them, last name, dates, etc. must be Morrisons)

(15) Elizabeth MORRISON Aug. 27, 1778 - June 24, 1838
A - 60 + C I V B To 13
9 B + 4 G
(I interpret this to mean age - 60 y + children to 13
9 Boys + 4 Girls" this was the family number
Elizabeth Callison was the wife of James Morrison, they married 1796, the head stone is slightly slanted and sunken with the large grave cover stone touching the ground on the upper side)

(16) Nancy HOGSETT 1793 - 1844 (this information is behind the head stone facing the grave under a very large grave cover stone, the foot stone at this grave has been switched from the above grave as it has writing "Elizabeth Morrison died 1838 aged 60y)
(Nancy was the wife of John F. Hogsett)
(this grave cover stone is the most decorated in the cemetery)



(17) James MORRISON decd 1858 agd 96yrs
(this information is on the outside of the foot stone, there is a large grave cover stone, James Morrison was a county pioneer who came here in 1784 from Winchester, VA, he was the husband of Elizabeth Callison)

(18) A. C. (on footstone, no other identification)

(20) David MORRISON Oct. 3, 1807 - Aug. 13, 1885
(son of James Morrison & Elizabeth Callison and husband of Mary Dearing of Greenbrier County)

(21) James S. MORRISON B & D March 21st, 1877

(22) Madison WOODS' Infant Died April 14, 1877
(Madison Woods married Janet Catherine Morrison)
(probably the last grave in this row)

Row 5 (this row begins about the middle of the cemetery between 4 & 6)
(The first two graves are about 75 feet from the fence and they are not in line with any row)

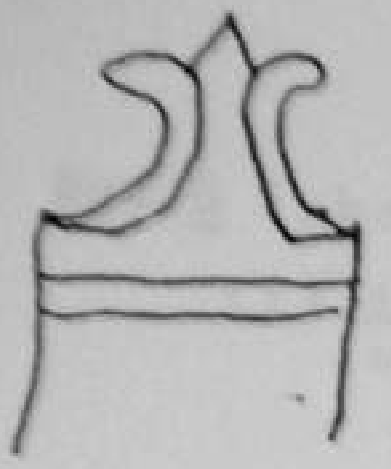
(1) Anne KIRBY June 4, 1794 - June 4, 1863 (carved creek stone)

(2) Elizabeth CROOKSHANKS 1789 - 1858 (Elizabeth Cruikshanks was the mother-in-law of George Chapman Hill)

(3) Robert SMITH'S infant B & D 1870 (child of Robert & Nancy C. Smith)

(4) creek rock, no identification
(space for one grave)

(5) creek rock, no identification



(large stone with carving on top)

(6) Thomas G. (or C.) HILL died 1851 aged 17 years (son of Abraham Hill & Sarah "Sallie" Burr)

(9 feet to next marked grave)

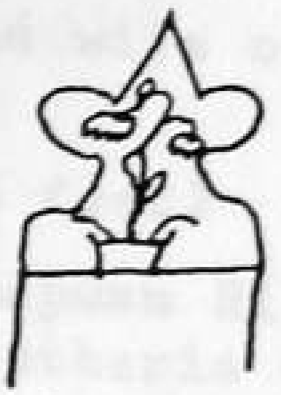
(7) Abraham HILL'S infant died 1847

(8) Richard HILL Jr.'s child De^{cd} 1847

(space for one grave)

(9) Adam HILL an abortion 1821 (this would have had to be a child of a daughter of the pioneer Richard Hill, no grand daughters would have been old enough)

(10) Tippett S. MORRISON Born 1839 Died 1841 (Tippett Snedegar Morrison was son of Thomas Morrison & Sarah Dearing)



(11) Wm. H. (Henry) MORRISON 1840 - 1846 (son of Elisha Morrison & Sarah Oldham)

(12) Elisha MORRISON'S infant 1849 (mother was Sarah Oldham)

(13) Abbanna MORRISON 1856 - 1859 (dau. of Thomas Morrison & Sarah Ann Dearing, C.H. death rec. Arbanna died 14 Oct. 1859 age 3/1/23 at Friars Knob)

(14) Thomas MORRISON 1806 - 1860 (C.H. death rec. B. 23 June 1806 Hills Valley, D. 18 Dec. 1860, crushed in his mill, son of James Morrison & Elizabeth Callison)

(15) Sarah A. MORRISON Oct. 18, 1818 - May 30, 1895 (nee Dearing, wife of Thomas Morrison)
"She's gone to worlds above, Where souls and angels meet,
To reach our Savior's love and worship at his feet."

(16) Sarah MORRISON April 10, 1810 - Jan. 8, 1875 age 64 yrs, 8 months, & 28 days, wife of Elisha Morrison (nee Oldham, first wife of Elisha Morrison)

(17) Elisha MORRISON died Jan. 17, 1860 aged 69 years (the marble stone is broken in half, he was son of James Morrison and Elizabeth Callison)

(18) Henry L. CASEBOLT May 9, 1819 - Jan 28, 1900
"In my father's house are many mansions"
(a large dead tree is over the grave, he lived on Hill's Creek)

(19) In memory of Susan wife of H.L. CASEBOLT died 1887 aged 69yrs.
"At Rest"

(20) decoratively carved rock, no identification

(appears to be two sunken graves and then 20 feet up to fence)

Row 6 (about 30 feet from fence to first marker)

(1) A.D. Wallace HILL Sept. 24, 1849 - Sept. 10, 1932 "At Rest" (Abraham Doctor Wallace Hill was the son of George Chapman Hill & Rebecca Jane Cruikshanks)

(2) Infant child of Mr. & Mrs. I.N. CLUTTER Sept. 14, 1907 - Sept. 14, 1907 "Gone to be an angel" (child of Isaac Newton Clutter & Page Hill)

(3) stone, no identification

(4) R.J. wife of G.C. HILL Apr. 8, 1826 - Nov. 24, 1899 "As a wife, devoted; As a mother, affectionate; As a friend, ever kind and true" (Rebecca Jane Cruikshanks was the second wife of George Chapman Hill)

(at least 3 sunken graves in the next 15 feet)

(the next four are children of George Chapman Hill & Rebecca Jane Cruikshanks, 3 children died of diptheria within a week of each other)

(5) Ruann E. HILL 1859 - 1862

(6) Granville G. HILL 1857 - 1862

(7) Aretta G. (or L.) A. HILL 1855 - 1869

(8) Lorenzo D. N. HILL 1855 - 1862

(9) William EDMINSON died 1848 aged 72y (was the first father-in-law of George Chapman Hill)

(10) Rebecca M. HILL 1847 - 1848 (Rebecca Martha Hill was a dau. of George Chapman Hill & Martha Edmiston)

(11) Rebecca EDMINSON died 1848 aged 75y (nee Walkup, wife of the above Edminson, first mother-in-law of George Chapman Hill)

(12) George C. HILL June 3, 1811 - Jan. 23, 1888 (George Chapman Hill was son of Richard Hill & Nancy McNeel)

(13) Martha (first) wife of George HILL (June 3) 1811 - (Apr.4) 1847 (dau. of William Edmiston & Rebecca Walkup)

(14) G^{eo} HILL'S infant de^{cd} 1846 (child of George Chapman Hill & Martha Edminston)

(15) Isaac HILL (July 23) 1802 - (Nov. 30) 1842 (son of Richard Hill & Nancy McNeel)

(16) In Memory of Richard HILL S^{nr} who died 1849 age 85 years metal marker reads "Revolutionary Soldier Richard Hill 1763 - 1849 placed by Wilson Cary Nicholas Chapter DAR" (there is a large grave cover stone)

(17) Memorial of Nancy HILL Born Died (no dates on stone) (Born; June 21, 1769 Maryland - Died; Dec. 10, 1861, dau. of John McNeel & Martha Davis)

(18) Rachel B. MORRISON 1859 - 1861

(the following is a double stone)

(19) Sarah wife of A. HILL Jan. 25, 1801 - Sept. 25, 1862
(Sarah "Sallie" Burr, dau. of Aaron Burr & Rebecca Collins)

(20) Abraham HILL Dec. 3, 1799 - Jan. 7, 1871
(son of Richard Hill & Nancy McNeel)

(21) Richard HILL Dec. 21, 1824 - May 8, 1876 aged 51y, 5m, 21d
(son of Abraham Hill & Sarah "Sallie" Burr)

(22) Rachel HILL Dec. 16, 1822 - May 12, 1876 aged 54y, 8m, 6d
(that age is not correct, another record of death is May 5,
nee McMillion, wife of the above Richard Hill)

(space for two graves, and another is marked with creek stone)

(23) Lucy A. HILL 1880 - 1896 (Lucy Agnes Hill, dau. of John
Wesley Hill & Elizabeth Sarah Bruffey)

(24) Mary M. (2nd) wife of Joel O. HILL died Apr. 1, 1903
aged 54y, 1m, 24d (Mary Melonia McMillion, dau. of Andrew
McMillion & Jane McClung)

(25) Clarence D. son of J.O. & M.M. HILL June 28, 1889 -
Sept. 8, 1911 "Earth has no sorrow that heaven can not heal"
(Clarence Dixon Hill, son of Joel Osborne Hill & Mary Melonia
McMillion)

(may be some graves in the next 20 feet)

(26) G. Forest HILL Aug. 9, 1883 - June 30, 1934 (son of Joel
Robinson Hill & Lydia Margaret Morrison, husband of Mary Hallie
Morrison who is buried at Emmanuel Cemetery on Bruffeys Creek)

Row 7 (about 20 feet from fence to first marker)

(1) Son of Mr. & Mrs. V.M. CLUTTER 1936 - 1936 (funeral home marker,
son of Vinton M. Clutter & Nila Bruffey)

(2) (double stone) William A. (Allen) BRUFFEY 1852 - 1934
(son of Murray James Bruffey & Elizabeth Craig)

(3) Martha J. BRUFFEY 1855 - 1927 (Martha Jane Corron from Hookersvil

(space for one grave)

(4) Elizabeth J. (Jane) dau. of W.A. & M.J. BRUFFEY Dec. 18, 1878 -
May 1, 1895, aged 16y, 4m, 13d
"Dearest sister thou hast left us, Left a world of pain and care
Gone to heaven to be an angel, And a crown of glory wear"
(dau. of William Allen Bruffey & Martha Jane Corron)

(5) (double stone) Mother Sallie ANDERSON Mar. 3, 1861 - May 22, 1927
(Sarah "Sallie" Emiline McCoy, dau. of William "Bill" McCoy &
Margaret Morrison)

(6) Father M.D. ANDERSON Oct. 9, 1859 - Mar. 4, 1900
"At His feet - I'll lay every burden down"
(Millard Dickson "Richard" Anderson, son of Morgan Anderson &
Margaret Bruffey)

(space for one grave where a dead tree stands)

(7) stone, no identification

(8) Margaret wife of Morgan ANDERSON Born M 21, 1819 - Died M 2, 1878 (she was born and died in the month of March, the carver may have forgotten the month of May, she was the dau. of John Bruffey & Elizabeth Hill)

(9) Elizabeth BRUFFEY 1791 (Sept. 7, 1790) - 1880 (dau. of Richard Hill & Nancy McNeel, wife of John Bruffey)

(10) John Bruffey Died 1874 Age unknown (Born 1789, Maryland, census records, son of John Bruffey I & Eleanor "Nellie" McDonald)

(11) William B. MC CLUER Boarn 1824 - Died 1854 (husband of Julia Bruffey)

(12) Julia MC CLUER 1821 - 1851 (Grave cover stone, dau. of John Bruffey & Elizabeth Hill, wife of Wm. B. McClure)

(13) William MC CLUER'S infant died 1849 (small grave cover stone)

(14) Mary F. BRUFFEY Born & died 1851 (small grave cover stone, probably child of Murray James Bruffey & Elizabeth Craig)

Row 8 (this row starts in the middle of the cemetery and swings north)

(1) John S. WHITING Died 1854 age 9m (son of Ebenezer Whiting & Sally McMillion)

(space for one grave)

(2) Levi J. BRUFFEY 1857 - 1873 (Joseph Levi Bruffey, son of Murray James Bruffey & Elizabeth Craig, this grave is in front of and near the above Mary F. Bruffey)

(3) John R. BRUFFEY 1849 - 1879 (John Robert Bruffey, son of Murray James Bruffey & Elizabeth Craig, husband of Margaret McMillion)

(4) Joseph ANDERSON June 22, 1797 - Aug. 24, 1868 (father of Morgan Anderson)

(5) Jane ANDERSON April 6, 1802 - Oct. 5, 1886 (Nancy "Jennie" Jane Donally, wife of Joseph Anderson)

(6) Leanna HILL Born & Died 1880 (dau. of John Wesley Lee Hill & Elizabeth Sarah Bruffey, twin of Joanna A.)

(7) E.S. HILL'S sun died 1888 (C.H. death rec. Grover Hill, born Sept. 4, 1887, died 2 Feb. 1888, son of John Wesley Lee Hill & Elizabeth Sarah Bruffey, I don't know why the marker has the mother's initials as the father did not die until the following year)

(8) J. Wesley HILL Oct. 7, 1848 - Feb. 6, 1889 (John Wesley Lee Hill, son of Richard Hill & Rachel McMillion, husband of Elizabeth Sarah Bruffey)

(9) Elizabeth S. wife of J.W. HILL Oct. 7, 1856 - Dec. 8, 1908
"Rest Mother rest, in quiet sleep,
While friends in sorrow, o're thee weep"
(Elizabeth Sarah Bruffey, dau. of Murray James Bruffey & Elizabeth Craig, wife of John Wesley Lee Hill)

(10) Rachel A. HILL wife of W.B. Hill died 1881 (Rachel A. Brock, born 1856, dau. of Joseph and Cynthia J. Brock, husband was William Bryson Hill)

(11) W. B. HILL'S son died 1888 (son of William Bryson Hill & Susan Alice Snedegar)

(12) A. HILL wife of W.B. Hill 1861 - 1895 (Susan Alice Snedegar, dau. of James C. Snedegar, second wife of William Bryson Hill)

(13) Mother Lydia M. wife of Joel R. HILL Oct. 17, 1852 - Jan. 29, 1920 (Lydia Margaret Morrison, dau. of Thomas Morrison & Sarah A. Dearing)

(14) Father Joel R. (Robinson) HILL Jan. 8, 1852 - June 17, 1924 (son of George Chapman Hill & Martha Edmiston)

(the following five graves are children of Leonadis Thomas Hill & Plummie Ora McCarty) (the first 4 are matching stones)

(15) Ross Thomas HILL Mar. 19, 1926 - Mar. 23, 1926
"Gone to be an angel"

(16) Dale Kenton HILL Mar. 9, 1927 - Apr. 11, 1927
"Gone to be an angel"

(17) George William HILL May 25, 1928 - May 25, 1928
"Gone to be an angel"

(18) Leslie Leo HILL Mar. 5, 1932 - Mar. 22, 1932

(19) Merritt Brook HILL Oct. 16, 1915 - May 28, 1938
"Gone but not forgotten" (this grave is the farthest up the hill)

Row 9 (this row starts about 20 feet from the fence but looks as if there might be graves in this space)

(1) Harper ANDERSON (Apr. 19) 1886 - 1954 (son of Richard Anderson & Sarah "Sallie" Emiline McCoy, husband of Anna Georgia Scott who is buried at Emmanuel Cemetery on Bruffeys Creek)

(2) Son of H.M. & G.A. ANDERSON Dec. 21, 1916 - Oct. 1, 1940 (Paulven Neal Anderson was the son of Harper Milton & Georgia Anna Scott Anderson, he was killed in a car wreck, his wife was Lillian May Capler from Penna., and his dau. was Olive Doloris Anderson, born Mar. 31, 1940)

(a sunken grave)

(3) Maggie N. HILL wife of C.J. Hill Aug. 15, 1871 - Oct. 21, 1895
"He took thee from a world of care,
In everlasting bliss to share"
(Margaret N.F. Dilley, died of TB, dau. of Jermiah W. & Margaret R. McCarty Dilley, wife of Christopher Jonathan Hill)

(a sunken grave)

(4) stone, no identification
(appears to be three sunken graves and the row swings around northwestward)

(the following first three graves are children of Alexander and Mary Oldham Morrison)

(5) Allen MORRISON 1850 - 1861

(6) Jemima MORRISON 1848 - 1861

(7) Morgan MORRISON 1844 - 1859 (C.H. death rec. B. Mar. 25, 1841, D. Jan. 30, 1859, Friars Knob)

(8) Alexandra MORRISON 1804 - 1859 (Alexander Morrison, born 1803, son of James Morrison & Elizabeth Callison)

(9) Mary MORRISON 1807 - 1881 (nee Oldham, dau. of Wm. Oldham, wife of Alexander Morrison)

(a sunken grave)

(10) Lydia MORRISON wife of William Morrison (nee McMillion) Nov. 19, 1834 - Feb. 22, 1892

(11) William MORRISON Apr. 27, 1836 - April 1, 1910 (husband of Lydia McMillion, son of Alexander Morrison & Mary Oldham)

(50 feet on to fence, looks like a sunken grave about ½ way)

Row 10 (this row starts about 50 feet from the fence)

(1) Nancy J. (Jane) HILL Apr. 9, 1847 - July 9, 1931
"Our Mother has gone to be with Jesus"
(dau. of Thomas Morrison & Sarah A. Dearing, wife of Doctor Chaney Hill)

(2) Doctor C. (Chaney) HILL Dec. 6, 1841 - Nov. 30, 1927
"We will meet again"
(son of Abraham Hill & Sarah "Sallie" Burr)

(space for two graves)

(3) stone, no identification

(space for two graves)

(4) stone, no identification

(about 125 feet to upper fence, no stones, may be graves)

Row 11 (row starts about 10 feet from the fence)

(1) Lewis H. DAMERON July 10, 1885 - Dec. 20, 1941 (bro. of Lemma Page Dameron, Husband of Annie Hill, who is buried in the Kellison Cemetery in the Jacox neighborhood)
"An honest man's the noblest work of God"

(space for two graves)

(2) Minnie V. wife of R. (Robert) C. CUTLIP Mar. 14, 1865 - Nov. 26, 1913 (Arminda V., dau. of George Hill and Rebecca Cruikshanks)
"Here lies one who in this life was a kind mother, a true wife,
She was by many virtues blest and piety among the best"

(there may be graves in the next 20 feet space)

(3) Arline, daughter of J.W. & L.P. WICKLINE May 6, 1912 - June 5, 1913)
"Just when we learned to love her most,
God called her back to Heaven"
(James W. Wickline was from Monroe County and was a cousin of of the Rev. J.S. Wickline, his wife was Lemma Page Dameron and she remarried and is buried in Penna., the Wicklines lived at the Ed Cutlip place)

(4) WICKLINE (a marble headstone only has that name on it, a foot stone has J.C.W., that would be for a son of James & Lemma, his name was James Clifford Wickline, he was in the Navy and was killed in a car accident while at home on leave probably in the 1940's)

(there may be graves in the next 20 feet space)

(5) (double stone) Elizabeth EAGLE July 15, 1838 - June 27, 1924
(dau. of Morgan Anderson & Margaret Bruffey, middle initial J.)

(6) Charles F. EAGLE Mar. 19, 1838 - May 19, 1927 (lived on Hills Ck.)

(7) Enoch EAGLE died May 16, 1890, aged 12y, 11m, 20d (front of stone)
"A little bud of love, To bloom with God above"
(son of Charles F. Eagle & Elizabeth J. Anderson)

(8) Mollie EAGLE died May 14, 1890, aged 18y, 11m, 7d (back of stone)
(dau. of Charles F. Eagle & Elizabeth J. Anderson)

(9) Veda Ruth EAGLE Oct. 29, 1909 - June 14, 1911 (may be Vernon's child)

(space for one grave

(10) Eula R. HILL Oct. 20, 1904 - Feb. 14, 1920
(dau. of Alpheus Wickline Hill & Jerome Eagle)

(10 feet to next marker)

(11) Brenda Joyce, infant dau. of Ward & Irene HILL
Nov. 22, 1949 - Nov. 22, 1949
"Gone to be an angel"

(10 feet to upper fence)

Row 12 (row begins close to fence)

(1) James Morgan MORRISON April 9, 1896 - April 17, 1916
"A light from our household is gone
A voice we loved is stilled
A place is vacant in our hearts
That never can be filled"
(son of Silas Morrison & Minerva Cruikshanks, a tree fell on him)

(a sunken grave, another one marked by creek stone, another 10 feet to next marker)

(2) (double stone) C.M. ANDERSON Sept. 17, 1870 - Feb. 3, 1921
(Charles M. Anderson, son of John M. & Nancy A. Anderson, he was a teacher/preacher, he dismissed school at the old log school on Bruffeys Creek Feb. 22, 1908 to preach the funeral of Frances "Fannie" Jemima Hill Morgan at Emmanuel Church)

(9) V.V. son of F. (or E.) A. & M.E. HODGES May 16, 1912 - May 21, 1912 (son of Ed Hodges & Elizabeth Howard)

(10) Sallie RODGERS July 11, 1855 - Nov. 9, 1926 (Sallie Smith, dau. of John Smith & Sally Moore, married Robert Rodgers, lived at Buckeye Cove near Swago)
"With Christ in Heaven"

(space for one grave)

(11) Betty Jo Jan. 23, 1937 - June 2, 1937 (there is no last name on the stone, the mother of the child was Dessiree Elizabeth Harouff, the father was a CCC guy, Dessiree later married George Mason Roberts and lived in Charleston)

(there are probably no more graves in the next 15 feet to the fence)

Row 14 (25 feet from fence to first marker)

(1) and (2) (double stone) Infant children of A.L. & M.E.
KERSHNER Feb. 25, 1904 - Mar. 6, 1904
Born & Died June 10, 1912
(children of Alonzo L. Kershner & Ettie McClure)

(probably no graves for next 20 ft, part of entranceway)

(3) Sallie A. wife of J.M. MC CLURE Apr. 11, 1841 - Oct. 21, 1905
"At Rest" (Sallie Anna Anderson, wife of James M. McClure)

(4) Willie A. wife of D. (Dickson) O. MORRISON died July 25, 1903 aged 31y, 10m, 19d (Willie was a sister of Ettie McClure, after the death of Willie, the family (father & children; Mason, Penny, and Odie (a girl) moved to West Fork, Arkansas for health reasons)
"Jesus died for me"

(space for one grave)

(5) Mary Lynn DEAN Apr. 29, 1937 - Sept. 5, 1937
(dau. of Grady Dean & Sylvia Huffman, Grady was bro. of Guy)

(40 feet to fence, probably no graves)

Row 15 (starts above entranceway)

(1) (double stone) Edith M. DEAN April 7, 1897 - Oct. 1, 1979 (her death date has not been cut into the stone, dau of George F. Alderman & Nevada Kellison, her second marriage to Harold Sawyers)

(2) Guy E. (Ellsworth) DEAN Oct. 27, 1893 - May 15, 1967
"Not our will, but Thine be done" (Guy, son of George & Nancy Dean)

(3) Harlan E. DEAN West Virginia PFC 7 INF 3 INF DIV
World War II November 16, 1921 - Mar. 3, 1944
(son of Guy Dean & Edith Alderman)

(4) Frances Marie, daughter of Guy & Edith DEAN Apr. 22, 1924 - Oct. 20, 1924
"Our Darling" (marble stone with carved angel on top)

(5) "Mother" Nancy R. DEAN (nee Morrison) Jan. 19, 1866 -
June 17, 1921
"Forever with the Lord"

(6) "Father" George H. (or W.) DEAN Apr. 3, 1871 - June 17, 1937
"May he rest in peace" (son of William M. & Caroline Dean)

Row 15 (only one grave near the western corner)

(1) Henry C. SPINKS June 7, 1901 - July 11, 1922
"How desolate our home bereft of thee"
(died of a ruptured appendix, raised on Hills Creek, husband of Pearl Dean, she married second to Teddie Alderman and they are buried in Mississippi)

Some people who are known to be buried in the Hill Cemetery that do not have markers.

(1) Aaron Burr HILL June 7, 1829 - 1885 (son of Abraham Hill & Sarah "Sallie" Burr, husband of Miriam Jordan)

(2) Miriam HILL June 7, 1828 - May 31, 1906 (dau. of John McNeel Jordan & Martha Burnsides, wife of Aaron B. Hill)

(3) Anne CLUTTER June 25, 1814 - Feb. 3, 1859 (dau. of James Morrison & Elizabeth Callison, wife of Timothy Clutter who was in the Lunatic Asylum, Staunton, VA, at the time of her death)

(4) George B. CLUTTER Born 1844 Died before 1860

(5) Morgan B. CLUTTER Born 1848 Died before 1860

(sons of Timothy Clutter & Anne Morrison)

At her request the next, and probably last, person to be buried in the Hill Cemetery will be Lena MC CLINTIC (dau. of Guy Dean & Edith Alderman)

TED HILL

Theodore W. Hill, 79, son of Granville P. and Lydia Tyler Hill, was born Feb. 22, 1905 ~~1980~~, at Jaco[illegible] W. V. He died Nov. 2, 1987, at the Kabul Nursing Home of Cabool, after a long illness.

When he was three months old, his parents moved their family from West Virginia to Missouri, settling on a farm near Houston. Mr. Hill resided there until he was called into the service. He served with the Army in the Army Air Force branch of ATC in the Pacific Zone.

He returned to Houston after his discharge from the Army. He was a custodian at the Houston Schools for many years until retirement.

He was preceded in death by his parents, three brothers and one sister.

Surviving are one sister, Anna Wall, Houston; three brothers, George of Eldorado Springs, Carl of Champion, Neb., and John of Houston.

He was a member of the First Church of God of Houston. He was an active member of the Odd Fellows Lodge about 40 years and a member of the American Legion for 25 years.

Graveside services were Wed., Nov. 4, at the Pinelawn Cemetery with the Rev. Ervin Morton officiating under the direction of Evans Funeral Home.

So Long, Mr. Hill

To countless youngsters Ted Hill was a special person.

In his years as a custodian at the Houston Schools, Mr. Hill established a reputation for his kindness to children. A piece of candy, a pat on the head, learning children's names .... those were his trademarks.

Mr. Hill delighted in bringing elementary students into his janitor's closet. There youngsters would line up, and Mr. Hill would reach into his sack to pull out a piece of candy.

By the time of his retirement several years ago, many of the children he had befriended through the years had matured into young adults that never forgot the man.

Short in stature, he stood tall in the eyes of those

(Turn to page 3, this section)

Hill

(From Page One)

he reached out to touch.

Mr. Hill died Monday at the age of 79 at the Kabul Nursing Home. His obituary appears on another page.

Addional Notes on Hill Cemetery

Row 3. #5 Doctor Casebolt - son of Renick B. Casebolt & Rachel Morrison (dau of Thomas & Sarah)

Row 4 #s 13 & 14 Isaac, William were sons of James & Elizabeth Morrison. They died young, born about 1804, 1805

Row 5 #s 18 & 14 Henry L. Casebolt & Susan Casebolt — parents of Renick Beard Casebolt who married Rachel Morrison

Row 6 #18 Rachel B. Morrison dau. of Elisha, grand dau. of James & Elizabeth Morrison

The Pocahontas Commentator

The County's Worst Newspaper

An Anonymous Interpretive Guide to Local Events
Published Every Once In a While by A Local Citizen, In the Spirit of Thomas Paine
Local Analysis, Commentary, Humor, Satire, Parody, Sarcasm, Wise Advice, Cynical Comments and Predictions
Some news but mostly opinion! Hypocritical, Mostly plagiarized, very little original thinking!
As Always Unfair and Unbalanced

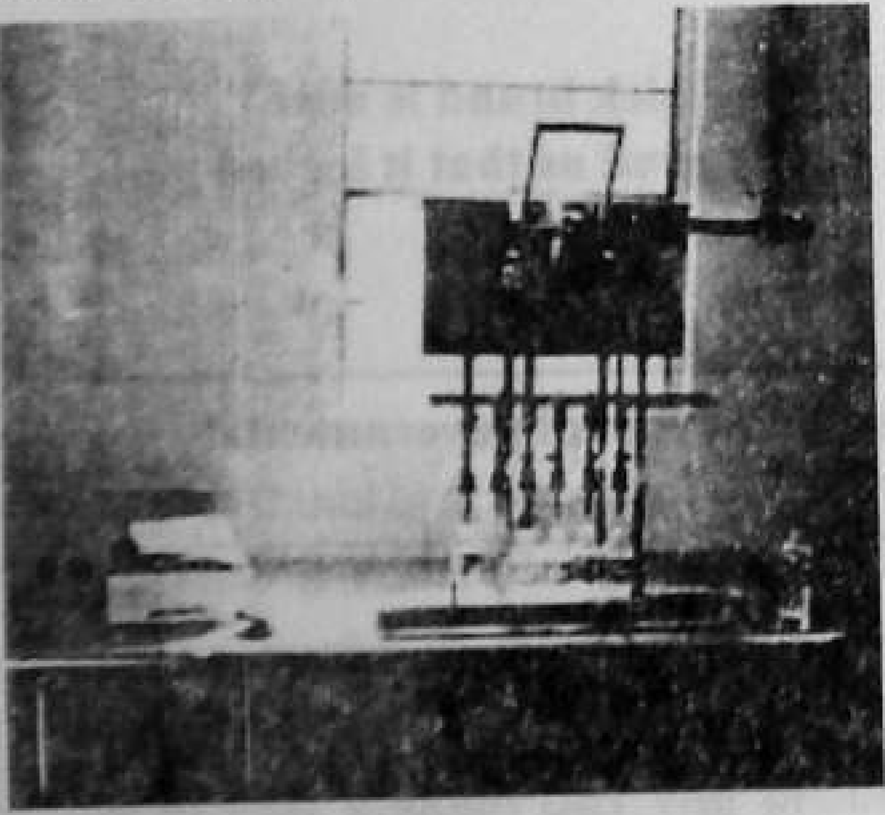
STATE SENATOR DOES OWE BACK TAX ON COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

What's going on! **At first, all we noted was that State Senator Walt Helmick was not paying the proper amount of taxes on his commercial property at Minnehaha Springs. When we brought this to the county commission's attention at a recent meeting, they asked our assessor, Dolan Irvine to explain the discrepancy. He stated that as of 'July 1, 2004' he was not aware that Helmick was in business and therefore would not have been assessed a commercial rate for his property. Hence his taxes were only about half of what they would have been had he been taxed at a commercial rate.**

The Commentator decided to look into the matter further. A trip to Charleston and another visit resulted in an information overload.

HELMICK WAS IN BUSINESS PRIOR TO JULY 1, 2004

The Pocahontas Times ran a special article in its supplement in December of 2003. *(Vol. 2 No. 12 December 2003)* **In that edition, they told the complete story of Allegheny Lodge and the plans Helmick had to restore it to its former glory.**



> Helmick is also bottling water from the lodge's remote spring. "Minnehaha Mist" will make its debut sometime early next year. The senator said it will be sold primarily at the lodge when it opens and the label will feature the lodge's impressive original gate. The water will be bottled in the refurbished garage in back of the lodge. *The Mountain Times Dec. 2003*

Note in the Pocahontas Times Photo to the left taken in December 2003 that the water dispensing device is in place and actual bottles are ready to be filled.

The Environmental Division of DHHR gave us a copy of his permit and copies of the labels he obtained through them. These show that he applied for a permit to bottled water 12-18-03 in which he listed his company name Allegheny Lodge Enterprises LLC with an address of 1105 Tenth Avenue, Marlinton. He states that the name of the plant is Allegheny Lodge Bottling Plant. He was required to submit a finished product analysis after start up if this were a new application which it was. However, he appears to already have complied with that because he states that the analysis was "Completed by REI Consultants, Inc.

He was granted a permit to bottle water on April 19, 2004.

Am I wrong or is this date **before** July 1, 2004? -- Studwell

PERMIT TO BOTTLE AND DISTRIBUTE BOTTLED WATER

PERMIT NO. BW-54-04-007

Issued 4/19/2004 Expires 4/30/2005

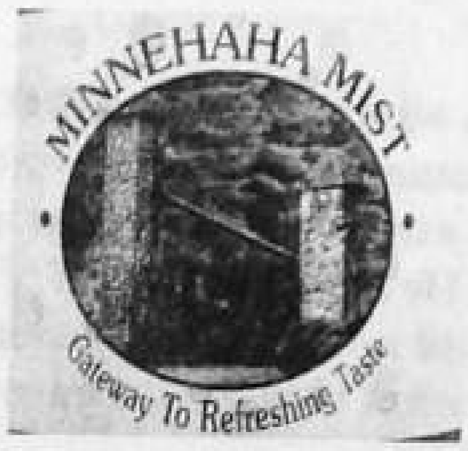
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, after reviewing the appropriate application, that

ALLEGHENY LODGE ENTERPRISES, LLC
1105 TENTH AVENUE
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA 24954

is hereby granted approval to bottle water and to distribute bottled water in West Virginia bottled at ALLEGHENY LODGE ENTERPRISES BOTTLING PLANT, HC 82, MINNEHAHA SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA 24954.

Helmick must have been quite confident that his application would be approved because he sold $5,000 worth of bottled water to his good friend and senatorial candidate-Mike Ross on April 08, 2004. Ross included this in his financial report in which he states the expenditure was for "Spring Water and Distribution." This was written to Helmick's 1105 Tenth Avenue, Marlinton, WV address.

Mike Ross
FOR SENATE
BOTTLED AT THE SOURCE ALLEGHENY LODGE MINNEHAHA SPRINGS, WV
16 FL. OZ. SPRING WATER



Editor's Note: This brand of water was discontinued by the voters in 2004. Let's discontinue the "Walt Helmick for Senate" brand in 2006. He'll still have two brands left!

HELMICK HAS/HAD FIVE BRANDS OF WATER COMING OUT OF THE SAME SPRING.

His application includes copies of his labels:

- **Minnehaha Mist**
- **Peddler's Crossing**
- **Mike Ross for Senate (The votes discontinued this product last year.) We expect the Helmick brand is next.)**
- **Walt Helmick for Senate (For some reason the DHHR didn't have a copy of this but assured us that it looked just like the "Mike Ross for Senate" label.**
- **Warrior Water**

Liberty has never come from the government…the history of liberty is the history of the limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it.---Woodrow Wilson

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES ARTICLE

When this matter was presented to the Pocahontas County Commission at its regular meeting, Helmick apparently spoke to the Pocahontas Times and gave a statement.

> **Referring to an editorial in the Huntington Herald-Dispatch, Alderman quoted Helmick as saying that the state's assessors were keeping property values low so the county could, in turn, receive more money from the State School Aid Formula.**
>
> **Alderman interpreted that statement to mean that Helmick wanted a tax increase for Pocahontas County.**
>
> **Helmick said later that was not the case.**
>
> **"The bottom line is I'd like to see fairness in taxes across the state," Helmick said.** --Aug. 18, 2005 The Pocahontas Times ***(Hey, Walt! Does that include people who own land in Pocahontas County)***

AND NOW THE REST OF THE STORY

The Helmicks bought the Allegheny Lodge property on 24 September, 2001 from Turkey Branch, LLC (see Deed Book 274, at page 289) *"the grantor does hereby declare that the total consideration paid for the property transferred by this conveyance is $450,000."*

On March 21, 2005 a "Walt D Helmick dba Allegheny Lodge Enterprise, LLC" obtained a mortgage in exchange for a deed of trust on property in the amount of $482,260.50 from First Citizens Bank with tax notices to be mailed to a Lewis Michael Dunbrack RR 2, Box 105R Buckeye, WV 24924. The interest rate was 6%. The deed of drust is listed as a Credit Line Deed of Trust.

Special Note: These two fiscal documents firmly establish that the market value of Allegheny Lodge is at least $450,000 and currently valued at $482,260.50.

Can Atheists get insurance for Acts of God?

Why are a wise man and a wise guy opposites?

BUT LOOK AT THE PROPERTY TAX BOOK AT THE COURTHOUSE FOR JULY 1, 2004

The 3 parcels are valued respectively at:

Min Spring 94 acres Fee:	**$7,129**
Min Springs 127 X 187 Fee:	**$4,740**
Min Spring 94.44 Acres Fee:	**$90,730**
Total:	**$102,599**

The formula to estimate your tax per $100 of Value is:

MARKET VALUE X 60% (.60) = (ASSESSED VALUE)
Divide (Assessed Value) by 100
VALUE x LEVY RATE = TAXES

SOURCE: Monongalia County

LET'S DO THE MATH AGAIN ACCORDING TO THE STATE FORMULA

Market Value of Helmick's 3 parcels at Minnehaha Springs as noted in the deed: $450,000
X .60
$270000 Assessed Value

Where did the $102,599 come from?

Walt, You're a Little Short There!

Now the question is what is Walt Helmick going to do about this matter. He is not only undervalued but he is getting a tax rate of residential when he ought to be commercial. This means that he is paying about ¼ what he ought to be by our calculations.

This is bad enough but the problem is compounded by the fact that some landowners in our county are having their property taxes increased from Class 2 to Class 3 because it is their second home, etc. Plus our good neighbor Joel Callison and his commission cronies have raised our taxes 9% this year!!!! Maybe if the good senator would pay his fair share, we wouldn't have to have our taxes raised 9% this year.

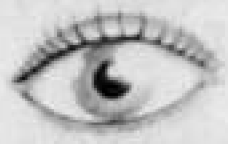
Yes, Walt we agree! Everyone ought to pay their fair share including YOU!!!!

I'm all for a free Press. It's the newspapers I can't stand.

There are two issues involved Helmick tax controversy: the actual amount he is being assessed at is about half of what he should be assessed at and when did Helmick first go into business. The first question we have sufficiently resolved above showing that he is being under-evaluated by about 50% regardless of whether his properly is residential or commercial. The record supports the Commentator's allegation.

> **A government that is big enough to give you everything you want is a government big enough to take away everything you've got.**

As to the second our assessor, Dolan Irvine, has stated publicly at a county commission meeting that he did not know him to be in business as of July 1st 2004. That may well be true but it is belied by some very important evidence which must be dealt with if we are to have a fair and uniform tax themselves that taxes wealthy state senators the same as it taxes gray-haired widows and poor people. Below we have outlined what we believe to be evidence that Helmick was in business before July 1, 2004 which would have required him to pay more taxes than he did.



While we don't expect the county commission to do anything about this inequity because Commission President Joel Callison's father works for the assessor as a deputy assessor, we do hope that Reta and James will investigate this matter further.

EVIDENCE THAT DEMANDS A VERDICT

Name:	ALLEGHENY LODGE ENTERPRISES, LLC						
Type:	LLC	Eff Date:	9/21/2001	Ch Type:	D	Term Date:	9/21/2051
Sec Type:		Fil Date:	9/21/2001	Class:	P	Term Reas:	X

SEPTEMBER 10, 2002, TUESDAY—a list of reasons to believe that Helmick was in business before July 1, 2004

Republicans are gearing up to make an issue of state Sen. Walt Helmick's residency, but the Pocahontas County Democrat says, "When you're in public office, you've got to put up with it." He's never at home, is the GOP line.

Helmick replies, "It's irresponsible to say I don't live in my district." The only time he stays in Charleston, Helmick said, is when the Legislature is in session or the interim committees are meeting. He was a part-time economic development consultant for McDowell County for a couple of years, but Helmick said he no longer does that. "I see him every once in a blue moon," said Marlinton lawyer Martin Saffer, whose office is across the street from the courthouse. Helmick and his wife's house is near the courthouse. He's gone a lot, Helmick admits, but said that's because he works his district hard. "I'm here as much as I possibly can be……"

His wife, Rita Hedrick, is a law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Elliott Maynard in Charleston, but Helmick said she comes home to Pocahontas County when she isn't working. They bought the old Allegheny Lodge property at **Minnehaha** Springs nine miles outside Marlinton, and Helmick said they're going to build back the lodge that burned. They plan to move soon to the property, where they have converted one of the cabins to a home. Helmick said they'll live on the site, but other cabins and the lodge, when they're built, **will be a commercial enterprise**.

OCTOBER 20, 2003 CHARLESTON GAZETTE: Already, Helmick has repaired water lines to the hillside springs - which gush 700,000 crisply clear and chilly gallons of water a day - and installed a small bottling plant. He expects to begin bottling soon and have 16.9-ounce and 12-ounce containers of **Minnehaha Mist** in stores in November*. (Ed. Note 2003)

Meanwhile, workers are restoring the cottages for later rental. The Helmicks, both of whom spend much time in Charleston where she works, plan to move from their downtown Marlinton house to a rustic, green-painted cabin that sits at the apex of the open meadow, overlooking the old nine-hole golf course, the rifle range, the wading pool, the cottages and the soon-to-be-built lodge.

DECEMBER 2003 POCAHONTAS TIMES: "Helmick is also bottling water from the lodge's remote spring. "Minnehaha Mist" will make its debut sometime early next year." (Ed. Note: That would be early 2004)

ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION OF DHH: Helmick applied for a permit to bottled water **12-18-03.**

The Greatest Surprise you can give your wife on your anniversay is to remember it.

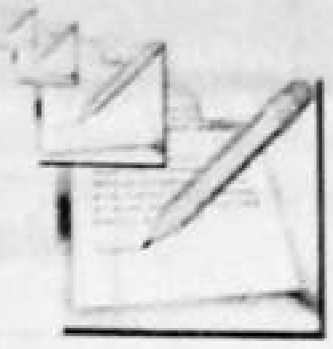
NVIRONMENTAL DIVISION OF DHH : Helmick was granted a permit to bottle water on April 19,2004.

CAMPAIGN REPORT OF MIKE ROSS: Ross paid Helmick on April 08, 2004 for $5,000 worth of bottled water which included distribution. *(Ed. Note: Did Helmick wait until after the primary election and July 1 to fill this order? We think not!*

You have to wonder about a country where the bombs are smarter than the high school graduates. At least the bombs can find Iraq on the map.

SOME DO AND SOME DON'T

When asked if Helmick shouldn't have filed a supplementary report if he were in business prior to July 1, 2004, Dolan stated that that procedure is utilized to report property when its used as changed. Had a supplement been filed prior to July 1, 2004, Dolan would have been able to have changed his Helmick's tax record to reflect the true use of the property and all Helmick would have had to do was to pay the difference for that remaining part of the year in which he was in business.



When Norman Alderman asked the assessor about this his reply was simply and straightforward: "Some do and Some Don't". In this case Helmick is part of the group who DON'T pay their fair share of property taxes.

Walt Hemlock cheats his own home county of its fair share of his property taxes, then he goes to Charleston and fights to keep from cutting the food sales tax by 1 cent!

Come on Walt;
let's stop the
controversy now!
Pay Up!

One trouble with the government is that is seems to think that the individual owes it a living.

THE STORY THAT CAUSED ALL THE CONTROVERSY

The Herald-Dispatch (Huntington, West Virginia) August 15, 2005 Monday

HEADLINE: All must pay fair share for school systems

Some West Virginians are not paying their fair share of property taxes to support their schools, the chairman of the West Virginia Senate Finance Committee says.

The game was described by The Associated Press during coverage of a legislative interim committee meeting a week ago. It starts with the county assessors. Assessors set the taxable value for most property, and property taxes provide about 30 percent of education funding. Counties that cannot generate sufficient property taxes can seek additional funding from the state through the school aid formula.

Cal Kent, director of the Center for Business and Economic Research at Marshall University, told an interim committee that some county assessors could keep property taxes artificially low so their county school systems can draw down more state money.

State Sen. Walt **Helmick,** D-Pocahontas and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said he agrees that too many assessors are keeping tax assessments deliberately low so their counties' school systems can draw down more state money, according to The Associated Press.

If **Helmick** knows of any assessors who are playing this game, he should name them.

Helmick also said any review of property tax assessments should consider whether we need a separate school system for each county.

We second **Helmick's** motion. If the school systems of two or more counties can be combined to provide a more efficient and more thorough education for students, such combinations should be done.

Two cannibals eating a clown. One says to the other, "Does this taste funny to you?"

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OMAN

REVISED MAP OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Make Yourself a Sheep and You'll Find a Wolf Nearby!

THE DIRTY LITTLE SECRET THE SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY DOESN'T WANT YOU TO KNOW

For years the Pocahontas Solid Waste Authority has perpetrating a scam upon the landowners of Pocahontas County and some exception they have gotten away with it. But that scam is soon to end thanks to Doug Bernier, George Sheets, Lee Wolfe, and Roger Teeter.

They have been sued for failure to pay green box fees for several years. George Sheets uses the free day and claims that legally he doesn't use nor need be required to pay the $80 green box fee. Likewise, Bernier who is an avid conservationist absolutely minimizes the garbage he generates.

But the truth is that they don't have to pay to use the green boxes if they dispose of their garbage in and other wise approved manner—which they do!

THE SCAM DESCRIBED:

The Department of Environmental Protection finally complied with state law several years after our county disposal system was developed. The original legislature act required them to develop regulations regarding what the citizenry and landowners could do to provide adequate proof that they were disposing of their garbage in an approved manner. (See copy of the regs included in this paper.)

The rules written in 1999 require only that one provide proof that they are properly disposing of their garbage in an approved manner. Proof as determined by the DEP consists of a receipit indicating that the landowner subscribes to local garage disposal company or pays the annually imposed $80 "green box" fee. While this is indeed not actually a proof of useage it has been accepted and written into PSW authority policy that they will accept these as proof.

They subsequently send a bill with the tax bill annually to all landowners who have a habitation on their property. Most people pay the bill without exception even though many camp owners live out of the county and haul their periodic 'bag of garbage" home to dispose of it in their city garage, etc.

It is a no questions asked scam; if have a house or a camp you must pay the fee regardless of weather or not you generate garbage or the generated garbage is hauled out of the county for proper disposal.

The result is that many landowners have been paying for a service they don't want, they don't use, and is redundant because they have a home-based disposal system which is fully approved and complies properly with state regs and hence state law.

But they are not told this in the bill.

A lie can be half-way around the world before the truth has got its boots on.

THUS THE BILL IS AN ILLEGAL AND UNLAWFUL EXACTION OF MONEY FROM THESE PERSONS!

THE QUESTION OF THE FREE DAY

Again the local solid waste authority has scammed the public about this as well. First of all they were reluctant to comply with this outstanding piece of legislation. They wanted people to pay for all their garbage which came into the landfill. To have a free day was a loop hole that cost them money.

But enough people got mad about this scam and call their hand. Now they provide it on a regular basis. But the people are saving more than just money in this case. If they use the free day they are complying with state law that says they must use an approved disposal system therefore they don't have to pay a 'green box" fee of $80.

The most current version of this scam is that the PSW authority has billed one citizen for half a year's useage because he missed one month hence he has been billed $40 instead of $80. He receive a notice from the PSW of this and the secretary indicated that she had been authorized to reduce the fee to $40 because of this. When he appeared at the last PSW meeting he asked them to show him in the minutes where she had been 'authorized' to make this accommodation. After much wrangling, ED Riley, the PSW president admitted that the board actually hadn't done it but they he alone had made the authorization.

But he is the authority; he has no power to make "deals" at all.

THE REAL TRUTH ABOUT HOW YOU CAN AVOID PAYING THE $80 GREEN BOX FEE

State regulations say that you can use as your proof evidence via receipt, etc. from any properly certificated solid waste system in West Virginia (or any contiguous state), any municipal government, any other government entity. We are including a map and additional information which will help you determine the scope of this proof.

THE QUESTION OF BACKPAY

John Leyzorek has been fighting this scam for years and we are sure that he will welcome any help in fighting this scam. We know that Doug Bernier and George Sheets, who are fighting this battle out of principle could use any financial help in this legal battle. Their success is your success. If they win; you win! We encourage you to send any financial help you can to either of these two persons. They are honest retired men who care about their county.

BUT WON'T THIS HURT THE SOLID WASTE SYSTEM IF THEY DON'T HAVE TO PAY

Not at all! Many of these persons are having their property taxes doubled this year because they have these properties listed as camps and camps are being taxed double this next year. This will surely compensate greatly for any lost income to the county.

Our property taxes have been raised 9% this year so there is plenty of money available to the solid waste authority. By law any deficit created by the Pocahontas County Solid Waste authority has to be made up by the county commission.

It is the Commentator's position that solid waste disposal is a county commission problem which should be paid for out of our regular county property tax revenue not special fees generally. And goodness knows, the county is rolling in taxes! Any county that has enough revenue to go into the fish stocking business isn't hurting for meney!

THE POCAHONTAS COMMENTATOR CAN HELP

We are not merely a news publication that reports news; we make up the news! *We go to county commission meetings and meetings of other local governments bodies and we confront them with scams such as things.* Studwell Tyler has already been to the county commission and they know about this scam but they intend to leave things along until someone stirs up such a stink that they have to act.

An honest politician is one who, when he is bought, will stay bought.

THIS IS THE STINK

Although we are not readily set up nor can we afford to mail the Commentator on a regular basis we are making an exception with this publication. We are mailing copies of the Commentator to as many landowners as possible who are the victims of this scam. If you are one of these, please contact us at normanalderman@yahoo.com or give us a call at 304-799-7374. Let's get cracking! This has gone on too long!!!

THE TOWN THAT WOULDN'T SUCK

The Pocahontas County Public Service District which serves the entire county but only has representatives from Durbin has decided to put the screws to the Sharp family farm. Bill Rexrode, Calvin Hill, and Mark Smith the members of the board did as they planned to do all along—take the Sharp property for the Snowshoe/Slatyfork sewer project despite the fact that another citizen was willing to let them use his land.

At the recent meeting, Thrasher engineering, presented the proposal to take the Sharp farm to the board and they vote unanimously to take the property despite the fact that they were warned by Studwell Tyler that the engineering company they had chosen had a record of screwed up design.

Studwell asked the engineer to explain what had happened recently to the little WV village of Ida May in regard to a sewage system they had put in for them. The engineer declined saying that it wasn't relevant. Of course, yours truly, Studwell proceeded to explain that on August 15, 2005 Thrasher was engaged in a settlement between the Marion County PSD and themselves in which a 3.25 million dollar settlement was to be made paying for the damages done to the town by Thrasher Engineering.

A Dry River Bed Is NO Place To Flush a Toilet!

You see Thrasher designed a sewage system that was supposed to such the urine and little turds out of each houses plumbing but they didn't take into consideration that the old houses in IDA May might have broken and decaying plumping so when they big suck came from the massive pumps all they got was air--no turds nor pee.

So the town has been wallowing in its own human filth for months.

And this is the same company that is going to process Snowshoe's HUMAN waste, turn it into drinking water, and pump it into a dry stream bed.

Now I was not born yesterday, and I might not be too bright but this whole deal doesn't make sense! Why would use an engineering company to design a $17 million dollar sewer plant theN dump the processed stuff into a dry stream bed.

Wasn't the lesson from IDA May enough to at least raise questions?.

MAYBE THE REAL QUESTION IS: Are our local PSD members really idiots?

SEE NO EVIL • HEAR NO EVIL • SPEAK NO EVIL

Bill Rexrode said he visited the Slatyfork area in the 60's and 70s. Hey Bill, Slatyfork is not on the other side of the world. Don't you think you should have made a small trip to the other side of **the county before you ruined one of** the most historical pieces of property in the County?

Mark Smith said he had been awfully busy lately and hadn't been able to get to the property to look t at! Hey, Mark they pay you guys to serve on this board! Didn't you consider that a part of the job?

We don't have any thoughts about Calvin Hill? **Frankly, we don't suspect he does either!** Sometimes you kinda feel sorry for these local politicos who get that "deer-in-the-headlight" look when they are faced with hard decisions.

The mistake a lot of politicians made is forgetting they've been appointed and thinking they've been anointed.

We have heard that the PSD was simply going to vote to take the Sharp property and then place the burden upon the WV Public Service Commission! Well, it doesn't work quite that way. The PSC will consider the site and make a decision but the actual "eminent domain" taking will come back to the County Commission for a decision. **THEY WILL HAVE TO TAKE THE SHARP FARM BY A MAJORITY VOTE!!!!**

MAYBE THIS EXPLAINS WHY JAMES CARPENTER SHOWED UP AT THAT LAST MEETING

We were indeed surprised that County Commissioner James Carpenter showed up at the PSD meeting when he knew that the taking of the Sharp farm would be discussed. His only comment was to say Studwell was lying about a Robert's Rules of Order item. He was surrounded by local people who were desperately trying to save their neighbor's property so I guess that he didn't want to say much because he knew they wouldn't think to kindly toward him if he expressed his feelings that he was in favor of taking the Sharp farm.

The Commentator believes that Carpenter actually came to the meeting to in sure that the troops followed their marching orders (that is that Rexrode, Hill, and Smith followed trhough and voted to take the property.) Someone noted that as soon as the meeting was over that Carpenter fled to his truck to hide. We understand that that effort was futile. At least one good neighbor tried to change his mind about the destruction of the Sharp farm. But to no avail.!

POCAHONTAS COUNTY
PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
456-3127
BOARD MEMBERS:
CALVIN HILL
WILLIAM REXRODE
MARK SMITH
CHIEF OPERATOR:
RICKY BARKLEY
OFFICE HOURS 9AM-4PM
MEETINGS LAST TUESDAY
OF MONTH 7PM

AN UNPRECENTED TIME IN THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTY

Taking a person's property by eminent domain has always been about the most descpicable political thing that one can do to his neighbor. It has rarely if ever been utilized by local county government.

Pocahontas Countians are a uniquely independent breed of people who cherish their land and believe in the golden rule to think of your neighbor as yourself.

But that day appears to be passing fast! Perhaps it has snuck up on us totally unaware. Ten years ago I would never have believed that Joel Callison would use the strong arm of the government to take another man's land. James Carpenter, a local fellow, I know must have been at least taught to respect his neighbor's property. Our course Reta has sking on the bai and she will do whatever the Snowshoe bosses want. After all if she offends them, it could mean that her husband loses his job.

At the moment of this writing all three county commissioners are in favor of taking the Shapr's property. Joel has property at Snowshoe and James has been involved in building houses in the past. Neither of these two persons have any moral compunction about taking another person's property.

TODAY IT IS JUST AN OLD MAN AND A YOUNG STOREKEEPER

Today, it is the Sharp farm that must die; that Snowshoe may live! Today, it is only old man and his idealistic young nephew who are standing valiantly on the bulwarks of justice and fighting off the greedy, self-serving assaults of the county commissioners and the land speculators; tomorrow it may be a Hillsboro farmer, a Green bank homeowner, or the proprietor of a little store in Marlinton.

The latest federal supreme court decision says that private property can be taken for private purpose. This means that if a piece of property anywhere in this county is chosen by a land speculator as a building site for a commercial facility, a lodge, or even a nice second-home; the county commission is permitted to take the owners property by eminent domain and sell it to him.

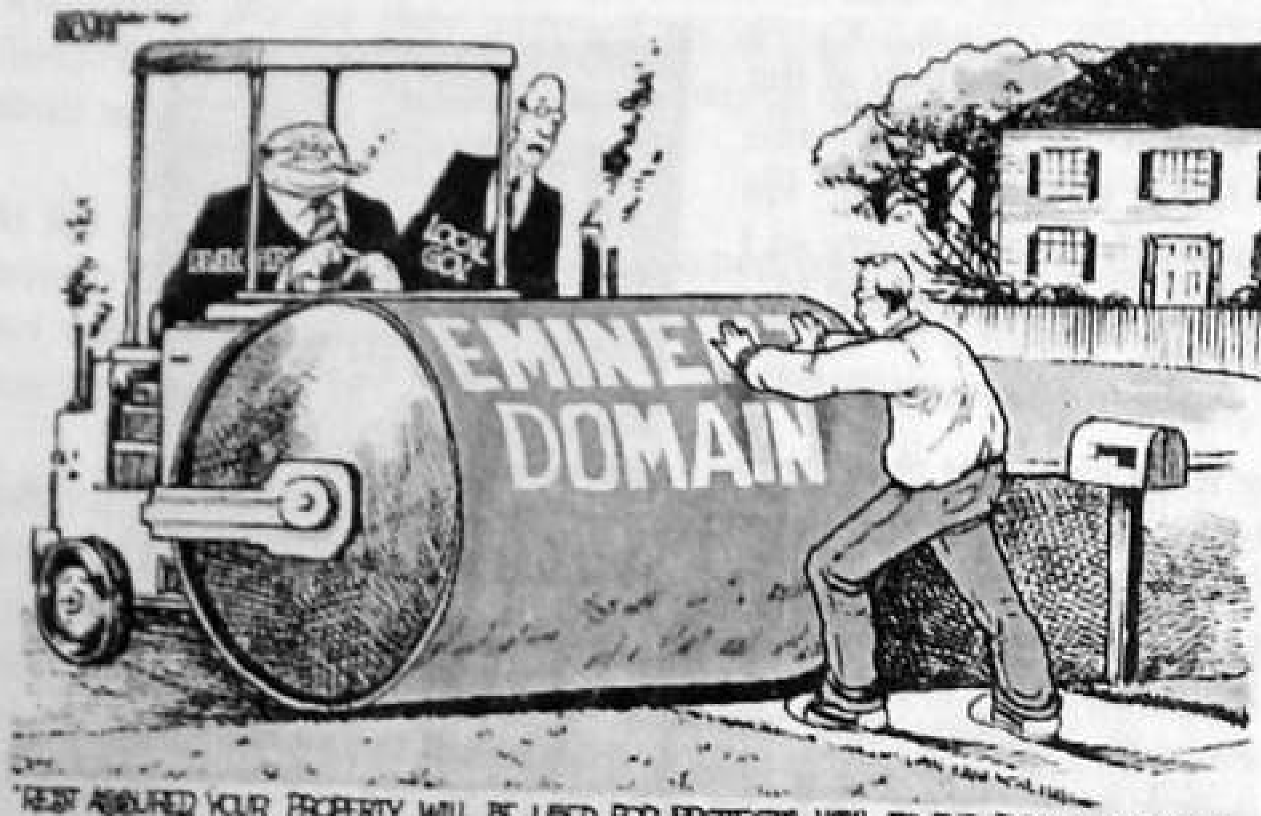
If the speculator can make the case that it would be more desirable for the county to have a nice two-story vacation home than the landowner's single level cottage; the land can be taken. No questions asked! Some of you who remember the bible story of David and Bathsheba. The prophet Nathan told the story to David of a rich man who had many sheep who commandeered a poor man's only sheep to have a feast. In other words, David had taken the only wife of his faithful solder Uriah while he himself had four wives. He had Uriah killed so that he could have Bathsheba. This is all the Sharp's have, their only lamb.

This is the same today! Do you know that the Pocahontas County Commission can at anytime of its chosing take the Marlinto Presbyterian Churach from the people and give to a speculator for a commercial facility.

Yes, dear farmer, landowner, store keeper, or housewife; this can happen to you! It is happening all over the U.S.

AND OUR COUNTY COMMISSION IS ON RECORDD AS FAVORING THIS DESPICABLE PRACTICE

One day, the lonely storekeeper of the Sharp Store came to the county commission and practically begged them to intervene in the taking of his land which would surely destroy his business and they would do absolutely nothing!



"REST ASSURED YOUR PROPERTY WILL BE USED FOR PROJECTS VITAL TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST. ESPECIALLY THE PUBLIC INTERESTED IN A NEW MINI-MALL."

Scary Cure
A woman went to doctors office. She was seen by one of the new doctors, but after about 4 minutes in the examination room, she burst out, screaming as she ran down the hall. An older doctor stopped and asked her what the problem was, and she explained. He had her sit down and relax in another room.

The older doctor marched back to the first and demanded, "What's the matter with you? Mrs. Terry is 63 years old, she has four grown children and seven grandchildren, and you told her she was pregnant?"

The new doctor smiled smugly as he continued to write on his clipboard. "Cured her hiccups though, didn't I?"

CAUTION
WILL BLOW
YOUR FUSE

STAY THE COURSE; DO NOTHING

Scared half-way out of his wits, John Leyzorek, a local private property rights advocate, came to the county commission in regular session with a proposal that would assure the people of Pocahontas County that their county commission would not take their property except for matters of dire necessity and then only when a clear feasible alternative was not possible.

John called his proposed document, The private property protection resolution. Reta Griffith didn't like the word so she said that she would revise it. (Heaven forbid! This is the same Reta who kept revising the 911 program ordinance until it was totally screwed up.)

While all three commissioners vowed that they were not in favor of taking private property for private purposes as is the case with the Snowshoe/Slatyfork project, none would endorse Leyzorek's resolution.

Perhaps Commission President Callison said it all when he said :"

Stay the course; do nothing."—Joel Callison

In other words, *if tomorrow a little farmer near Slatyfork has a family farm that is needed by a speculator, Callison's attitude is "Stay the course; do nothing."* (Remember, Callison gets paid more than $25,000 a year as county commissioner)That's a lot of money for doing nothing.

Eminent
Domain
Abuse

Why would Callison say this? Because he has a vested interest in taking the Sharp farm.

We notice that the county commission doesn't have this resolution on the agenda for the next meeting. Callison prevailed!!!!

Politics—the gentle art of getting votes from the poor and campaign funds from the rich, by promising to protect each from the other.

I was in Slatyfork during the 60's and 70's!

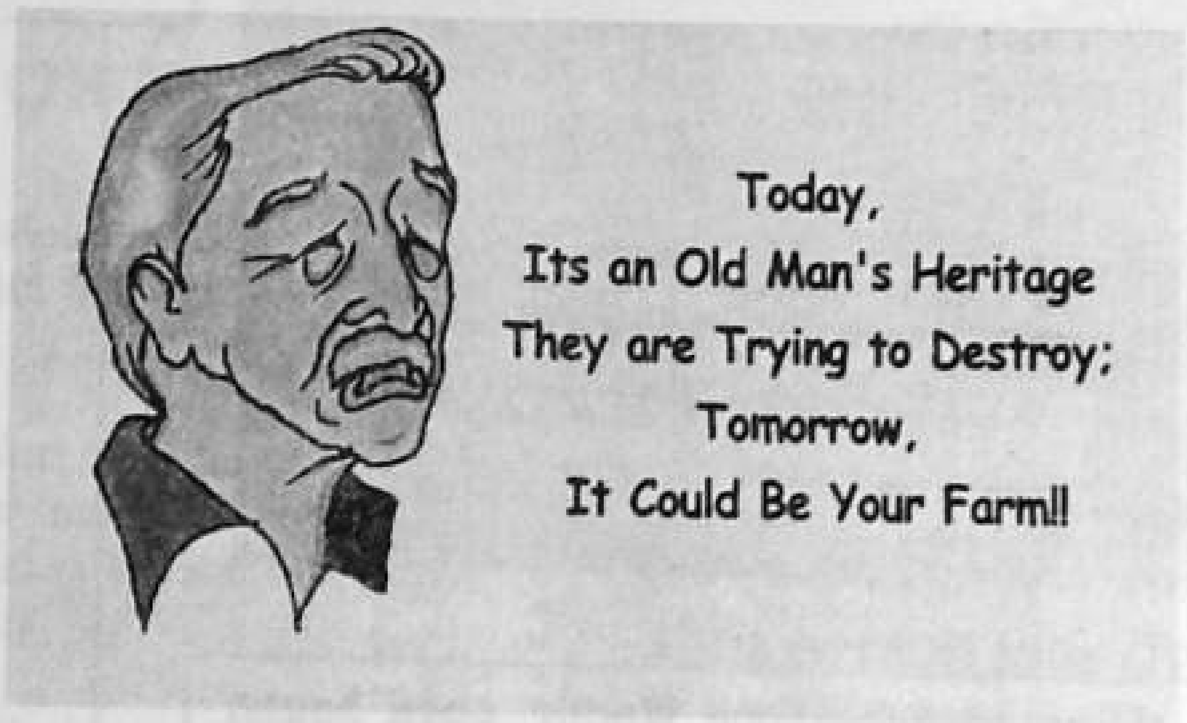
Doesn't it make sense that that the President of the Pocahontas PSD, Bill Rexrode would take the time to drive over at look at the four possible alternatives! What he saw in the 60's was good enough for him! Where has he been living all this time! Is this the typical type of county commission appointee!

Where does our county commission find people like this?

For Bill Rexrode's Information
or (To Bring Him UP-TO-DATE)

Things have changed a little since the 60's

Robert Kennedy is dead.
George McGovern was not elected President
Richard Nixon Resigned from Office
The Vietnam War is Over.
Ronald Reagan beat Jimmy Carter.
The Cold War is Over.
There have been two Gulf Wars.
George W. Bush is now President.


Today,
Its an Old Man's Heritage
They are Trying to Destroy;
Tomorrow,
It Could Be Your Farm!!

LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO CONSIDER 100% BAN ON SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

100% BAN ON SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

In what will soon become one of the most hotly debated issues in Pocahontas County, the local health department voted to have a special meeting to consider banning smoking in all public places in Pocahontas County.

At their last meeting a group of local citizens led by Jim Gibb and included the nationally recognized environmental Christian, Allan Johnson presented the case for a ban on smoking in public places in Pocahontas County. The ban will include a prohibition against smoking in courthouses, beer joints, Snowshoe public facilties, stores, workshops, businesses, and other facilities to which the public has access.

Michelle Stevens a representative for an anti-smoking group said that sometimes people have to be forced to do what is right. That force will be an ordinance a law if you will.

Jim Gibb wanted to extend the common limit for smoking from 15 from each building to 25.

In Russian we only had two TV Channels. Channel One was propaganda. Channel Two consisted of a KGB officer telling you: **"Turn back at once to Channel One".**

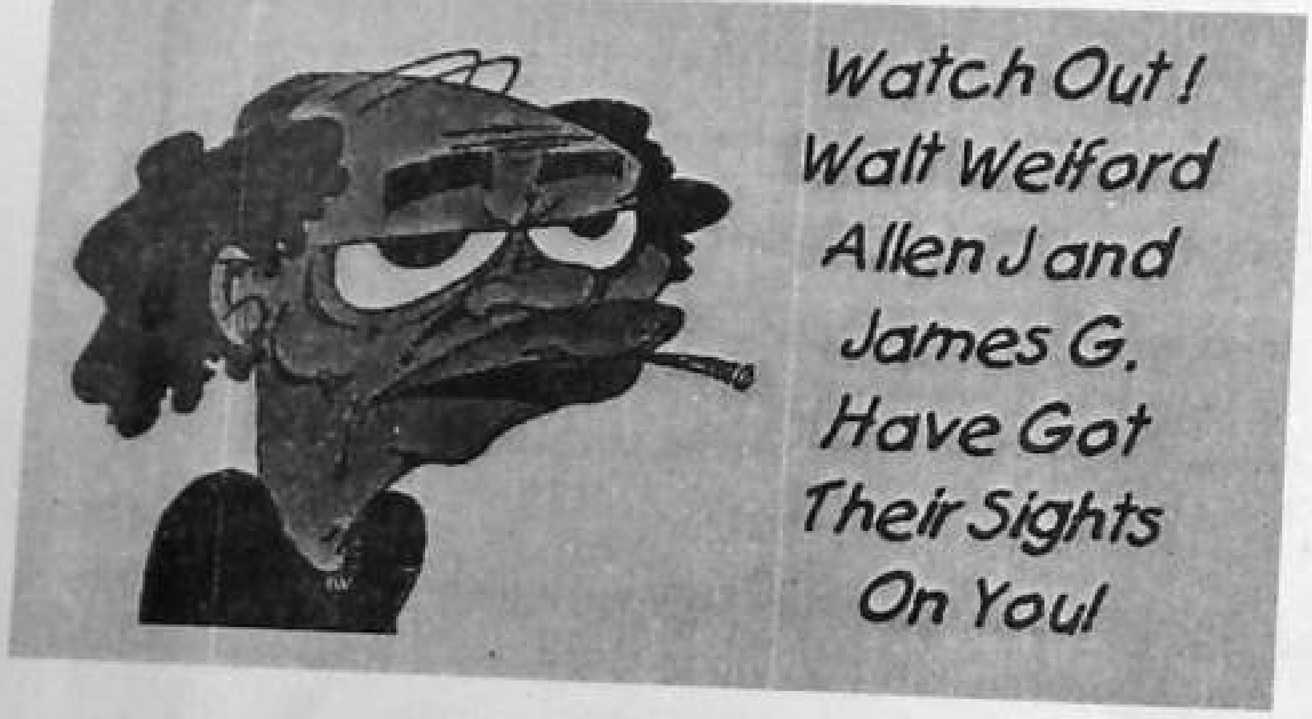
Ain't you glad we have the Commentator!

Watch out Walt Weiford! They're gunning for you! Currently, we have heard that Walt Weiford goes out on the little stoop on courthouse to suck on his cancer stick. But that won't work with this new ordinance! 25 feet will make him stand out in the snow and rain and smoke.

The reasoning is that second-hand smoke can be very deadly even if one is smoking outside a door. When the door is opened the smoke will rush in. Michell Stevens indicated that one would have to have an exhaust fan with the power of a hurricane to dispense smoke residue from a room.

Studwell Tyler, was assured that Weiford would have to follow the law as well. (What odds do you want on that!)

The local group plans to gather signatures at the local cancer protection drives to show the board that the people of Pocahontas County support this ordinance. *(They made no mention about putting petitions in beer joints, restaurants, or at Snowshoe. We assume that in fairness they will do that to! Many of our citizens do eat in restaurants and work at Snowshoe. I am sure that they will have an opinion*



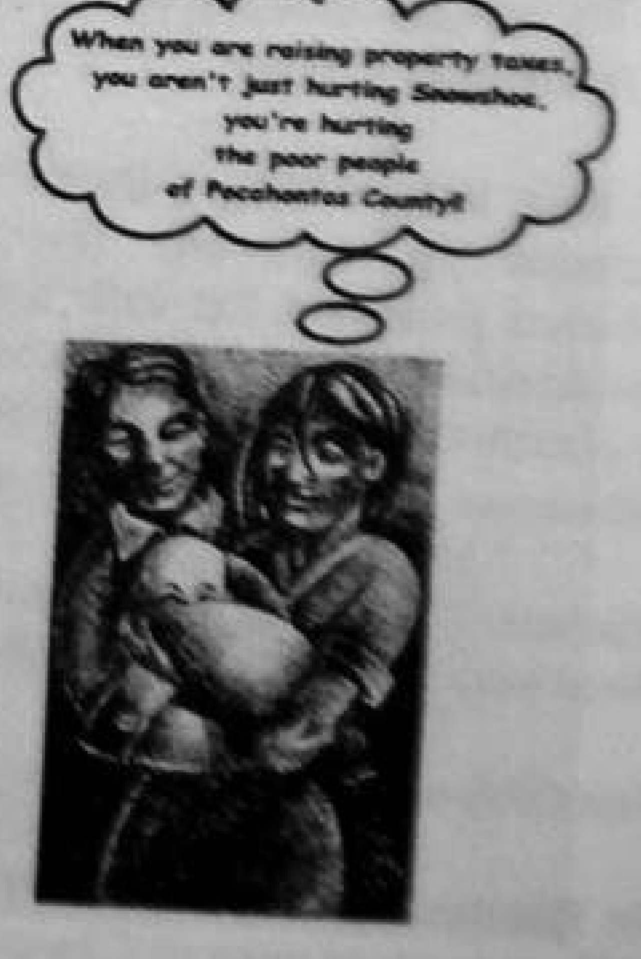
Don't Forget to attend Pocahontas Woods' open house; it's the only time they have open houses. The public is not allowed to attend their meetings. They only want your money!!!

COMMENTATOR'S TOP 10 FALL LIST OF GREAT COUNTRY SONGS 2005

1. HER TEETH WERE STAINED, BUT HER HEART WAS PURE
2. I JUST SOLD MY CAR TO A GUY THAT STORE MY GIRL, THE CAR DON'T RUN SO I FIGURE WE GOT AN EVEN DEAL.
3. I LIKE YOUR BETTER BEFORE I KNEW YOU SO WELL
4. I STILL MISS YOU BABY, BUT MY AIM'S GETTING BETTER
5. I WOULDN'T TAKE HER TO A DOG FIGHT, CAUSE I'M AFRAID SHE'D WIN
6. I'M SO MISERABLE WITHOUT YOU, IT'S LIKE HAVING YOU HERE.
7. I'VE GOT TEARS IN MY EYES FROM LYING ON MY BACK WHILE I CRY OVER YOU.

FARMLAND PROTECTION TAX TO FACE VOTE IN OCTOBER

Farmland Protection President, the **Rev. Leslie McCarty,** was indeed emotional when she presented her case for a new tax upon property transfers in Pocahontas County. This tax is designed to be used as matching money for federal grants to start buying up farmland all over Pocahontas County and limiting its use to only agricultural purposes. Apparently, Studwell, had managed to step on her last remaining nerve when he called her friends "cave-dwelling hippies." ***(Studwell admits that he has been watching too many Geico commercials lately)***


When you are raising property taxes, you aren't just hurting Snowshoe, you're hurting the poor people of Pocahontas County!!

But her friends were mostly retired folks who most probably never farmed a day in their lives. Poor old Dick Evans the renown table-tennis player put up a strong argument for taxing the people. Evans doesn't consider the tax to be a significant amount. (But there was a time that I didn't think 5 cents on the gallon was much of an increase.)

There is a tendency among these urban transients to come into the county with a relatively low valuation of property and hence a lower tax on property and think that the amount we do pay in taxes is small. But many of these are people who have made their fortune in the city and don't have to depend upon Pocahontas County to make a living. So they quite often are ready to raise our taxes in a heartbeat.

But **we do not** have as much income as they do; hence, we can't afford to pay the same amount of taxes they pay in the city!

ER HEART WAS BROKEN

James Carpenter raised the issue at that meeting that again the commission had screwed up the posting of the meeting and failed to articulate that they wanted to actually vote on the tax issue at the meeting. His argument that they couldn't vote prevailed.

If you have been reading the Commentator, you will remember that the County Commission has repeatedly in the past screwed up its announcements in the Pocahontas Times and had to have repeat noticeds and meetings. Of course, this makes money for the times; but it is costing us! And they are taxing us for these screwups.

The Commentator believe all along that Reta really was opposed to the tax from the beginning but that she was putting on a show for the county as being opposed to the tax when she really intended to vote in favor. We were certain that she would go along with Joel Callison in the end. Callison has been a passionate advocate of the tax; for reasons, the Commentator believes are totally self-serving.

We filmed Reta's reaction and it was indeed heartbreaking. She had all almost everybody on her side at that meeting except one farmer, Studwell, and another man. This was her time to shine! But she was robbed of the opportunity to do her flip-flop in public. (She'll get her chance in October)

CARPENTER WOULDN'T FLIP OR FLOP

Commissioner Carpenter did stun us in regard to his reaction to the farmland tax. He made a speech in the end which was not only brilliant but well-thought out. We were impressed!!!

Basically, Carpenter covered two points: The first was that though the farmland protection deal was voluntary; it was not voluntary after that. The decision he made with his land on his own today would be the decision his son had to live with forever. (A farmland protection sell-out is permanent.)

Secondly, he pointed out that the program was based on false premises.

He said that if anyone thought the farmers near Snowshoe were going to sell their development rights to the farmland protection board when they knew they were sitting on a goldmine, that person was living in fairyland!

Keep your eyes open on what is going on with Pocahontas Woods, Inc. We have said all along that a 'hiring' is intended by that secretive organization. Then we discover that they are indeed looking for an instructor with a minimum amount of advanced training. Could that person be none other than one of their own board Members, John Friel. We think so? Wanna Bet?

FARMERS ARE NO SHOW AT HEARING

Perhaps the remarkable thing about the hearing was not that a few ex-hippies showed up but who didn't show up—the farmers. We talked to one farmer who came to the meeting and he was shocked to see that the farmers didn't appear interested in the program. One would have thought that the "Farmland Protection Board" was an attractive thing for the farmers. But the farmers aren't dumb like Leslie McCarty thinks!

Most farmers know that this program is just for a very few large farmers in the county and they will never get a chance at the program even if they wanted to.

Even Charlie Wilfong, one our largest county farmers, didn't show up to support the program. He did place an article in the paper but that was all! It was mere lip service. As far as we know Charlie has never been to a meeting and knows very little if any thing about the program. Farmers don't want any part of this program!

Only rich farmers like Joel Callison want any part of this program!

It is forever; it puts Leslie McCarty and Joel Callison on their back day in and day out. It gives inspection rights to the boards appointees. **One day you could be doing your own thing and the next have the Nature Conservancy controlling what you do!**

PCHS CHOOSES HELMICK AS BOTTLED WATER VENDOR

As you know there is quite a controversy over Walt Hemlock's cheating on his property taxes because he was bottling water at Allegheny Lodge but not declaring the fact on his property taxes. We heard that he was quitting the water business after the Commentator exposed his cheating in its last edition, but apparently he is still in business.

Pocahontas County
Warriors

Shouldn't Helmick have to 'BID' ON THE SALE OF THE WATER.

He has added a new bottled water label to his bottling company at Allegheny Lodge,--**WARRIOR WATER**. And you won't believe who is selling it, our local high school. Now isn't that convenient. He funds high school programs with our budget digest tax dollars; in turn, the high school throws the old bottled water brand out of its machines and puts in Helmick's water. In addition, to this the water is being sold at ball games.

Now indeed, it is nice to have a customized bottled water label with pretty pictures on it, but we can't figure out how this deal came down. Shouldn't he have had to 'BID' ON THE SALE OF THE WATER**. Is the school getting the best wholesale rate from Helmick?** Could they get a better deal from another bottled water company?

And of course, there is the question of the water itself. Warrior Water was unregistered with the state as of August. He may have registered it but we have no evidence.

WAS THERE SOME MONKEY BUSINESS GOING ON IN THE 2004 ELECTION

The spring primary election of 2004 was a close one between Reta Griffith and her fellow republican Doug Friel. It took Griffith almost to the last two weeks of the election to take a stand that she was against a TIF (Tax Increment Financing) Public speculation was strong then that Griffith would be owned by Snowshoe because her husband worked there. Even to this day, that seems to be the case. She is one of the backers of the effort to take the Sharp property for the benefit of Snowshoe.

Doug Friel is a good man, smart and likeable. He is heavily involved in his community supporting various local causes through the Community Club, etc. But evidence has surfaced that Friel may have been the victim of an illegal advertising campaign which caused him to lose the election to Griffith by only about 50 votes.

The Commentator has uncovered an email and ad copy which appears to have been a correspondence between the Pocahontas Times and Reta Griffith in which it appears from the copy that Griffith ordered an advertisement on April 4, 2004 in which she told the Times to "charge it to the MBA." (See copy in this paper)

If this document is authentic, then several campaign laws were violated and made have indicated that a group of individuals may have been secretly and illegally involved in the primary election

Note: We hear that the some of the senior citizens who went to Charleston in February had a bad experience with Walt Helmick and the county commissioners who were with him. Seemed he practically ignored them and talked mostly about the sewer plant.

THEY WOULDN'T GOUGE--Don and Audrey Lovelace out at the Huntersville Chevron had cars lined up at their pumps recently because he would only raise his prices when his bulk tanks were refilled, not merely when his competitors price went up. This meant that he had lower prices on his case. And because of this practice, Don's high octane gas actually at one point was cheaper than his regular. How's that for being a good neighbor! Thanks to the Lovelace's who did the right thing by their neighbors.

Suds McKenzie tells us that during the recent high gas prices a man was going to gas at a local station. But instead of going ahead and pumping it, he went in to get a piece of pizza first. While he was paying for the pizza, the price on gas when up. The clerk told him he ought to have pumped the gas first and got the pizza later.

Mon, Apr 5, 2004 10:57 AM

From: The Pocahontas Times <editor@pocahontastimes.com>
To: Julie Gibson <advertising@pocahontastimes.com>
Date: Monday, April 5, 2004 9:39 AM
Subject: FW: CDT

This ad delivered to the Pocahontas Times ad department on 9:39 Am Monday

--
The Pocahontas Times
Your County Newspaper Since 1883

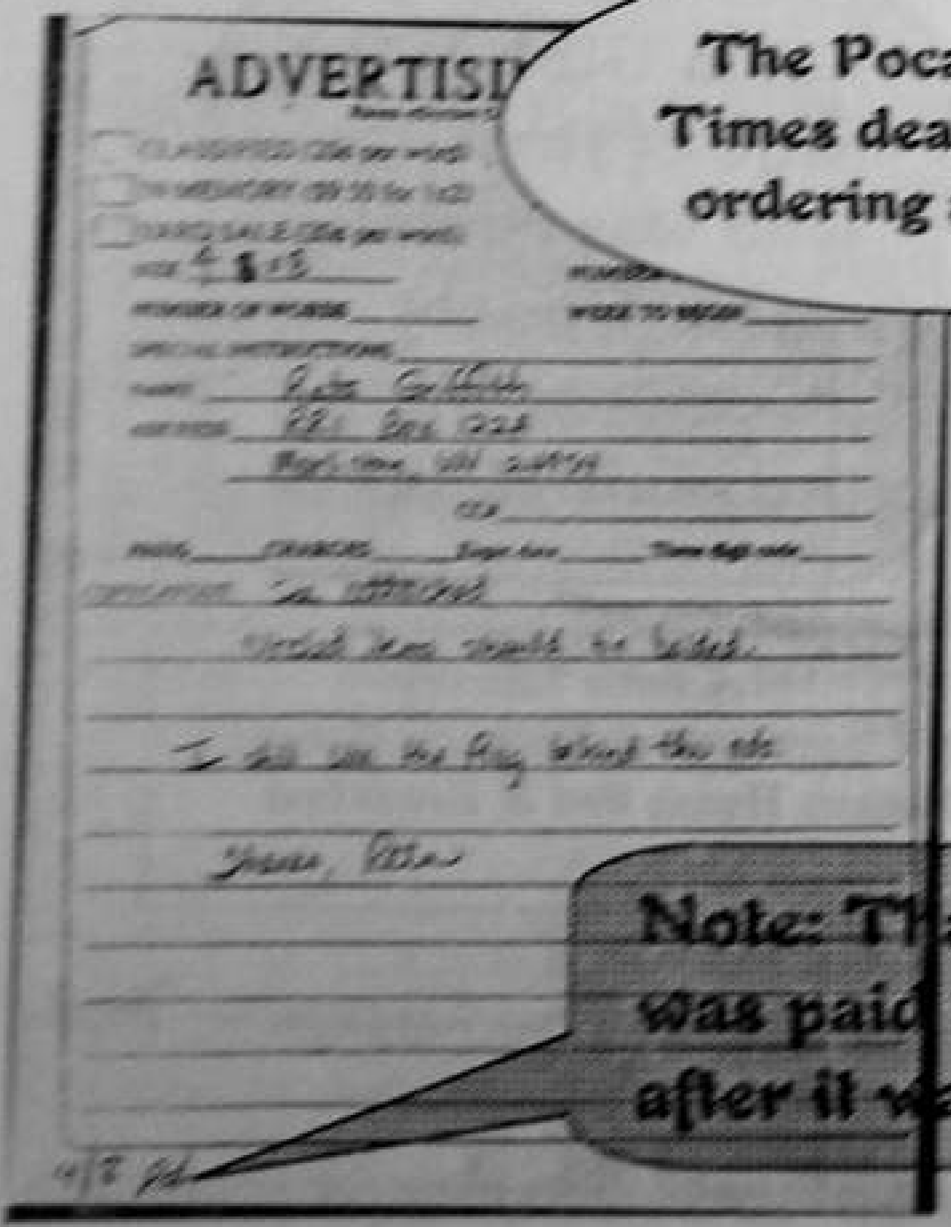
Robin is a member of the Marlinton Business Association.

From: "Reta Griffith" <retagriffith@frontiernet.net>
Date: Mon, 5 Apr 2004 00:32:41 -0400
To: "Pam Pritt" <editor@pocahontastimes.com>
Subject: Fw: CDT

This would be published on Thursday 8 April.

Pam: I need to have this ad run in the paper this week. I would like to make it a quarter page charged to the MBA. I am sending it in Adobe and a second email in Publisher. If you cannot get the graphics call me Monday night. I am in Flatwoods today can get a printed copy on Monday night from Robin.
Thanks, Reta

----- Original Message -----
From: The VanReenan House <mailto:mail@vanreenanhouse.com>
To: 'Reta Griffith' <mailto:retagriffith@frontiernet.net>
Sent: Monday, April 05, 2004 12:25 AM
Subject: CDT


ADVERTISI

4/8

The Pocahontas Times deadline for ordering an ad is

Note: That is ad was paid three days after it was ordered!

An email is read from bottom to top. This first message was from the Vanhouse where Robin Mutscheller is located. Robin is a member of the MBA. This email was sent a little after midnight on Monday, April 5.

The Marlinton Business Association (MBA) was formed by local business owners to focus on issues affecting Marlinton. The MBA is established as a non-profit association for the purposes of promoting Marlinton's businesses.

Our organization works with businesses, civic organizations, governments, individuals and non-profit groups to help keep our community a great place to live and work.

Our missions: The MBA is a proactive organization dedicated to the revitalization and enhancement of Marlinton to benefit the business and residential communities.

Actual mission statement located at http://www.marlintonbiz.com/about.htm

FIRST OF ALL THE LAW REGARDING THE CAMPAIGN

- **Corporations cannot make campaign donations except through a "political action committee".**
- **If they wish to make campaign donations, they must form a separate 'political action committee' with a segrega account for their gifts.**
- **There is a penalty involved**
- **The funds must not come from any commercial transaction.**
- **An accounting which must be made to the state election commission via a regularly scheduled reporting system permits all candidates to know who is sponsoring whom.**
- **These laws include nonstock, nonprofit corporations.**
- **Campaign advertising cannot be charged.**
- **The candidate is required to inform corporations of these limitations.**

WHAT IS THE MBA?

It takes only a small leap of logic to conclude that the MBA mentioned in this letter refers to the Marlinton Business Association. The fact that the Vanhouse is listed in the email is indicative of the involvement of a Ms. Robin Mutchsheller the proprierter of the Vanhouse which is a local bed-and-breakfast located in Marlinton.

You will remember that the MBA was the group involved in attempting to get the Masonic Hall located at Huntersville remodeled with public money. It has never been clearly explained as to why the MBA was working on a project located six miles outside of Marlinton instead of the local former Masonic Hall located in Marlinton.

WHO ARE THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

The MBA website lists both business and individual members. Of the individual members belonging to the MBA the following are listed:

Incorporator: Robin Mutscheller
Secretary: Freda Jackson
Incorporator: Loretta Malcomb
Treasurer: David Zorn
President: Robin Mutscheller
Vice-President: Leslie Cain

Louise Barnisky
Donna Crouthamel
Linda Gibb
Reta Jackson Griffith
Dotty Kellison
Linda McLaughlin
Bill/Cindy Sabota

Linda Gibb is the wife of Jim Gibb who was running for County Commission in the same election

Some of the Local Business Listed as members:

Burns Motor Freight **Frontier Citizens Communications**
***National Radio Astronomy Center** **Pocahontas Center** ***Pocahontas County Convention & Visitor's Bureau** ****McClintic Library**
****Pocahontas County Opera House Foundation** **Pocahontas Times** **The VanReenan House Bed & Breakfast**

I have traveled all over the world; in fact I have been to almost as many places as my luggage.—Bob Hope

If there are no stupid questions, then what kind of questions to stupid people ask? Do they get smart just in time to ask questions?

(c) No candidate nominated at a primary election who has failed to file a sworn statement, as required by the provisions of this article, shall have his name placed on the official ballot for the ensuing election, unless there has been filed by or on behalf of such candidate, or by his financial agent, if any, the financial statement relating to nominations required by this article. It is unlawful to issue a commission or certificate of election, or to administer the oath of office, to any person elected to any public office who has failed to file a sworn statement as required by the provisions of this article and no such person may enter upon the duties of his office until he has filed such statement, nor may he receive any salary or emolument for any period prior to the filing of such statement.

***Supposedly nonprofit groups forbidden by law from being involved in political campaigns.**
****County government bodies forbidden by law from contributing to a local political campaigns.**

At this point in our investigation we assume that the above persons would have been the only persons who authorized the campaign expenditure if it were legally authorized. There is always the possibility that they didn't know about this expenditure. And of course there is the remote possibility that the MBA is some other entity other than the Marlinton Business Organization; that will be something that the Pocahontas Times will have to address.

QUESTIONS IN NEED OF ANSWERS

If any business members were associated with this expenditure in a knowing way, even more issues arise. For example, the Pocahontas County Opera House Foundation, the Pocahontas County CVB, the McClintic library and even the National Radio Astronomy Observatory are listed as business members. Even the local telephone company, supervised by Mutschelier's husband is listed as a member.

Were they involved, when were they involved, and to what extent were they involved in trying to manipulate a local election? These are questions in need of an answer.

°146-1-5. Powers And Duties Of Political Action Committees Created By Corporations.

5.1. All Political Action Committees must file notice of their existence with the appropriate election officer, as defined in section 2.8 above, prior to receiving or soliciting contributions.

°146-1-7. Penalty Provision.

°7.1. Any person violating this rule shall be guilty a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than five thousand ($5,000) dollars pursuant to W. Va. Code °3-8-8.

BOARD REBUFFS SENATOR'S BID TO GET ON BOARD THE BOARD

There was great an uproar down at the Board of Education recently over the hiring of a school nurse. The system has actually had a very competent school nurse for years by t he name of Linda McCoy who also serves as our county health nurse. Linda went back to get additional certification as a school nurse so that she could serve the children of our county better.

But that did her little good when Walt Helmick got the big notion to fund a school nurse position with Budget Digest money.

Helmick got the big notion to fund a school nurse position with Budget Digest money

Like the time Walt said he was going to fund the stock of fish from private sources but with public money. He actually did propose a state fishing program; he even got the county commission to agree to stock fish in country streams from his son's fish farm.

The county commission agreed to purchase $5,000 worth of fish but the deal apparently fell through when the local media and Studwell Tyler got a hold of the scheme. The County Commission still has a red face over that fiasco and attempted waste of public dollars.˚ It came back to haunt them when they raised taxes 9% recently.

But the latest scheme was to install the daughter of one of Helmick's cronies in the school nurse position. The Commentator was told the young lady was promised that she could have the school nurse job when it was posted, she even went back to school to get the required certification. But when the job was posted; a more qualified young lady applied and was hired by the board on a vote.

A deal was still pending up to the last board meeting, but Helmick was unable to pull the deal off. We are now hearing that Helmick is vowing that the money from the Budget Digest won't be available last year since his favorite didn't get hired.

The Commentator would like to publicly congratulate the Board for its wise and prudent decision. Going against Helmick takes guts and they have guts. Helmick's local deals usually come with a hitch. Either you have to return the favor to one of his select persons, buy fish from his son, or provide payback in various ways.

Tip: Walt, You have got some fence mending to do down in Hillsboro! Better get crackin'

And stop trying to tell our board members what to do!

A Commentator Personal Tip to Walt Helmick: We know that you are a stranger to the school system but things have changed since you were a teacher. We don't custom design employee positions anymore! The state caught on to that scam a long time ago. It is true that in your day, it was common practice to fund a school position, find the person you wanted and write the job description and qualifications that fit that person. But people have caught on to that in recent years. Walt, YOU CAN'T DO THAT ANYMORE.

CREATIVE WAYS TO REFER TO POLITICIANS WITHOUT HURTING THEIR FEELINGS—TOO MUCH!

- **A few peas short of a casserole.**
- **Fell out of the stupid tree and hit every branch on the way down.**
- **Doesn't have all his dogs on one leash.**
- **Missing a few buttons on his remote control.**
- **The wheel's spinning, but the hamster's dead.**
- **The gates are down, the lights are flashing but the train isn't coming.**
- **Fell out of the family tree.**
- **Got into the gene pool while the lifeguard wasn't watching.**

Robert C. Byrd

The Patron Saint of West Virginia!

Welcome to the Anti-Sewer Battle

To Attorney Martin Saffer:

Marty's short op ed piece in the Pocahontas Times reveals where is heart is at! His legal expertise is needed. Unfortunately, Mr. Saffer is a little late. We haven't seen him at any meetings. But Welcome! The legal costs of fighting this sewer plant is $500 per hour! Maybe he will join the team and donate some time.

A COMMENTATOR NEWS ALERT: We are hearing rumors that Attorney Saffer may take on Commission President Joel Callison in the upcoming primary election. Callison has been a major leader in the battle to take the Sharp property. Teamed up with Reta Griffith whose husband works for Snowshoe, they are a tough combination when it comes to eminent domain. As it stands now, all three commissioners are firm proponents of "eminent domain" a fancy term for "condemnation of private property." Callison has practically thrown the towel in and folks are just waiting to vote him out! Go! Marty! Go! You can beat him!

Callison has been a major leader in the battle to take the Sharp property. Saffer can beat him!

To Gibbs Kinderman:

Gibbs has been an otherwise silent spectator up until his op ed piece in the Pocahontas Times. We are glad that Gibbs has jumped on the bandwagon even though he too is late. We are guessing that Kinderman, too, plans to run for public office. ***However, Kinderman comes with heavy baggage like the fact that he won't let the public attend meetings of the publicly funded Pocahontas Woods, Inc.*** We don't hold much change for Gibbs to overcome this stone.

A scientist, a salesman and a politician are driving along the countryside, and decide to spend the night in a small inn. "I only have two free beds, so one of you will have to sleep in the barn," says the innkeeper. The scientist volunteers to do so and makes his way out to the yard. A short time later, when the others have settled into their beds, the scientist knocks on the door. There's a cow in the barn. I'm Hindu and it is against my religion to sleep next to a sacred animal." So the salesman says, "Okay, I'll sleep out there then." He gathers up his blankets and heads to the shed. A few minutes later he is back, saying, "There's a pig in the barn, I'm Jewish and it would offend me to sleep next to an unclean animal." So the politician is sent to the barn. A few minutes later there is a knocking again, only this time much louder. The scientist and the salesman open the door and see that it's the cow and the pig.

CITIZENS COMPLAIN THAT POCAHONTAS TIMES MUDDIED THE WATER REGARDING THE SEWER CONTROVERSY.

At least two letters in the Pocahontas Times were critical of the way the paper has handled the sewer controvery. The Commentator agrees with both writers that the Times has been at best an ambiguous blower of the public news horn. Bill McNeil's belated mea culpa again comes late in the game **but hopefully not too late.**

It is not all surprising that this has happened. From the beginning of the controversy the Times has had a conflict of interest. You see they are heavily supported by merchants, etc. from Snowshoe. They are making mega bucks from the Mountain Times.! They can't afford to offend the Snowshoe folks. That is why we were totally taken by surprise that Mr. McNeil ever to a stand at all. **It was brave of him to do so and we applaud him!**

But it to be noted that the Times was indeed a loyal proponent of the two chief proponents of taking the Sharp's property by eminent domain (condemnation). They supported Callison heavily in the last elections and for perhaps the first time in the history of the Pocahontas Times they sided with Reta Griffith, a Republican, in her successful race for County Commission.

It now appears that both Griffith and Callison have betrayed the Pocahontas Times.

It was indeed appropriate for them to support them after their election despite the fact that it now appears that both Griffith and Callison have betrayed the Pocahontas Times by their strong efforts in supporting the sewer plant.

All newspapers are biased; as an example we present the Pocahontas Commentator. This is one of the most biased newspapers you can fine. The Pocahontas Times is only second to the Commentator.

But one has to draw the land when the private property of local citizens is being taken by greed Canadians and foreigners for their private benefit.

WEIFORD DUI ESCAPE CLAUSE CLOSED BY SUPREME COURT

Until now, when a public official was arrested for drunk driving, they were allowed by magistrates to plead "no contest." They would be given a minimum fine and in some cases a plea bargain would be worked out allowing them to keep their driver's licenses (if they were support of reputation).

Prosecuting Attorney Walt Weiford and County Commissioner James Carpenter both have been arrested for drunk driving in the past. ***Both have retained their driver's licenses***. Weiford was practically bombed out of his gourd when he was caught. Carpenter tried to plead no contest but a stubborn prosecutor at the time refused to accept a plea of "no contest."

In a July 7, 2005 state supreme court decision Stump v. Johnson stated : "Neither a prosecuting attorney, law enforcement officer nor any other person has the authority to enter into an agreement that would prevent the Commissioner of the West Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles from carrying out his or her legislative responsibilities or to prevent or impede a law enforcement officer from presenting evidence of the arrest in the Commissioner's license revocation administrative hearing." **This means that the next time Walt Weiford is caught drunk driving or if James Carpenter is caught again they will be needed a chauffeur. It will be hoof time for them!**

A little hitchhiking will teach both Weiford and Carpenter a lesson in humility.

Please let us know if you hear anything about their arrest again! We will track it down! Doug Dunbrack who was no only the Marlinton town mayor but also the town drunk was chauffeured home at different times by the police.

THE EIGHT LEVELS OF IQ EVALUATION

IQ is an acronym for Intelligence Quotient. This number (and its associated "grading") is arrived at by the following formula:

$$IQ= \frac{\text{Mental Age X 100}}{\text{Chronological Age}}$$

1. **Idiot: An IQ of 0-25**
2. **Imbecile+ An IQ of 26-50**
3. **Moron: An IQ of 51-70**
4. **Borderline: An IQ of 71-80**
5. **Dull: An IQ of 81-90**
6. **Normal: An IQ of 91-110**
7. **Superior: An IQ of 111-140**
8. **Genius: An Iq of 141 and higher**

What Would Jesus Do?

Kermit, Joel, Reta, James, Bill, Calvin, and Mark–Ask yourself if Jesus would approve of your ' yes' to,take destroy an historical old farm such as the Sharp Farm!

In your heart, you know he wouldn't!

SEMINARS FOR MEN

- **You, Too, Can Do Housework**
- **PMS: Learn When to Keep Your Mouth Shut**
- **How to Fill an Ice Tray**
- **Understanding the Female Response to Your Coming in Drunk at Four in the Morning**
- **Parenting: No, It Desn't End with Conception**
- **Get a Life: Learn to Cook**
- **Reasons to Give Flowers**
- **Why It is Unacceptable to Relieve Yourself Anywhere But the Bathroom.**
- **How to Put the Toilet Lid Down**
- **The Remote Control: Overcoming Your Dependence**

OVERHEAD AT THE COFFEE SHOP--*If you're Irish and can't hold a grudge for three generations, it didn't matter anyway!*

News Tips: Call Studwell at Home 799-7374

DISCLAIMER

Statements contained herein do not necessarily reflect the values nor the opinions of anyone. The facts used may have no little or no actual relationship to the conclusions derived from there from. The Commentator stands behind its comments (a real long way) If you don't like our paper, feel free to throw it in the nearest wastebasket or, better yet, take it home to your outhouse and use it for toilet paper. We have been accused of being political; this likely is true. Some content may be considered as such and in such case please consider this a paid political ad by Norman Alderman. This paper contains absolutely no carrot juice; no animals were injured in the press operation. This edition dedicated to the loving member of Richard M. Nixon, our mentor.

Remember, we not only have to report the news; we have to make some of it up. This ain't easy!

DONATIONS APPRECIATED TO KEEP THE PAPER GOING!

The Commentator is published by Norman Alderman HC 82, Box
223a, Marlinton, WV 24954. normanalderman@yahoo.com

EWEST GOVERNMENT PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE POCAHONTAS COUNTY COMMISSION

We Take'm; You Buy'em Land Company

Making Private Land Available For Local Businesses

The Pocahontas County Commission's fine land agents will be happy to assist entrepreneurs and businesses persons in their search for business sites in Pocahontas County. No parcel too small--Churches, homes, little businesses, or big businesses. Don't worry if some little ole lady or a poor-farmer doesn't want to sell; if you want their property, we'll get it for you.

If you like their location we will condemn their property and sell it to you at good prince. We'll make you a deal you can't refuse! We'll even exempt you from local property taxes.

The United States Supreme Court has cleared the way for a new kind of local economic development program. Your county commission is giving it a trial run with the forced acquisition of the Sharp farm property.

In a recent case, Kelo v. Town of New London the court ruled that private property can be taken for private use. They placed no restraints upon "takings" clause of the constitution. If a piece of private property is determined by the local county commission to be valuable for private development by another individual who has more money or influence, they can take that private property and sell it to the wealthier developer.

Locally, this has given Intrawest, almost unrestricted ability, to reach out and take absolutely any property they want for development. This is likely to mean that Snowshoe will start moving down the mountain taken local farms and homes a parcel at a time. We expect the Galford farm to be the first to go because it stands directly in the way of future development. After that we expect that the Russell Holt farm will go! We are sure that Intrawest has more money that he does!

Call Reta Griffith, Joel Callison, or James Carpenter for more info as to how you can get your neighbor's property for that dream home!

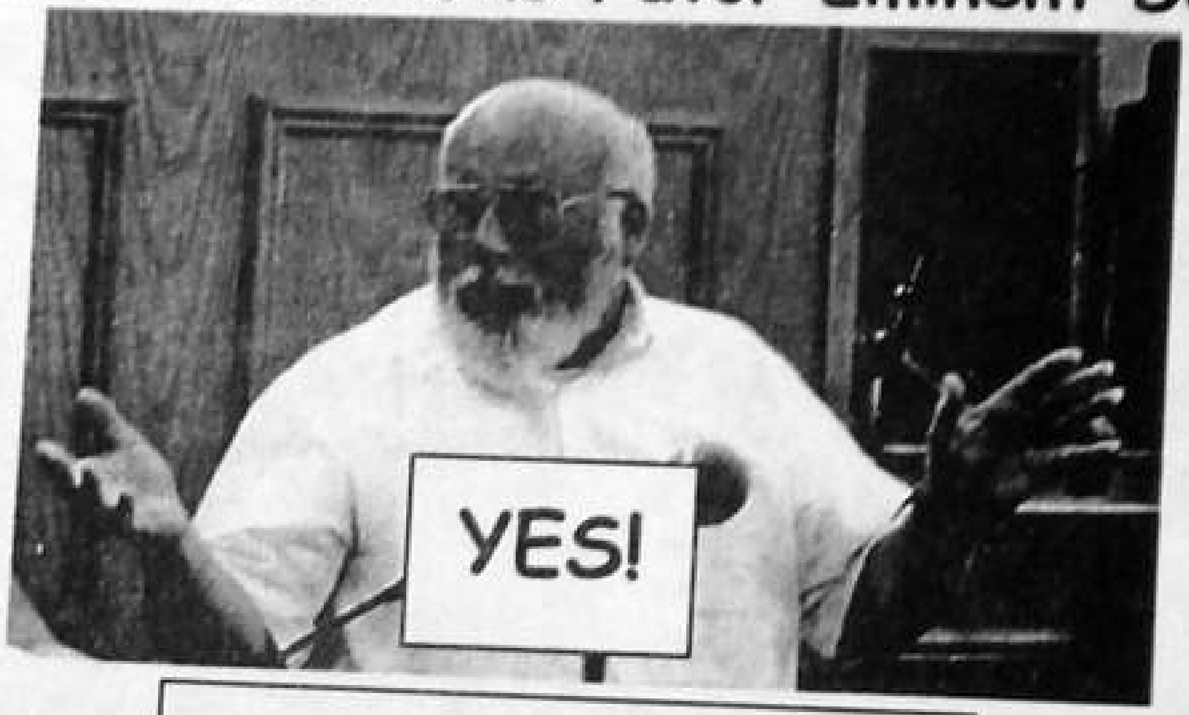
Eminent Domain

Eminent Domain is an action in which the government forcefully takes a person's property against their will for a public purpose. The U.S. Supreme Court has recently ruled that private property can now be taken for private use as well. The Pocahontas County Public Service District and the Pocahontas County Commission is taking actions at this time to seize the Sharp property through eminent domain.

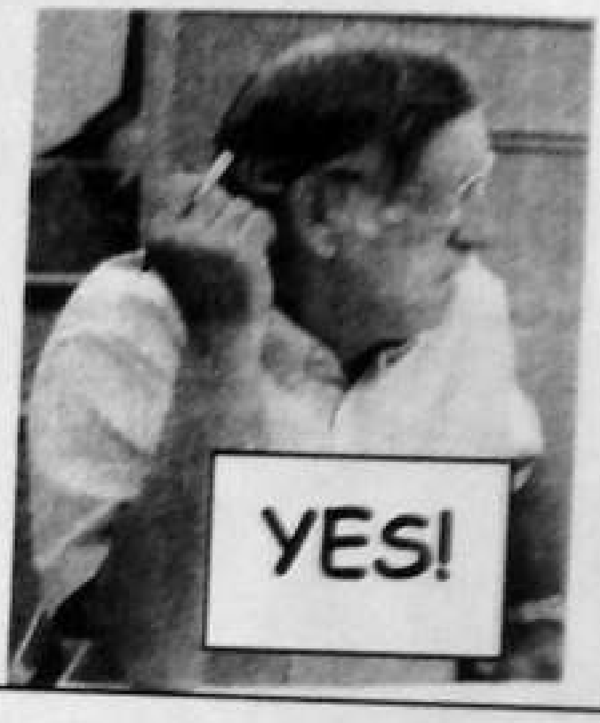
It would be easy to blame government, Snowshoe, or other persons for this action, but in reality is our own neighbors who are doing this dirty deed. We want you to know who is behind this and give you their phone number so that you can call them and try to reason with them to the Save the Sharp Farm.

The Faces of Those Who Favor Eminent Domain

Reta Griffith County Commissioner
Husbands works for Snowshoe.



Joel Callison
County Commissioner
Owns Property at Snowshoe.



James Carpenter County Commissioner
Usually votes with Callison & Griffith.

Bill Rexrode, PSD

Calvin Hill, PSD

Mark Smith, PSD

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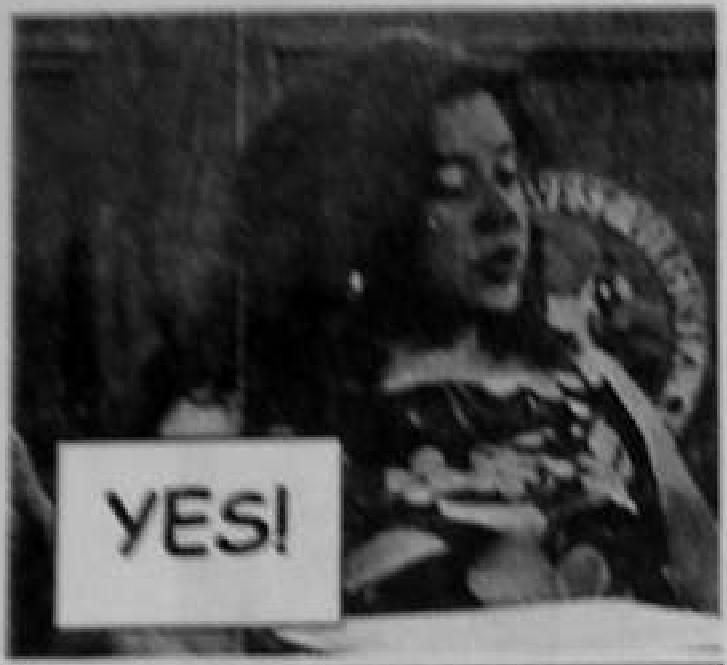
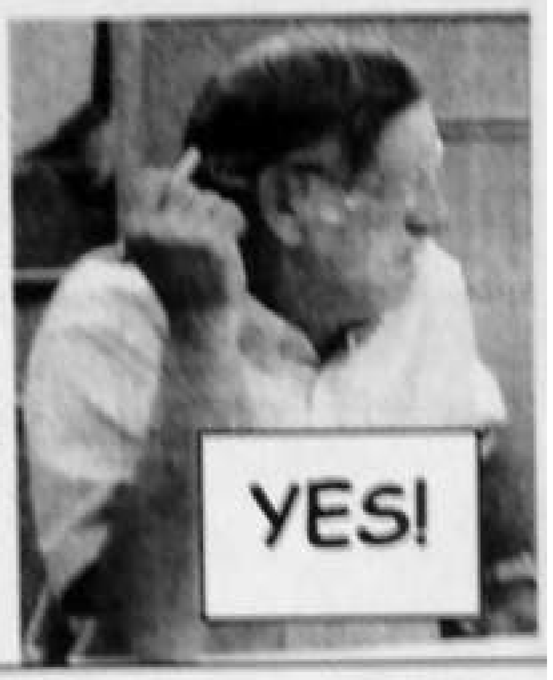


Reta Griffith County Commissioner
Husbands works for Snowshoe.

Joel Callison
County Commissioner
Owns Property at Snowshoe.



James Carpenter Count
Commissioner
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Bill Rexrode, PSD

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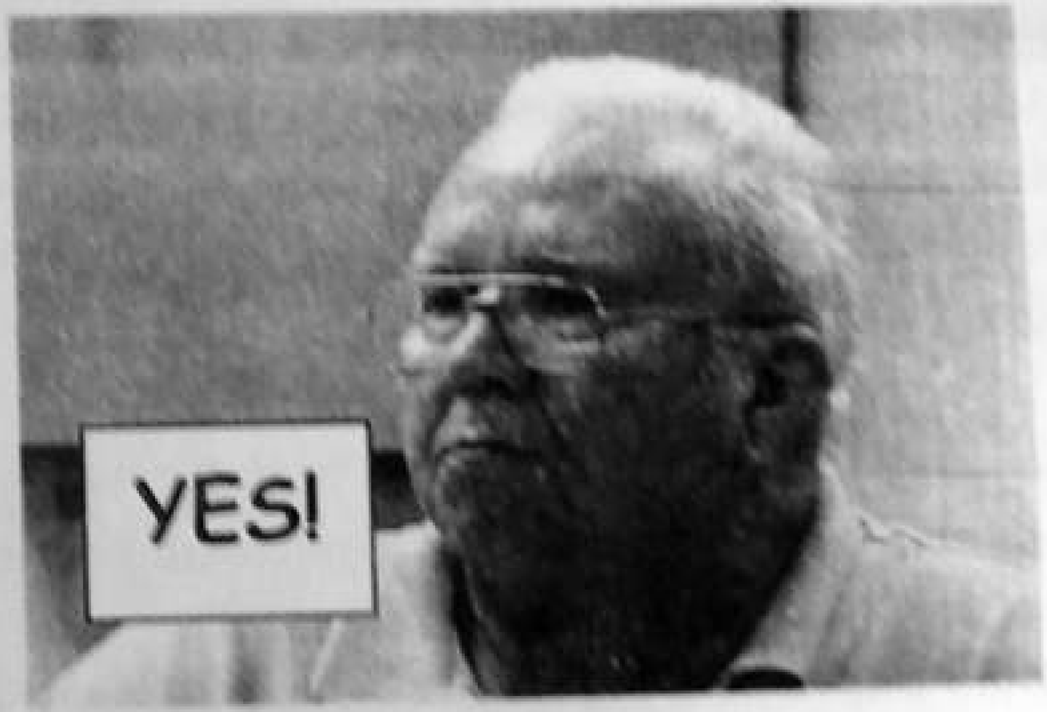
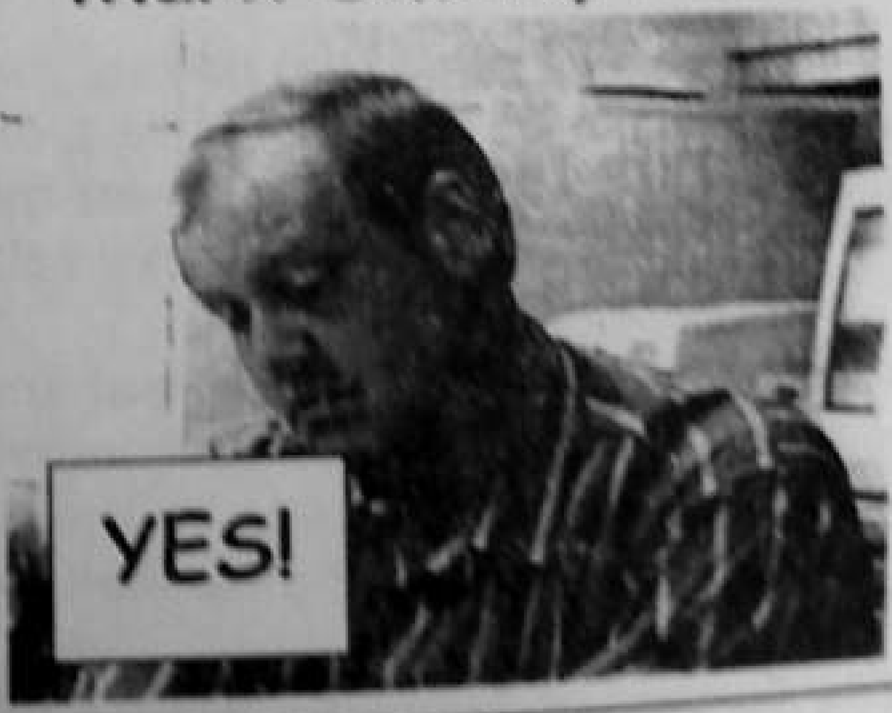


Mark Smith, PSD



NEWEST GOVERNMENT PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE POCAHONTAS COUNTY COMMISSION

We Take'm; You Buy'em Land Company

Making Private Land Available For Local Businesses

The Pocahontas County Commission's fine land agents will be happy to assist entrepreneurs and businesses persons in their search for business sites in Pocahontas County. No parcel too small--Churches, homes, little businesses, or big businesses. Don't worry if some little ole lady or a poor-farmer doesn't want to sell; if you want their property, we'll get it for you.

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the market for riverborne coal is causing some problems for traditional coal suppliers."

One vendor told King's: "It's killing me. Everybody's buying it."

Synfuel customers include American

Mike Gatens supervises the Black Hawk Synfuels plant in Quincy, as well as the Marmet coal dock across the river. Both facilities are owned by Kanawha River Terminals.

River Terminals Inc. ar
Electric Fuels Corp., a s
da Progress, a major e

Please Se

Quarry owner Morris won't compromise, Snowshoe Mountain Resort chief says

By Paul J. Nyden
SUNDAY GAZETTE-MAIL

Snowshoe Mountain Resort President Steve Rice criticized the owner of a limestone quarry who wants to expand blasting and trucking operations near the entrance to the state's premier ski resort.

"If the quarry developed an intense level of activity, it would conflict with the reasons why Snowshoe has grown and continued to develop in Pocahontas County," Rice said.

Rice criticized Ike Morris, president of Waco Oil & Gas, based in Glenville. "We tried unsuccessfully, on three separate occasions, to work out a compromise with Ike Morris.

"We had meetings face to face, here at Snowshoe, and on the quarry site. At the end, Mr. Morris was unwilling to make any compromises," Rice said.

Snowshoe Resort Inc. has 1,250 employees during peak winter skiing months. Other local businesses have hundreds of additional employees whose livelihoods depend on Snowshoe.

Today, Snowshoe represents 40 percent of the tax base for Pocahontas County. "In a few years, we expect that to grow to 50 percent," Rice said.

Rice added: "We have never opposed the continued operation of the quarry. We enjoy buying

Please See **QUARRY**, *Page* **7A**

1/16/00

the first big-ticket, $1 million-plus project inserted into the digest.

Q: What was the effect of the court decision?

A: Initially, the media attention and public scrutiny had some impact: The 1992-93 digest dropped to $13.7 million, but that effect was short-lived. Funding allocations in subsequent digests fol-

serted million-dollar items into the digest, including $2 million for a community college in Hardy County, and $1 million for an affiliation between West Virginia University and the private College of West Virginia.

Q: What can be done?

A: There's no chance that the Legislature would vote to elimi-

process, since each could make a case for amending in, or for removing particular items.

Kiss has said he does not object to letting the Legislature vote on the digest, if that will make the members more comfortable with the process.

To contact staff writer Phil Kabler, call 348-5193.

QUARRY

Continued From Page 1A

stone for our own uses on the mountain at a very competitive rate."

Snowshoe and the Mountain/Valley Coalition both filed petitions to the state Surface Mine Board last week, asking it to throw out a permit issued Dec. 13 to expand the limestone quarry just off U.S. 219 in Slatyfork. The Mountain/Valley Coalition has 1,100 members who are local business owners or homeowners.

Rice said that state Division of Environmental Protection Director Michael Castle and "his staff tried to address some of the concerns that we and others had raised. But they don't go far enough."

The new permitted area would be very visible as you approach Snowshoe along Route 219. Opening up the Greenbrier Limestone Seam on the old Henley property potentially creates a very dramatic visible scar. It would also put a lot of trucks on the road.

DEP defended the permit in a press release that stated: "Negotiations with the company assured the aesthetics along Route 219 fronting the quarry. It also reduced the proposed expansion area by 44 percent, to 21 acres. . . .

> *"If the quarry changes hands, as has been reported, we hope we can work out a resolution with the new owners in a timely fashion."*
>
> Steve Rice

"The existing operation has not received any violations concerning blasting, water quality, noise or pollution and none is anticipated as a result of the expanded operation," the press release stated.

In its appeal, the Mountain/Valley Coalition asked the Surface Mining Board to find the Slatyfork quarry site as an area "unsuitable for surface mining."

Existing state law allows DEP to deny mining permits that would lead to "the destruction of aesthetic values, the destruction of recreational areas and future use of the area and surrounding areas."

Snowshoe is represented by former state Supreme Court Justice John McCuskey, now a lawyer with Jackson & Kelly.

The Mountain/Valley Coalition's appeal also argues that DEP failed to consider potential damage to caves, underground streams, wells and trout streams in "this environmentally delicate area."

Coalition lawyer Christine B. Hamilton wrote: "The property rights of the entire Snowshoe/Slatyfork community need to be considered by the DEP."

Every year, the Snowshoe area attracts about 1 million visitors. In addition to the Snowshoe resort, the area features the Cass Railroad and Civil War historical sites.

Rice said: "This is rapidly becoming a real magnet for people up and down the Eastern Seaboard looking to get away from it all, to get a mountain vacation where the air is clean and you don't have four-lane highways."

Rice hopes a long legal battle is unnecessary. "If the quarry changes hands, as has been reported, we hope we can work out a resolution with the new owners in a timely fashion. At this point, there is a lot of uncertainty."

Shortly after receiving the new permit, Waco announced it was selling out to West Virginia Paving.

To contact staff writer Paul J. Nyden, call 348-5164 or e-mail pjnyden@wvgazette.com.

women in all states but Nevada and Kentucky.

A higher percentage of teenagers give birth in West Virginia. Nationally, in 1997, 12.8 percent of all babies were born to mothers under 20. In West Virginia, that percentage was 15.9 percent.

every 1,000 residents, compared with a national rate of 9.8 marriages for every 1,000 people. Only Pennsylvania was lower.

West Virginia continued to be near the bottom in educational attainment. In 1998, 23.6 percent of all West Virginians over 25

West Virginia had the sixth-lowest rate for violent crimes: 219 murders, rapes, robberies or aggravated assaults for every 100,000 people, compared with the national rate of 611.

States with the lowest crime rates were: North Dakota (87),

perature extremes are 134 degrees in Greenland Ranch, Calif., on July 10, 1913, and 80 degrees below zero in Prospect Creek, Alaska, on June 23, 1971.

To contact staff writer Paul J. Nyden, call 348-5164 or e-mail pjnyden@wvgazette.com.

During the fiscal year betwee
July 1, 1998 and June 30, 199
Tucker was paid $55,596 fro
two boards on which he sits. Th
Employment Programs Perfo
mance Council paid him $31,31
The Technical Review Commi
tee, which reports to the stat
Board of Coal Mine Health an
Safety, paid him $24,280.

Tucker, a former United Min
Workers official, sometime
charged traveling expenses t
both boards for making one tr
to Charleston when both board
met on the same day, accordin
to records at the state auditor
office.

Tucker apparently paid som
of this money back. But neithe
Tucker nor Employment Pr
grams Commissioner Willia
Vieweg will discuss how muc
Tucker repaid.

During the first six months
1999, seven other members of th
Performance Council billed b
tween $4,322 and $9,851 for the
services. Their average bill cam
to $7,318.23 — less than 36 pe
cent of the amount Tucker bille

Tucker has repeatedly refus
to discuss his billings. Whe
Tucker's home was called on F
day, a woman who answer
the phone said, "I am sorry,
isn't in," then hung up.

QUARRY

Continued From Page 1C

the DEP would issue this permit. We worked tirelessly with DEP officials, telling them our urgent concerns and reasons why this strip mine does not belong in the number-one resort in West Virginia."

Stump and others have complained that an expansion would increase truck traffic in the area, as well as damage the view from many new condominiums and homes in the area.

Stump's group talked with former DEP Director Michael Miano, current Director Michael Castle and Assistant Chief of the Northern District Rocky Parsons.

Waco Oil and Gas Co., a Glenville corporation owned by Ike and Doug Morris, fought for months to get the permit. Almost immediately after DEP granted the new permit, Waco announced it was selling out to West Virginia Paving.

Stump said: "This is not a decision addressing the concerns of the community and state. It is a political decision designed to enhance the wealth of one individual."

The value of the limestone quarry could be increased as construction on Corridor H continues in the next few years.

A telephone message left at Waco's Glenville offices Friday afternoon was not returned.

"Our concerns about increased industrial traffic, water pollution, dust, blasting and lower real estate values are not being addressed by the people who issued this permit," Stump said. "Hopefully, West Virginia Paving will voluntarily agree not to mine this area, thus alleviating the need for further legal action by the community."

West Virginia Paving officials in the Charleston area could not be reached for comment.

Some coalition members had good words for West Virginia Paving.

Mike Owen, who owns the Ski Barn at the bottom of Snowshoe Mountain, said: "It is my understanding that West Virginia Paving is a good corporate neighbor. We have been told of their efforts in other communities to address citizens' concerns, not ignore them."

Any interested citizen can appeal Castle's decision to award the Snowshoe permit within 30 days.

Christine B. Hamilton, the coalition's lawyer, said: "Due to the revelation that Waco has sold their operations, we are looking forward to meeting with the new owners of the company, prior to making our decision about a possible appeal."

A wealthy oil and gas businessman, Ike Morris has also been a major political contributor for years. In 1996, he contributed to Gov. Cecil Underwood, a Republican, and Rep. Bob Wise, a Democrat. This year, Morris is backing Underwood for re-election.

In 1996, Morris and his wife, Sue, also contributed $1,000 each to Sens. Mike Ross, D-Randolph, and William R. Sharpe Jr., D-Lewis, as well as $500 each to Senate President Earl Ray Tomblin, D-Logan, and Delegates Joseph Martin, D-Randolph, and Samuel J. Cann, D-Harrison, according to a database prepared by the West Virginia People's Election Reform Coalition.

In 1998, Morris contributed $1,000 each to Sens. Walt Helmick, D-Pocahontas, and Lloyd Jackson, D-Lincoln, as well as $500 each to Sens. Joseph M. Minard, D-Harrison, Oshel Craigo, D-Putnam, and J. Frank Deem, R-Wood. Morris also gave $500 each to Delegates Cann, Brooks McCabe, D-Kanawha, and Barbara Warner, D-Harrison.

To contact staff writer Paul J. Nyden, call 348-5164 or e-mail pjnyden@wvgazette.com.

Wal-Mart launches expanded Web site

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK — Wal-Mart Stores Inc., the nation's biggest retailer, relaunched its Web site on New Year's Day with an expanded selection of clothes, books and appliances, along with such new features as e-mail reminders about anniversaries and birthdays.

Though Wal-Mart has had a Web site for several years, the revised version is expected to help the company take away business from Internet retailers such as Amazon.com and eToys.

Wal-Mart has several advantages over online rivals. Foremost, it will be able to leverage its tremendous size by advertising the site in its stores and shopping circulars.

Also, consumers that want to return goods bought online will have the choice of doing so at any Wal-Mart store. Some online retailers, including some with offline stores, force consumers to pay shipping costs to return items for refund or exchange.

Wal-Mart's redesigned Web site includes more than 600,000 items, twice as many as the company had online a year ago. The site allows shoppers to do everything from booking airline reservations to refilling prescription drugs.

In addition, consumers who get their photos processed at Wal-Mart now have the option to have them delivered electronically.

Industry analysts have said Wal-Mart's new site has the potential to revolutionize e-commerce because the shopping behemoth is already so widely known.

FOR
1
Makes A H

Another example of incorrect facts appearing in the January 2, 2000 story is in the statement "The value of the limestone quarry could be increased as construction on Corridor H continues in the next few years." The fact of the matter is that the quarry is so distant from Corridor H construction that it would not be economical, practical or even reasonable to expect that stone from the Slatyfork Quarry would be used to construct Corridor H. This is particularly true in view of the fact that there are large quarries at Elkins, approximately 60 to 70 miles closer to the Corridor H construction. The cost of trucking alone would render the Slatyfork stone noncompetitive.

The allegation that the new permit is not reflective of any citizen concerns is patently false. However, one must first understand that there was an existing permit and a quarry operation at the site that has been active since 1975 – well before those who are complaining the loudest acquired property within the vicinity of the quarry.

The most significant feature of the new permit is that an area within the existing permit, that has historically been reserved for mining, and which serves as a site barrier to Route 219, has been deleted from the existing permit. Also, Waco is providing additional vegetation for planting on the sight barrier. In addition, crushing on Sunday has been prohibited in the new permit, and during the week, crushing of stone may only be conducted during daylight hours, responding to concerns of noise and unnatural light. Further, Waco will pave 100 foot of road from Route 219 to the quarry site to aid in the reduction of mud being tracked onto Route 219. Thus you can see Waco has gone to great lengths to operate its business while protecting the natural beauty of the area.

In the "Business Brief" section of the January 15, 2000 edition of *The Charleston Gazette*, it is reported that "Snowshoe and the coalition asked the appeals board to overturn the permit, arguing that the DEP did not address whether the area should be preserved for recreational use and aesthetic value. Again, it has to be understood and recognized that the quarry has been in existence for 25 years, that it has never interfered with the use and enjoyment of Snowshoe property that it is accepted by local full-time area residents, part of the Pocahontas County tax base and as a supplier of stone for area construction projects.

Moreover, one must further appreciate that the Slatyfork quarry is not a mega-quarry with daily blasting, equipment running three shifts a day and hundreds of trucks daily entering and exiting the site. It is a very small quarry with high quality limestone that is capable of serving most of the local area's needs, principle of which being Snowshoe Resort and its thousands of lodging rooms and facilities, as well as its hundreds of thousands of annual guests.

WACO OIL AND GAS COMPANY, INC.

1297 North Lewis Street
Post Office Box 397
Glenville, West Virginia 26351

Phone: (304) 462-5741 Fax: (304) 462-8670

Fax Transmittal Cover Sheet

Date: 1-31-2000

Please deliver the following pages to: Newspaper Editor

From: Doug Morris

Comments:

Number of pages (including cover sheet) 4

NOTE:

If you do not receive all pages indicated above or experience any problem in receiving, please call (304) 462-5741

Waco
OIL AND GAS COMPANY, INC.

January 21, 2000

Editors of Area Newspapers

Re: Enclosed Op-Ed Article

Dear Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to respond to the reporting by *The Charleston Gazette* of what is apparently a very newsworthy matter. Waco Oil & Gas Co., Inc. has been awarded a new permit adjacent to our existing quarry operations near Slatyfork, in Pocahontas County. In that regard, I have prepared the attached article for publication within your newspaper.

Waco has never before sought to have anything of this nature published, but I believe that it warrants publication in the public interest. Therefore, I respectfully ask that you review the enclosure and publish it in your newspaper.

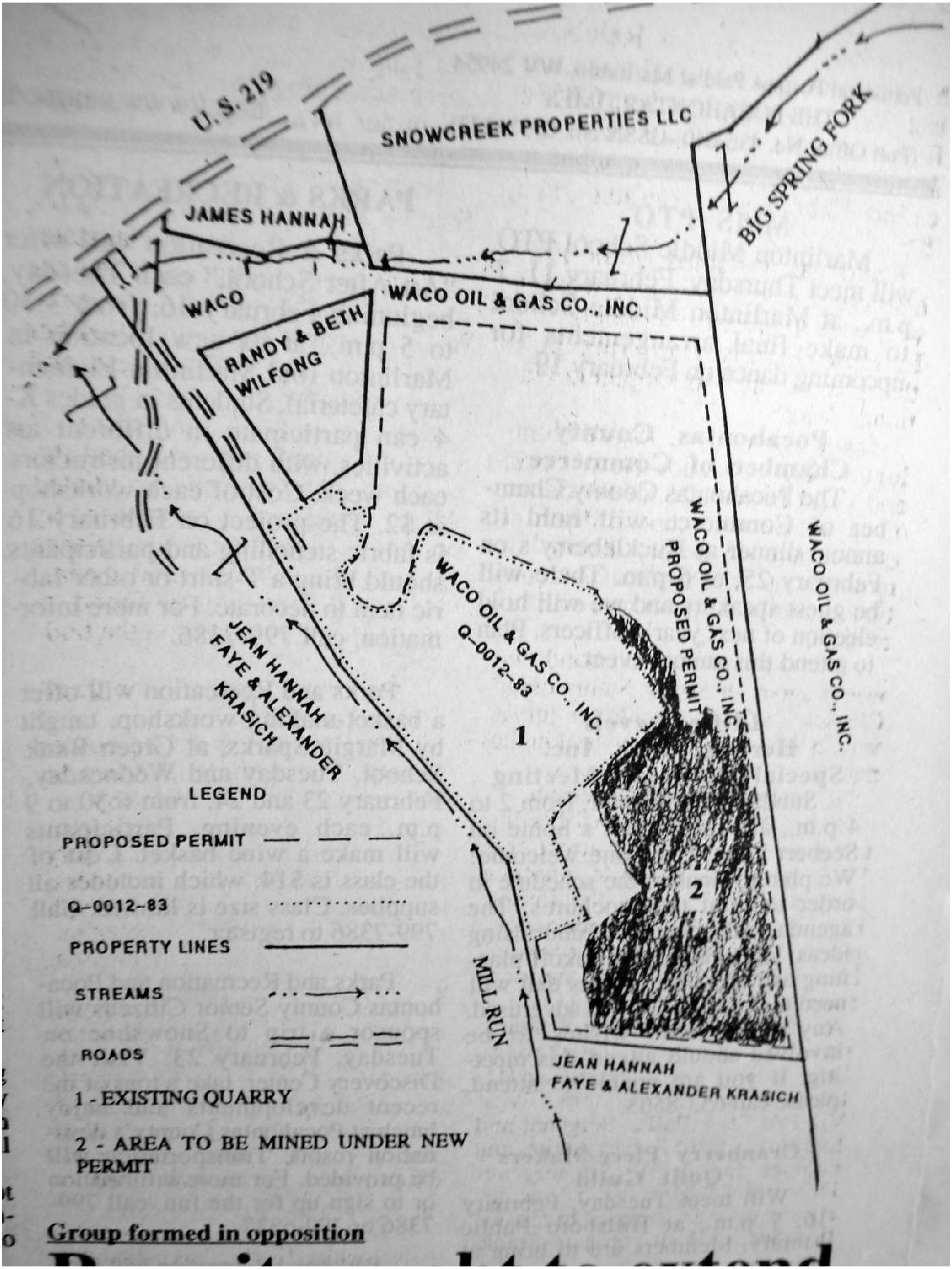
Please feel free to contact me should you desire to do so.

Thank you for your time and attention in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

Douglas Morris
Vice-President
Waco Oil & Gas Co., Inc

P.O. Box 397 • Glenville, West Virginia 26351 • (304) 462-5347


U.S. 219
SNOWCREEK PROPERTIES LLC
BIG SPRING FORK
JAMES HANNAH
WACO
WACO OIL & GAS CO., INC.
RANDY & BETH WILFONG
WACO OIL & GAS CO., INC. Q-0012-83
WACO OIL & GAS CO., INC. PROPOSED PERMIT
WACO OIL & GAS CO., INC.
JEAN HANNAH FAYE & ALEXANDER KRASICH
1
2
MILL RUN
JEAN HANNAH FAYE & ALEXANDER KRASICH
LEGEND
PROPOSED PERMIT
Q-0012-83
PROPERTY LINES
STREAMS
ROADS
1 - EXISTING QUARRY
2 - AREA TO BE MINED UNDER NEW PERMIT

Group formed in opposition

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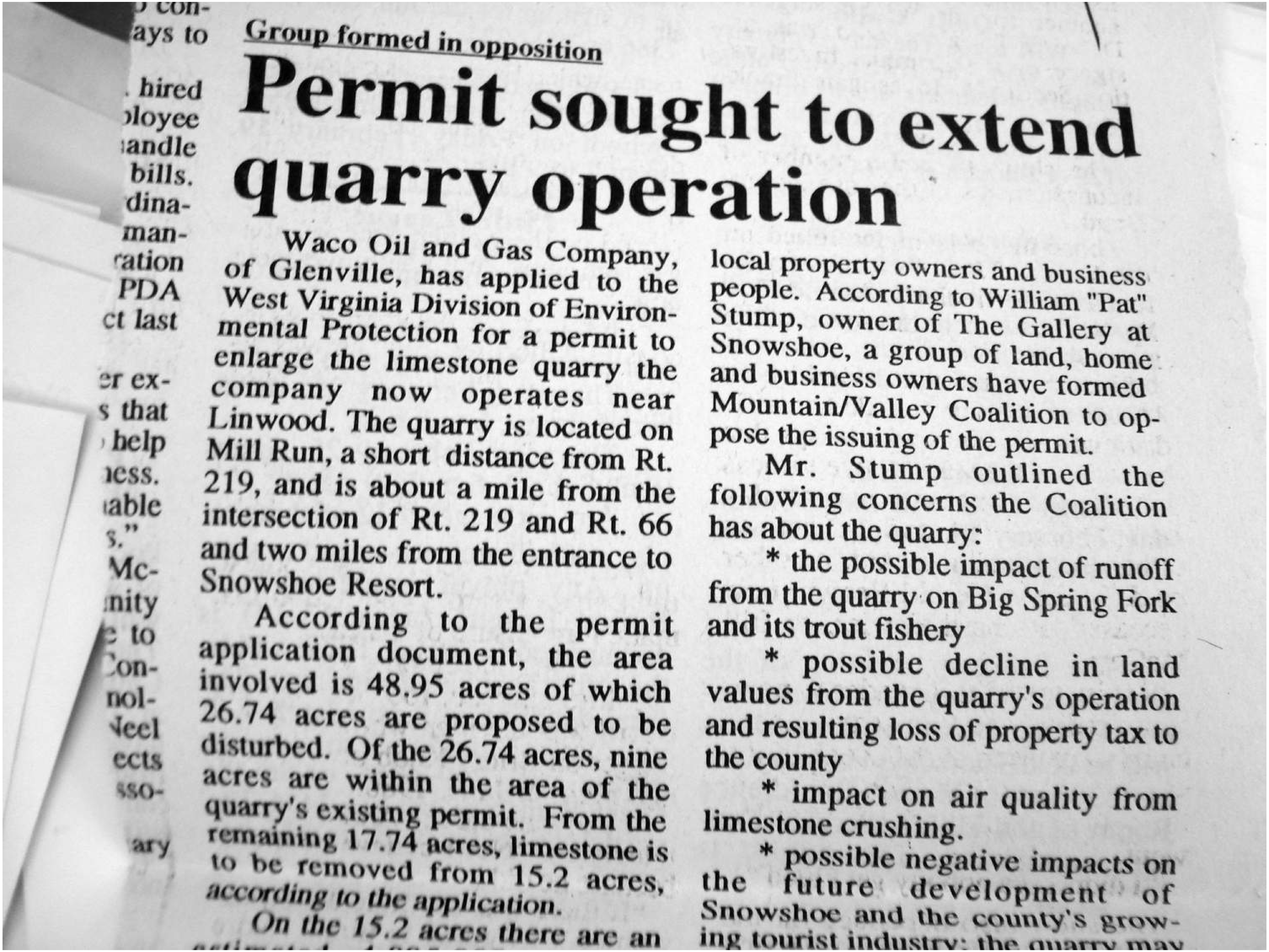

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Group formed in opposition

Permit sought to extend quarry operation

Waco Oil and Gas Company, of Glenville, has applied to the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection for a permit to enlarge the limestone quarry the company now operates near Linwood. The quarry is located on Mill Run, a short distance from Rt. 219, and is about a mile from the intersection of Rt. 219 and Rt. 66 and two miles from the entrance to Snowshoe Resort.

According to the permit application document, the area involved is 48.95 acres of which 26.74 acres are proposed to be disturbed. Of the 26.74 acres, nine acres are within the area of the quarry's existing permit. From the remaining 17.74 acres, limestone is to be removed from 15.2 acres, according to the application.

On the 15.2 acres there are an

local property owners and business people. According to William "Pat" Stump, owner of The Gallery at Snowshoe, a group of land, home and business owners have formed Mountain/Valley Coalition to oppose the issuing of the permit.

Mr. Stump outlined the following concerns the Coalition has about the quarry:

* the possible impact of runoff from the quarry on Big Spring Fork and its trout fishery

* possible decline in land values from the quarry's operation and resulting loss of property tax to the county

* impact on air quality from limestone crushing.

* possible negative impacts on the future development of Snowshoe and the county's growing tourist industry; the quarry may

quarry's existing permit. From the remaining 17.74 acres, limestone is to be removed from 15.2 acres, according to the application.

On the 15.2 acres there are an estimated 4,095,000 tons of limestone. Barry K. Lay, Waco's Vice-president for Engineering, said the company estimates a 25 to 40 year supply of material from the enlarged quarry, depending upon demand. Present production is in the neighorhood of 100,000 tons per year, Mr. Lay said.

Waco Vice-president for Operations Douglas S. Morris said the company's main customers for stone from the quarry are the State of West Virginia, the Forest Service, and Snowshoe Resort.

Early last year the company's purchase of a 300 acre tract of land along Rt. 219 to the east of the site of the quarry and plans to develop a new quarry on this tract caused concern among surrounding property owners and business owners in the area. A negative impact by the new quarry on Snowshoe, the area's growing tourist industry, and the value of surrounding land was feared. Waco officials said they needed a site for a new quarry since the lease on the site of their existing quarry was about to expire. In May, however, the company was able purchase a 62.9 acre tract that includes the existing quarry and gave up the plan for a quarry on the

limestone crushing.

* possible negative impacts on the future development of Snowshoe and the county's growing tourist industry; the quarry may endanger many more jobs than the few it provides

* truck traffic to and from the quarry

* noise, dust and possible ground water distrubance from blasting associated with the quarry

* possible future expansion of activities at the quarry to include a concrete plant and asphalt plant

When asked if Waco had plans for a concrete or asphalt plant at the Linwood quarry, Mr. Lay said no. He noted that the company already has an asphalt plant at its quarry at Mill Point. Mr. Stump said the Coalition is "confident in the sources that informed us" about the concrete and asphalt plants.

Mr. Stump said the Coalition has no objections to quarries in general but feel strongly that the Big Spring Fork valley is not a suitable location, being the home of one of the state's premier resorts and a leading vacation area.

The almost total lack of regulations on quarries in West Virginia is also a major concern to the Coalition, Mr. Stump said. For example, there is no requirement for highwall reclamation after the quarry ceases to be used. (According to the permit application, the new section of quarry will new quarry on this tract caused concern among surrounding property owners and business owners in the area. A negative impact by the new quarry on Snowshoe, the area's growing tourist industry, and the value of surrounding land was feared. Waco officials said they needed a site for a new quarry since the lease on the site of their existing quarry was about to expire. In May, however, the company was able purchase a 62.9 acre tract that includes the existing quarry and gave up the plan for a quarry on the larger tract. Waco still owns the 300 acre tract.

Waco's application for the DEP permit to expand the existing quarry is also meeting opposition from

has no objections to quarries in general but feel strongly that the Big Spring Fork valley is not a suitable location, being the home of one of the state's premier resorts and a leading vacation area.

The almost total lack of regulations on quarries in West Virginia is also a major concern to the Coalition, Mr. Stump said. For example, there is no requirement for highwall reclamation after the quarry ceases to be used. (According to the permit application, the new section of quarry will leave a highwall of about 150 feet at its highest point.)

The Coalition feels the application is based on very

Continued to page 7

COM

Born to humble
Abraham Lincoln
the United State
remembered for
Emancipation Pr
beginning of the
many tales as tal

Quarry

from page two

inadequate environmental information and more studies of possible impacts of the quarry are needed. It is asking DEP to extend the comment period for the application.

The weakness of quarry regulation makes it difficult for the

Politics in the

itics in the Balkans. Old hates erupt in frequent massacres. Governmental processes include military strikes, external and internal. Iraq's Saddam

peace treaty. Talk about a tough assignment. However, as we said, talking is better than the usual Mideast alternative.

Quarry

Marring premier resort

DEP approved the permit — even though permitting chief Ava King said she knows too little about limestone quarries to discuss what effects it will have on nature.

OIL AND GAS driller Ike Morris probably is the biggest mover and shaker in Gilmer County. Last year, he donated a 333-acre site for the new federal prison that will create 350 good-paying jobs. He offered a six-month vacation to a former Auburn University football coach, who wound up as Glenville State College's top jock.

Morris also is a political bankroller, showering cash on numerous West Virginia Democratic and Republican politicians. Currently, he's booming Gov. Cecil Underwood for re-election. Men like him usually get what they want from state government.

Last month, Morris got what he wanted: a permit to expand his jagged limestone quarry near the entrance of Snowshoe Mountain Resort, despite howls from outdoors lovers.

As outlined by *Gazette* investigative reporter Paul Nyden, the state Division of Environmental Protection approved the permit for Morris' firm — even though permitting chief Ava King said she knows too little about limestone quarries to discuss what effects it will have on nature.

That's incredible. King should read the name of her agency and realize that she's supposed to know whether her actions will protect the environment.

Immediately after gaining the lucrative permit, Morris sold his firm to West Virginia Paving. Outdoors groups say they'll negotiate with the new owner before deciding whether to sue the DEP to block the permit.

Pat Stump of the Mountain/Valley Coalition says the gaping hole of the quarry and its constant stream of stone-carrying trucks will damage "the No. 1 resort in West Virginia." Snowshoe and surrounding nature attractions draw nearly 1 million skiers, hikers, anglers, cyclists, golfers, hunters, birdwatchers and other vacationers annually. Blasting, dust and polluted streams aren't alluring to outdoors-lovers.

The Underwood administration is developing a sorry record of "giving away the store" to extractive industries, and being sued for it, and losing in court at huge taxpayer expense. The quarry permit may be another episode in this pattern.

Genuine artist

"I am an actor. Of *course* I can play a heterosexual." - Sir John Gielgud

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MOUNTAIN/VALLEY COALITION

P. O. BOX 85
SLATYFORK, WV 26291
304-572-3478

April 2, 1999

The Honorable Governor Cecil Underwood
State of West Virginia
State Capitol Complex
Office of the Governor
Building 1
Charleston, WV 25305

Dear Governor Underwood,

The Mountain Valley Coalition and the "Concerned Citizens of Boaz" are asking you to put a Moratorium on the issuance of any new limestone surface mining permits in the State of West Virginia.

This would go into effect immediately and stay in effect until such time that the State can evaluate, draft, and approve new compromise legislation.

Every contingent of this issue has stated that they do not feel there are adequate laws. The quarry operators have stated they want the laws changed. The West Virginia Supreme Court has chastised the Division of Environmental Protection for not promulgating adequate laws. The Division of Environmental Protection has publicly stated they feel the laws are inadequate. Various opposition groups from throughout the State ~~have~~ voiced disagreement with the current Regulations, including the Mountain Valley Coalition, and the "Concerned Citizens of Boaz", that are currently involved with litigation regarding this issue in Pocahontas and Wood County.

You have recently received upwards of 1000 letters from property and business owners in Pocahontas County opposing the expansion of the Snowshoe Slatyfork quarry, due to problems within the regulations.

Please, for the benefit of the citizens of West Virginia, and the quarry operators, let's develop new laws that work for everyone.

When both sides, and the designated referees, all agree that the rules are inadequate, and that new rules need established, it seems obvious this would be a good time to change the rules. Accordingly, we request this moratorium, until such time that new laws can be decided on.

Respectfully,

William P. Stump
Director

Christine B. Hamilton
Counsel-Mountain Valley Coalition
"Concerned Citizens of Boaz"

MOUNTAIN/VALLEY COALITION
P. O. BOX 85
SLATYFORK, WV 26291
304-572-3478

Hamilton
339-6910

NEWS RELEASE

Date: April 3, 1999

Contact: Pat Stump 304-572-3478
Bill Currey 304-344-8989
Diane Cockerham 304-428-0177

Quarry Opponents Demand Statewide Moratorium

"The fact that the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection has failed to write rules to regulate rock quarries, calls for a state-wide moratorium on the issuance of any quarry permits," says the spokesman for the Mountain Valley Coalition, Pat Stump. The Coalition is a group of lot, home, and business owners opposing the expansion of the Snowshoe Slatyfork Rock Quarry in Pocahontas County. The Mountain Valley Coalition has been joined by the "Concerned Citizens of Boaz", a similar opposition group that opposes a quarry in Wood County.

"We are starting a state-wide grass roots effort to force the DEP to do their job", adds Stump. The two groups are expecting other groups to join them in asking Governor Cecil Underwood to immediately enact a state-wide moratorium on the issuance of any limestone surface mine permits, until the Senate and House have time to establish fair laws for both the citizens of West Virginia, and the surface mine operators.

A report by Charleston Gazette investigative reporter, Ken Ward, Jr., recently discovered that the DEP has failed to promulgate rules required to regulate Rock Quarries. The agency was strongly chastised by the Supreme Court in a landmark ruling against a quarry for not having such rules. The Court strongly urged the DEP to write such rules to comply with existing State Law. "This is no longer a local situation. The laws on the books regulating quarries are so lax, that anyone living in the State of West Virginia could potentially end up with a quarry in their backyard", added Stump.

He further added, "The fact that the DEP has not written this law, and has not established adequate regulations for overseeing these quarries, calls for a state wide Moratorium to protect the residents from companies who want to destroy neighboring properties by expanding, and constructing strip mines in inappropriate locations."

The failure of legislators to enact these laws in the past two years, further adds fuel to the opponents of the proposed rock quarries near Snowshoe and Boaz. "The very regulatory agency that is supposed to protect the public from environmental damage, has failed to address one of the most damaging extraction mining businesses.", adds Stump.

"A state-wide moratorium is appropriate and necessary if the citizens are to be protected", said Diane Cockerham, spokesperson for the "Concerned Citizens of Boaz". Ironically, the Wood County opposition group is defending a decision by Michael Miano, Director of the DEP. In that case, Ohio Valley Contractors, Inc., which is proposing a quarry near the residential area of Boaz, was denied a quarry permit under Chapter 22-4-10 of the West Virginia Code. Ohio Valley Contractors has appealed the DEP decision to the Surface Mine Board. The "Concerned Citizens of Boaz" are asking to intervene in that case.

The WACO Oil and Gas Company's plans to create a huge strip mine in full view of the 800,000 annual visitors to the Snowshoe Slatyfork area, where only a small quarry operated before, is creating a state-wide controversy. Other rock quarry owners are now having to defend their operation's future plans, because of WACO's callus disregard for the State's booming tourism business.

(continued)

"If these permits are issued by DEP, they will be totally ignoring the Supreme Court's recommendations. In fact, such permits, if issued, will spark a hailstorm of litigation from opponents, not only in the Snowshoe/ Slatyfork area, but throughout the State," said Stump.

Actions are planned by a variety of opponents to force traffic safety issues, stop potential pollution of the pristine Big Spring Fork of the Elk River, address declining land value issues, and by local business and property wners that could potentially lose their water sources from the springs and wells, if the quarry is allowed to ex- and.

Christine Hamilton, attorney for both the Mountain Valley Coalition and the "Concerned Citizens of oaz" stated. "These companies, that are creating such dissension, and are so intent upon damaging property val- ts, air and water quality, and imposing heavy commercial traffic in residential and vacation areas, are just dis- isting," adds Hamilton. "We realize the need for sand and gravel quarries, but the citizens of this State should protected environmentally, and not be subjected to the inappropriate location of these quarries." She further vs, "We have heard from nearly 1000 home, property, and business owners, who are shocked that the state laws uld be so lax as to allow these permits. We have highly unusual opposition groups in both communities, as both virtually unanimous in their opposition to these permit applications, due to the locations."

Hamilton further adds, "We intend to pursue every legal remedy, to insure that the residents of the Snow- e Slatyfork area, and Boaz, are afforded the protection that the DEP is entrusted to provide."

Even the President of Snowshoe Mountain Resort, Steve Rice, has testified against the Snowshoe/Slaty- quarry expansion, and has pointedly asked WACO to withdraw their permit application. But the pleas of the est employer in Pocahontas County, have not resulted in WACO's withdrawing the permit application.

"It is clearly time for the Governor to call for a full and complete moratorium on the further start-up and nsion of rock quarries, until such time as laws and regulations are developed and approved, which will effec- y protect the state and its citizens," added Stump.

"Clearly, the continuous legal actions over the past five years regarding rock quarries, demands the atten- of the Governor, and will have an impact on those quarry owners that attempt to conduct business in an envi- ntally sound and neighborly fashion", stated Stump.

Anyway, I skipped ahead and went to college at St. Andrews, a little Presbyterian school in North Carolina. My parents wouldn't hear of me going some place with boys unless it was a church school. My major was foreign language. I had two options. A: I could be somebody's wife; B: I could join the foreign legion. I'd been in college 2½ years when the option presented itself to be somebody's wife.

"We lived in a little apartment above a garage until we ran out of money. Then we went to Roanoke, where my husband was from. By then, I had my daughter Sarah. I was 18 when she was born. I'd hoped to get a scholarship to go back to college, so I went to see a dean in Roanoke. He looked at my financial statement and said he didn't know how I was eating.

"I started to cry. My parents had always told me I wouldn't be anything unless I finished school. The professor suggested I take two classes at night and work. His friend, a manager of a radio station, needed a writer. Radio life was lively, but it certainly didn't tap what I thought were my creative resources.

"I'd written some public service announcements for Planned Parenthood, and ended up having a 15-year career as their executive director. The clinic we started didn't provide abortions, simply family planning services, a lot of it for the working poor.

"I did a lot of public speaking, a lot of advocacy work for contraception, and I took a lot of backlash because of it. I had threatening phone calls, all of that. But I had a baby way too young myself, so I thought we were providing a very valuable service.

"A representative from the pharmaceutical company that supplied our birth control pills had quit and suggested I apply for the job. I worked for them two years and made more money than I'd ever made — enough to pay for Sarah's college, and that felt great.

"My first husband and I were together 13 years, because I thought it was the thing to do. I think I had turned off my brain. We had a son, Taylor, 10 years after Sarah. Like a lot of people, I thought a second baby would patch things up. But life still wasn't what I wished it to be. I stayed another two years and left.

"A man who was medical director and president of the Planned Parenthood board was a wonderful friend. He and his wife divorced. We started dating. Four months later, we married. He had lymphoma. He had a bone marrow transplant and we were together eight years.

"When he asked me what I was going to do, I said I was going to hairstyling school. He said there was something icky about that. I said, 'You talk about me putting my hands on someone's dirty hair; you're the gynecologist.' He hadn't thought that one out.

"My mother always had me cut her hair. I'd never thought of doing it for a living, but I wasn't afraid of it. When I went to college, I took my scissors. Like in every college dorm, somebody gets acknowledged as the hairdresser. I loved cutting hair.

"My friend Linda had a salon like this. She needed a partner. I graduated from beauty school, and Linda and I leased a big space and ended up with six or seven operators. A few months later, a friend asked me to meet a younger man, a charter sailor who had a business on an enough time to start enjoying my freedom. I had a salon in Florida for 10 years and worked hard to make it a success.

"I was leaving the salon one day and I bumped into Terry with the door. I apologized and asked if he was coming in for a haircut. He said he didn't know we cut men's hair. Next time he needed a haircut, he called. He designs and makes furniture, repairs antiques and does faux painting, and I found him very interesting.

"Terry's woodworking was part of our getting together. The porch on my house was falling apart. I asked him to look at it. We were married on the porch he built.

"He's from Logan. He was coming to Charleston for the regatta and invited me. His brother, Rodney, had bought Bob Stone's gynecolo-

Please see **INNERVIEWS, 5C**

Permit denial in Wood heartens Snowshoe group

Pocahontas anti-quarry coalition praises DEP decision about site smaller than the one they oppose

By Paul J. Nyden
STAFF WRITER

Pat Stump, a spokesman for the Mountain/Valley Coalition in Slatyfork, praised the Division of Environmental Protection for denying a permit for a Wood County rock quarry last week.

"The rejection of a proposed rock quarry in Wood County by DEP Director Michael Miano shows that the division is willing to stand up for the rights of citizens," Stump said.

The Mountain/Valley Coalition opposes a proposal to expand a limestone quarry at the foot of Snowshoe Mountain in Pocahontas County, the state's top tourist area. Over 1 million visitors — skiers, bikers, hunters, fisherman and naturalists — visit the area annually.

The coalition is backed by more than two dozen local businesses, as well as officers of the Snowshoe Mountain Resort, one of the biggest ski resorts in the East.

"A community should never have to face the destruction of its economic base and endure hazards to water, wells, springs and other environmental elements," Stump said, "just because a company decides it can make money off the backs of the local citizens."

Waco Oil & Gas Co., owned by Ike and Doug Morris of Glenville, wants to expand an existing quarry at Slatyfork, near the entrance to Snowshoe. Waco also wants permission to build a cement or asphalt plant at the site.

The proposed Waco quarry is larger than the one DEP rejected in Wood County.

"What started as a small rock pit of six acres in the 1970s," Stump said, "has turned into a monster that keeps growing."

The permit application reveals that the Waco quarry could become as large as 55 football fields.

Stump said, "Nearly every business and every major property owner in the Snowshoe/Slatyfork area has protested the proposed expansion. We are a truly unified community in terms of our unanimous objections to allowing Waco Oil & Gas to profit by destroying everyone else's property values, the environment and the aesthetic values of the area."

More than 250 local citizens and Waco representatives attended a DEP hearing in Marlinton on Feb. 18.

During that hearing, geologist John Hempel testified Waco's "application documentation was one of the worst and most under-researched that I have ever seen.

"The information Waco provided to DEP to support its application is devoid of specific details on almost every aspect of the expansion. The application does not address the potential impact of the expansion on water wells. Stream impacts are glossed over. And many areas critical to protect other areas of the local environment are not addressed," Hempel testified.

In December 1991, then-DEP Director David Callaghan rejected a 340-acre limestone quarry the Francis O. Day Co. wanted to build near Kearneysville in the Eastern Panhandle.

Callaghan rejected the Francis O. Day permit application, citing a law allowing the state to prevent development of a quarry that would damage other businesses, local property values and local scenery. After a court challenge, the Supreme Court upheld Callaghan's action, in a unanimous opinion written by the late Justice William Brotherton in March 1984.

Brotherton's opinion stated that the Legislature "intended that the DEP have the authority to exempt certain areas from surface mining altogether."

Businesses backing the Mountain/Valley Coalition include: the Elk River Trout Ranch, the Ski Barn, the Market at Big Spring, the Red Fox restaurant, Seneca Trail Inn, Mountain Rider Cafe, Morning Glory Inn, Slatyfork Farm, and several other retail businesses and real-estate companies.

To contact staff writer Paul J. Nyden, call 34[illegible]-5164.

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Pleas

Subject: **Limestone Quarry**
Date: Mon, 8 Mar 1999 21:52:33 -0500
From: "Justin M Harrison" <justin.m.harrison@gte.net>
To: <pocatimes@neumedia.net>

I just wanted to extend my appreciation for the balanced views presented in your editorial regarding the proposed quarry expansion, dated 2/25/99.

I did not grow up in West Virginia, but I attend WVU and I hope to eventually establish myself in the state upon graduation. I came to WVU because I wanted to experience some of the finer qualities that West Virginia has to offer. I grew up in a rapidly growing suburban region that maintained all the character that thousands of one-acre, cookie-cutter homes can have. West Virginia, on the other hand, provides individuals such as myself new opportunities to experience those things that can only be obtained in small towns, rural counties, and pristine wildernesses.

While I deeply value the concerns that many environmentalists express, I also am profoundly aware of the decisions that I fear will soon plague many of our counties. What kind of development is best? You were right on the money when you stated that the type of development favored by Snoeshoe resort has the potential to harm the environment just as much as a small-scale quarry operation. The fact of the matter is, if this quarry were in a highly rural, non-tourist area than local homeowners likely would be unable to demand the attention that Snoeshoe as commanded. Unfortunately, while the outcome of this particular episode may be generally benign one way or the other, what this demonstrates is the pervasive influence that monied-elites maintain, regardless of the policy area.

It is my sincere hope that the pristine nature of most areas in West Virginia can be maintained for the future. But it is not my intention to save these unquantifiable resources for the benefit of those who can finance condo development and the manipulation of the state political system. Given the state's history and current economic conditions, however, it is likely that a deal with one of these two "devils" will be required to lift many of those still stranded in poverty.

Thanks for your time.

Justin Harrison
108 Wedgewood Drive, Apt.7
Morgantown, WV 26505

From the Desk of
H. B. Park III (Hank)

Date: 2/27/99
Re: Surface mine application # 2015-98

I am a new property owner @ Snowshoe, W.V. and I am appalled that a permit such as this is even being tendered, let alone having the backing with a possibly of being approved! Part of the reason that I purchased property in W.V. was due to a very strong slogan 'Forever Wild' coined by Intrawest (and I had thought adopted by the state of W.V.), this in a state where their own slogan has been 'Wild, Wonderful West Virginia. This is a serious encroachment on one of the last remaining wilderness areas in the east.

We (as a family) have been coming up to Snowshoe for about 10 years. During that time it has been our privilege to have seen out our picture window a wildlife parade consisting of deer, black bear and Snowshoe Hare (the mountain's namesake). On ccasion, just walking the family dog can sometimes become rather exciting. I cannot nagine the long term eccological & wildlife scars, if this application is realized.

I have an fearless eight (8) year old black diamond skier, a wife that has been coming ere since the early days (~twenty five years), and I myself cut my teeth on that awesome slope Skidder about ten years ago. I purchased at Snowshoe for our family's enjoyment for many years to come. We have also been proponents (word of mouth and visiting friends), of the beauty & splendor that has always been Snoeshoe.

I also had additional motives, as many home owners do, that the property I was buying was a good investment and over time would ultimately appreciate in value. This shall not be the case if this mine / plant operation is allowed to come to fruition. It is unimaginable to me that the view from the top of Snowshoe would be marred by this obscenity. ynamiting would cause the entire mountain to vibrate. Belching clouds of dust & smoke nto the air would be seen, heard, and felt for many miles.

I cannot in good conscience allow myself the character defect of procrastination, just it back and allow this obscanity to come this close without voicing my objections! I am trongly opposed to this surface mine / quarry / concrete & asphalt plant. It is imperative hat application # 2015-98 be stopped.

Sincerely, H. B. Park III

WV DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
105 S. RAILROAD ST. SUITE 301
PHILIPPI, WV 26416

ATTN. MICHAEL MIANO
REF: ROCK QUARRY, US 219 AND SS ACCESS ROAD

GENTLEMEN:

I was shocked when I learned the county was favorably considering plans to permit the development of a sizable rock quarry at the base of Snowshoe Mountain road. For twenty years the home owners of Mountain Lodge and other rental facilities, various businesses fought off bankruptcy. We, the Unit owners of Mountain Lodge, and others with serious financial problems, stuck it out with the banks, the Japanese management. Currently, it appears we have a quality developer, and we enjoy the best potential in years.

We owners have paid where it hurts with the expectation that Snowshoe will develop into one of the finest all-around Vail-type recreational centers along the east coast.

The State of West Virginia has spent millions to improve roads and to present the beauty of the State to vacationer's. West Virginia and Snowshoe Resorts have promoted the beauty of a sunset, the crisKpness of an early morning breakfast.

We need a rock quarry at Snowshoe like a hole in the head.

Sincerely,

Mary Ellen Phillips
116 Walden Ct.
Danville, WV 24541

MAIL LIST--VIP

3/8/99

B1:55

Children's Dentistry

Specialist in Dental Care for Infants, Children and Adolescents

Thomas S. Wilkerson, D.D.S.

March 1, 1999

Dear Mr. McNeel :

I have been a homeowner in Pocohontas County for 15 years. What makes this area special is the natural and pristine environment. Now the area and Snowshoe are expanding the tourism of this area. The pristine environment is the attraction for people all over eastern USA.

The proposed Rock Quarry near the entrance of Snowshoe should be stopped. This will be an ugly eye sore.

The increased track traffic from the Quarry will at best be a dangerous situation. Many of our visitors aren't used to our mountain road. Having to deal with the amount of huge trucks will be counter productive in our desire to increase tourism in West Virginia. There is already a working Quarry on Point Mountain.

Please stop expansion of the Quarry.

Sincerely,

Thomas S. Wilkerson, D.D.S.

TSW/slg

1218 Virginia Street, East
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 345-0541

4161 State Route 34
Hurricane, WV 25526
(304) 757-6124

February 17,1999

Dear: Mr. McNeel

On behalf of the Elk River Trout Ranch in Monterville, WV and Eli's Tavern which will be opening this Summer at Snowshoe's Rimfire Resort, I voice our concerns regarding the Waco Oil and Gas Rock Quarry that is currently being considered at Rt. 219 and Rt. 66.

One of West Virginia's greatest asset is it's natural environment. This attraction of natural beauty is why Travel and Tourist is such a critical component of West Virginia's livelihood. Visitors that come to the Snowshoe / Elk River area are truly experiencing one of the region's final natural frontiers.

I am not opposed to rock quarries by any means, in fact I am very much pro-business and would actively encourage business development in our area and for the state of West Virginia. But when a single business entity could disrupt the natural resources and economic welfare of others, not because of competitiveness but because of the type of business, then this needs to be discouraged and opposed to by the community and by the State.

Allowing this size of rock quarry to operate at this location will definitely have a negative impact for Travel and Tourism in our region and for the State. The Snowshoe / Elk River area has developed (and is still evolving) into a very special destination within the Mid-Atlantic States.

We need to preserve this area as natural resource and as a business resource for the community and for the State of West Virginia.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Wong
Vice President / Director of Operations
Wilderness Lodges Inc.

February 18, 1999

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that I strongly oppose the favorable consideration by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection regarding a permit applied for by Waco Oil and Gas Company to establish a Rock Quarry, Asphalt Plant, Concrete Plant and Rock Crushing Facility to be located at the junction of State Routes 219 and 66. The Snowshoe Resort and surrounding areas is arguable the largest Tourism draw for the State of West Virginia not to mention Pocahontas County. Approval of the permit would significantly impair the natural beauty of the Snowshoe Resort and would endanger the air and water quality of that area. Intra-West has invested a tremendous amount of capital to improve the Resort and convert it into a true Four-Season Resort. They are Pocahontas County's largest employer and as the resort grows so will the employment and the tax base.

If the esthetic considerations alone were not great enough to assure the denial of this permit surely the economic development issues are. Intro-West is building a Resort and in the process of investing capital that will produce long term returns to the State of West Virginia and the citizens of Pocahontas County. To the contrary, granting approval of this permit will enable the extraction of natural resources that once gone will be of no further productive value and will leave a scared landscape after all the resources are extracted. The State of West Virginia has had resent success in attracting jobs to the state, and the development of Snowshoe has been a jewel in that regard. Certainly, we will be sending a very negative message to Intra-West that will impact how they deploy there capital in the future and perhaps more importantly to other companies that may have similar plans that would preserve the beauty of our state as opposed to destroying it.

Surely, the environmental and economic considerations involved in granting this permit make it clear that it should be denied in spite of the fact that current regulations could allow such a permit to be approved. Hopefully, common sense and a sense of what is ultimately right for the State of West Virginia will prevail in this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. Christopher Thomas

J. Christopher Thomas

Fax 304-562-2142

February 24, 1999

Pocahontas Times
William McNeels
810 Second Avenue
Marlinton, WV 24954

To whom it may concern;

I would like to respond to a letter that I received from the Mountain Valley Coalition, dated February 5, 1999, regarding the rock quarry site near Snowshoe Mountain Resort. As a property owner at Snowshoe I am extremely concerned with the prospect of a rock quarry site being approved by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. I understand that the pit would be located adjacent to Rt. 219 one mile south of Linwood. I oppose the rock quarry very strongly. This site (38.5 acres) which would be visible to one million tourists that visit Snowshoe each year, and my own family, would be detrimental to the captivating beauty and serenity that West Virginia is known for. As you know we must set forth into the new millennium with providence for our land and preservation of the creatures that inhabit it.

In addition to the 38.5 acres that the quarry would occupy, the Waco Oil and Gas Company of Glenville, WV has purchased 300 acres bordering Rt. 219 as long term quarry expansion land. This allows the possibility for the largest rock quarry in eastern West Virginia to establish residence in the largest panorama of beauty that the state possesses, ultimately destroying West Virginia's tourism. Not only would this desecrate the West Virginia's aesthetics but also destroy one of the most beautiful natural trout streams in the state, the headwaters of the Elk River.

As a property owner at Snowshoe I plan to combat this quarry site by all means possible, to protect the air and water quality, and highway safety, and to provide my own family with many more enjoyable, safe, serene visits to Snowshoe. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Robert T Meek

Robert T. Meeks

Feb. 20, 1999

The Pocahontas Times

Marlinton, W.Va.

Dear Editor:

I am one of the hundreds of Pocahontas County natives who elected to leave our beloved area in order to find gainful employment. My remarks here are not intended to be either pro or con regarding the quarry near Linwood, but are more from a hydrologic point of view.

I was employed by the Water Resources Division of the U. S. Geological Survey for 30 years and part of our mission was to provide factual unbiased data to many municipal,state and federal agencies.

I have traveled US 219 throuhg the area for the past 50 years and I honestly did not know the quarry was there until the controversy began springing up.

It has been my experience that the water quality downstream from a limestone quarry is generally better as a result of the quarry. Water passing through the limestone rock,gravel, and dust leaches calcuim carbonate that raises the pH of the water. This neutralizes the acid that enters from shale and the tanic acid that enters from decaying leaves and roots, especially evergreens and laurel. Many streams throughout the State are treated with limestone by state agencies, using various methods, to neutralize the acid and create a healthier fish population, especially trout.

Water seeping into the ground would also raise the pH of the ground water and lower its iron content. Any limestone dust that settles in the vicinity would also raise the pH of the soil it contacts. Most soil requires some lime for crop production and healthy lawns.

Increased turbidity of the surface waters due to sediment discharge from the de-forestation of the ski slopes and the construction of businesses, private dwellings, roads and driveways would be more detrimental than any coming from the quarry.

Eugene Friel

Morgantown, W.Va.

B 594

2185

February 21, 1999

David W. Bott
124 Ohio Avenue
Westover, WV 26501

Editor
The Pocahontas Times
810 Second Avenue
Marlinton, WV 24954

Dear ~~Mr. McNeel~~: Editor

Not all opposition to the expansion of WACO's Linwood quarry comes from Snowshoe, local businesses and landowners. The State Council of Trout Unlimited is very concerned about the short and long-term effects this quarry expansion will have on one of the state's premiere trout streams, the Elk River and its headwater stream Big Spring Run. There are some very real concerns about the impacts sedimentation will have on trout reproduction in the Elk River Watershed. In addition the long term blasting may do more than vibrate a house once in a while, it creates legitimate questions about the aquifer in this area.

On a personal note I am no happier with the impacts Snowshoe's development is having on the Shavers Fork of the Cheat. This stream is now running red with sediment from their impoundment expansion. The long-term development in the Shavers Fork Watershed has lead to a decline in the trout reproduction in the Shavers Fork over the years.

You are correct, development means impacts on the environment. It is however naive to state that this quarry poses no threats to the environment or Big Spring Fork even if the DEP could do its job. It is correct to assume that WACO will not voluntarily follow the laws, but incorrect to believe the DEP is capable of policing this quarry after having their budget reduced by Governor Underwood several years ago.

From an economic standpoint I think you overlooked some obvious facts concerning this issue. Intrawest is the largest employer in Pocahontas County. They are investing and obscene amount of money on the side of the mountain. When they are done for good or bad it will bring tourist and tourist dollars into the county. Their investment will result in long term revenues for the county in the form of property taxes supporting the schools and many county government functions. Payrolls and employment will continue through the years and eyesore or not, Intrawest's long-term investment will result in dividends for the county through tax dollars and payrolls. WACO's investment will be small and short-lived and when the stone has played out, Pocahontas County will get a giant hole on the side of the mountain.

There are no simple or easy answers for a question such as this. I do believe, however, the cons far outweigh the pros in this case. As for a legally binding agreement between Intrawest and WACO concerning the view shed, this is simply one piece of the opposition. There are too many questions and unknowns concerning the impacts this quarry will have on the environment that will not be addressed by an agreement between WACO and Intrawest. Forget the comments about the 1200' foot high wall. I want to know what restriction WACO is willing to sign their name to, to protect this watershed. I want to know what economic benefits this quarry will have over the long term. I think that when the emotions are removed and the facts exposed the quarry expansion will not be in the best interest for the people of Pocahontas County or the state.

Sincerely,

David W. Bott

David W. Bott
~~(304) 296-0672 (H)~~
(304) 291-7461 (W)

Wertove, [redacted]

2/18/99

To: DEP

Re: Waco Stone application for a permit to expand their quarry at Slatyfork WV

People have been quarrying limestone for roads and building materials in Pocahontas County for over 200 years. This is a time honored industry, one which has been a part of our community life for generation upon generation. The existing Waco operations at Mill Point and Slaty Fork are continuing that tradition - and providing jobs so that people can work here at home.

True, Waco operations have some impact on the surrounding area - but what industry doesn't? People looking at the "City in the Sky" from the Scenic Highway, or noticing a strange band of light in the Northwest night sky from Dunmore are experiencing an environmental impact of the ski industry.

The development of Snowshoe has been an economic blessing for Pocahontas County. With the coming of new ownership and new management, it will undoubtedly be a more important part of our community in years to come. But we need more than just one industry to have a balanced economy. We need a mixture of employment - tourism, logging, farming, quarrying, manufacturing - to have true economic health. Some people want to operate equipment and drive truck - they don't want to operate ski lifts or wait tables. We need to have all kinds of jobs in our community.

And we need to work together in Pocahontas County. We don't need any more issues that divide us one from another. I'm afraid that the Snowshoe community's effort to block the quarry at Slaty Fork will serve to alienate it from the rest of the county, to our mutual disadvantage. We can't afford to be calling each other "pickers" or "locals". We are all people.

As for the out of county real estate speculators who are upset at the possible loss of windfall profits - fellows, you pays your money and you takes your chances - don't you know that Waco bought its Slaty Fork property from Rudy Henley, of the Charleston real estate development company McCabe-Henley Properties? The same people who handled condo sales at Silver Creek for several years?

Snowshoe needs to realize that Waco is not proposing an irresponsible strip mining operation, like the one which already scars the "Island in the Sky". They are here for the long haul, and they are not going to operate their quarry in a manner which destroys the value of their US 219 frontage property. I live within half a mile of their Mill Point operation, and can say that they have been good neighbors - and they have provided jobs for quite a few people in our community. I hope Snowshoe will withdraw its objection to the Waco permit application. Let's not create a "rule or ruin" atmosphere around this issue.

Sincerely,

Gibbs Kinderman
Mill Point WV 24959
Home - 653-4746
Work - 799-6004

SNOWSHOE
MOUNTAIN

FEBRUARY 18, 1999

HELLO. MY NAME IS STEPHEN K. RICE AND I AM PRESIDENT OF SNOWSHOE MOUNTAIN. THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK TO YOU TONIGHT CONCERNING THE PERMIT REQUEST BY WACO OIL AND GAS THAT CALLS FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE EXSISTING QUARRY LOCATED IN THE SLATYFORK AREA OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY. PLEASE UNDERSTAND THAT THIS IS THE SAME AREA IN WHICH SNOWSHOE MOUNTAIN IS LOCATED. SNOWSHOE IS WEST VIRGINIA'S LARGEST FOUR-SEASON RESORT THAT ATTRACTS OVER 600,000 VISITORS TO THE AREA ANNUALLY. IT IS AN AREA WE PROUDLY CALL "FOREVER WILD." WHILE WE DON'T OPPOSE THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OR EVEN REASONABLE EXPANSION OF THE QUARRY, THE PERMIT THAT HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR ALLOWS ACTIVITY THAT WOULD DRAMATICALLY REDUCE THE SCENIC BEAUTY OF THE AREA. THE POTENTAIL EXPANSION ALLOWED BY THE PERMIT LIES ALMOST AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE RESORT AND WOULD BE A MAJOR SCAR AT THE GATEWAY OF THE LARGEST REVENUE PRODUCER IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY. THE PERMIT IS FLAWED FOR A NUMBER OF REASONS, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:

SNOWSHOE MOUNTAIN · POST OFFICE BOX 10 · SNOWSHOE, WEST VIRGINIA 26209
INFORMATION: 304.572.1000 · RESERVATIONS: 304.572.5252
WWW.SNOWSHOEMTN.COM

- THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ASPHALT AND/OR CONCRETE PLANT WOULD BE ALLOWED ADJACENT TO SCENIC ROUTE 219
- THERE HAS BEEN INSUFFICIENT STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF BLASTING UPON AREA UNDERGROUND STREAM FLOW.
- THE EFFECTS OF INCREASED LOADING OF INSOLUBALE SEDIMENTS UPON THE ELK RIVER, A PRIME TROUT FISHERY, HAVE NOT BEEN STUDIED
- THERE IS INADEQUATE INFORMATION TO ASSURE THAT DUST FROM THE POTENTIALLY EXTENSIVE QUARRYING OPERATIONS WILL BE CONTAINED.
- THE EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL TRUCK TRAFFIC ON THE SCENIC BYWAY, THAT IS RT. 219 HAS NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY STUDIED.
- THE NOISE OF WARNING SIRENS AND BLASTING THAT WOULD ACCOMPANY THE INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT HAS NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY STUDIED.

YOU MAY HEAR THAT THE EXPANSION OF THE QUARRY IS A POSITIVE STEP TOWARDS FUTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA. THAT IS TRUE TO A LIMITED DEGREE, BUT IS NO WHERE NEAR THE SCOPE OF WHAT IS PLANNED FOR SNOWSHOE MOUNTAIN. JUST IN THE LAST TWO YEARS, OVER 52 MILLION DOLLARS HAVE BEEN INVESTED IN THE RESORT BY SNOWSHOE'S PARENT COMPANY INTRAWEST. THE MONEY WAS USED TO STRENGTHEN THE RESORT'S INFRASTRUCTURE AND POSITION IT IN THE RESORT INDUSTRY TO ATTRACT ADDITIONAL VISITORS TO

POCAHONTAS COUNTY. THE RESORT CURRENTLY EMPLOYEES 420 YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYEES AND OVER 1,200 ON A SEASONAL BASIS. BOTH OF THOSE NUMBERS WILL GROW SUBSTANIALLY AS THE RESORT GROWS. WE ARE IN A GROWTH MODE AND WE FEEL THAT THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED QUARRY EXPANSION WOULD BE A DETRIMENT TO FUTURE RESORT DEVELOPMENT. IN LESS THEN A DECADE, WE ESTIMATE THE VALUE OF THE DEVELOPMENT THAT INTRAWEST PROPOSES TO COMPLETE WILL BE OVER $165 MILLION--A NUMBER THAT REPRESENTS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ALONE, AND DOES NOT INCLUDE TOURISM RELATED DEVELOPMENT IN SNOWSHOE'S IMMEDIATE PROXIMITY. WITH EVERY GROWTH PERIOD COMES ADDITIONAL VISITS TO THE MOUNTAIN WHICH WILL MEAN INCREASED TAX REVENUE CONTRIBUTED BY SNOWSHOE MOUNTAIN. FOR THE FISCAL YEAR THAT ENDED JUNE 30, 1998, SNOWSHOE MOUNTAIN PAID $2.3 MILLION IN SALES TAX. PROJECTING THAT FORWARD TO 600,000 SKIER VISITS WOULD PRODUCE $3.1 MILLION IN SALES TAX. ADD TO THAT AMOUNT SALES TAX REVENUE OF THE RETAIL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NEW MOUNTAINTOP VILLAGE, AND THE NUMBER RISES BY AN ADDITIONAL $1 MILLION. ANOTHER VITAL FACTOR IS THE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY TAX THAT IS CONTRIBUTED TO THE COUNTY'S TAX BASE BY SNOWSHOE HOME OWNERS. AT THIS TIME THAT FIGURE REPRESENTS 35 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL PROPERTY TAX BASE IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY OR $600,000. WITH THE EXPECTED FUTURE DEVELOPMENT, THAT FIGURE IS EXPECTED TO CLIMB TO 60 PERCENT OR

OVER $1.3 MILLION IN LESS THEN A TEN YEAR PERIOD. WE BELIEVE, AND WE HAVE SUGGESTED TO WACO OFFICIALS, THAT THE PROPOSED PERMIT ON FILE WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BE WITHDRAWN AND A NEW ONE BE SUBMITTED WITH LIMITATIONS ON THE SCOPE OF THE EXPANSION, COMPATIBLE WITH THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN THE AREA. LET ME REITERATE, THAT SNOWSHOE MOUNTAIN DOES NOT OPPOSE THE EXSISTING QUARRY OR ITS REASONABLE EXPANSION, ONLY THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE FACILITY AS DESCRIBED BY THE PENDING PERMIT APPLICATION. THE WEST VIRGINIA SURFACE COAL MINE AND RECLAMATION ACT PROVIDES THAT A QUARRY DEVELOPMENT OR EXPANSION PROPOSAL MAY BE DISALLOWED ON THE BASIS OF ITS POTENTIAL TO HARM AESTHETIC AND RECREATIONAL VALUES. WE RECOMMEND WACO'S PERMIT APPLICATION BE DISALLOWED ON THAT BASIS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND ATTENTION.

Stephen K. Rice

STEPHEN K. RICE

PRESIDENT

SNOWSHOE MOUNTAIN

FEB 15, '99

TO THE EDITOR

WHEN DID PART OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY BECOME DISNEY WORLD— WHERE A QUARRY CANT EXIST AND EXPAND BUT YUPPIE BUNGALOWS and castles can SPROUT UP UNABATED ON THE ONCE PRISTINE MOUNTAINSIDES & FARMLAND? WHERE A QUARRY TRUCK is a problem, but a shiny SPORT UTILITY VEHICLE can RIDE 2 inches FROM your REAR BUMPER doing 60 mph, its DRIVER INTENT ON his pursuit of happiness ON the Ski, bike or hike trail.

I myself LIKED WEST VIRGINIA BEFORE TOURISM.

Sincerely
April Crowe

HC-68
Box 106
TROUT, WV 24991

645-7479
645-6776

(P.S. I HOPE YOU WILL PRINT This letter - I believe many people feel AS I DO)

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Frank F. Potts, Jr.

Frank F. Potts, Jr.
297 Mountain View
Mineral, Virginia 23117

February 14, 1999

Department of Environmental Protection
105 South Railroad, Suite 301
Philippi, West Virginia 26416

Re: Surface Mine Application Number 2015-98

Dear Sirs/Madams:

It has been brought to my attention about the pending surface mining permit. Unfortunately I am a resident of Virginia and am receiving notification of this action rather late. I am however a owner of two properties in the Snowshoe Mountain area and would simply like to go on record as being opposed to this type of activity in this area. It is my understanding that a public hearing is to be held on this matter and I will be unable to attend on such short notice. I am hoping that this seemingly short notice was not a tactic on the part of the applicant as a means of ensuring success as I know many out-of-state Snowshoe area property owners who I am sure would have trouble attending this public hearing on such short notice.

My reason for being opposed to this type of activity is unfortunately not novel and is blatantly obvious. The negative effect that this type of activity will have on tourism will be felt for many years to come if not forever. The scars on topography, the irreparable harm to nature and wildlife should be enough to deter this operation however I know that the products generated by surface mines are necessary and inevitable. It seems however a more suited site away from what I perceive as being the largest revenue generator for West Virginia is apparent.

My wife and I have been winter and summer vacationing in the Snowshoe area for about five years. It has great potential for becoming a four-season resort. I know that we have been promoting this area as an untapped commodity for fun and relaxation. Every chance we get we promote this area to friends and acquaintances. We unfortunately will see this area in a different light if this type of activity is granted. We envision an inordinate amount of dust created, mud created due to lack of vegetation to control runoff, we also imagine large trucks hauling rock and dust around the winding mountain roads as being a safety issue. How negative does anyone think that this aggravation will have on tourism?

I admit that I am a property investor and I will be honest in saying that if permits are granted for this operation, in the close proximity to my investment, that I will be forced to sell rather than see my investment offset by the revenue generated to a mining operation. Wouldn't you? The revenue generated by this operation should not outweigh the rights of the thousands of individual business and property owners in this area. There **has to be** a less disruptive area for this type of operation in the Mountains of West Virginia. Please do not grant this permit.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank F. Potts, Jr.

The negative effect on residents, property owners, guests, tourism, wildlife, rivers, and streams far outweighs the benefit of a few jobs and the private revenue of one owner.

Signed Patrick L Lawson DATE 2-14-99

Address 28737 Gaston Rd.
Albany Ohio 45710

PERSONAL COMMENTS: My wife and I purchased a lot in Slatyfork Village to build a retirement home. If this Surface Mine Application is approved, we will not retire there. We do not wish to spend the rest of our lives hearing and seeing a stone quarry.

Erehwon
Inc.
Log Cabin Lodging

February 18, 1999

Department of Environmental Protection
105 South Railroad, Suite 301
Philippi, WV 26416

RE: Surface Mine Application No.
2015-98

We are strongly opposed to the approval of the permit allowing Waco Stone (Waco Oil and Gas, Glenville, WV) or any other applicant by any other name to build a Rock Quarry near Snowshoe Mountain Resort.

We are a young business, offering quality lodging in Pocahontas County, and totally dependent upon the protection of the tourism industry in this county. Our decision to locate, invest considerable sums and effort, and build in this county was predicated on the allure of its unparalleled natural and pristine beauty. We have invested another $250,000 just in the past 8 months to expand our business and employ additional people from the county. Visitors to our area are always astonished and captivated by the quality of our air, water, streams, wildlife and forests, just as we were upon our first visit in 1992. We found an area economically depressed, little industry except tourism, but with a lot of promise - using tourism as "seed money" for future economic growth. It is our strong conviction and belief that the presence of this quarry would destroy whatever positive growth potential would exist and forever scar and ruin a rare commodity -primitive natural beauty.

We have yet another reason for opposing this quarry - the threat to our personal water source, both in supply and quality. We are in a direct line over Gibson Knob from the proposed quarry and blasting sites. Our water source is a spring inside a cave, wonderful quality and abundance, even during drought. We have spent considerable sums developing and trenching this water to our lodging sites. Given the limestone structure of our lands, who can insure that our water will not be adversely affected? Any change in our water supply or contamination would close our business, making our land, buildings and investment worthless. Will the State of West Virginia compensate us in that event? Will the State of West Virginia make us whole?

Box 76
WV 24927
304/572-5140
www.yh.com/erehwon

We would also like to draw your attention to a recent feature in our local newspaper, The Pocahontas Times, dated January 14, 1999, page 3, entitled "1998 in Review". This particular feature, summarized by name and month in 1998, lists the deaths and the births in the community over the past year. As we are submitting this article in its original form to you, and it is too large to copy for the benefit of those also recipients of this letter, let us explain the snapshot of our county it provides. There are 62 births and 246 deaths listed. This tells us that the county is dying, young people are leaving. What is needed is jobs to retain our young people and reduce that ratio. The Quarry will employ 5 to 10 people BUT it will severely reduce tourism, probably costing 500 jobs and, with reduced property values, a flight of investment from the area. One might then expect to see an increase in that ratio of deaths to births. How sad.

We plead with you, do not allow this travesty to occur.

Sandra Ridley

Sandra Ridley
President

Jonathan R. Ridley
Vice-President

cc: Senator Robert Byrd, US Senate.
Senator Jay Rockefeller, US Senate
Governor Cecil Underwood
Representative Rahall, US House
Senator Walt Helmick, WV Senate
Senator Earl Ray Tomblin
The Honorable Robert Kiss, Speaker
Pocahontas County Tourism
Pocahontas County Commissioners
Rita Griffith, County Commission
John Simmons, County Commission
WV Citizens Action Group
The Charleston Gazette
Brian Farkas, Associated Press

February 17,1999

Dear: William McNeel

On behalf of the Elk River Trout Ranch in Monterville, WV and Eli's Tavern which will be opening this Summer at Snowshoe's Rimfire Resort, I voice our concerns regarding the Waco Oil and Gas Rock Quarry that is currently being considered at Rt. 219 and Rt. 66.

One of West Virginia's greatest asset is it's natural environment. This attraction of natural beauty is why Travel and Tourist is such a critical component of West Virginia's livelihood. Visitors that come to the Snowshoe / Elk River area are truly experiencing one of the region's final natural frontiers.

I am not opposed to rock quarries by any means, in fact I am very much pro-business and would actively encourage business development in our area and for the state of West Virginia. But when a single business entity could disrupt the natural resources and economic welfare of others, not because of competitiveness but because of the type of business, then this needs to be discouraged and opposed to by the community and by the State.

Allowing this size of rock quarry to operate at this location will definitely have a negative impact for Travel and Tourism in our region and for the State. The Snowshoe / Elk River area has developed (and is still evolving) into a very special destination within the Mid-Atlantic States.

We need to preserve this area as natural resource and as a business resource for the community and for the State of West Virginia.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Wong
Vice President / Director of Operations
Wilderness Lodges Inc.

January 18, 1999

The Pocahontas Times
810 2nd Avenue
Marlinton, WV 24954

Dear Friends:

We are writing in regard to a recent development with our Limestone Quarry near Slaty Fork, West Virginia. As most of you are aware, Waco Oil and Gas Co., Inc. acquired our operations in Pocahontas County from Seneca Quarries early in 1996. Since that acquisition, our company has spent a great deal of time and money at our Mill Point Quarry making an operation of which we are extremely proud. At Mill Point we acquired additional property and modernized our equipment, which made an attractive and environmentally friendly site.

Waco is now ready to turn our attention to the Slaty Fork site. This site has been in operation for over twenty years. Unless you live in the area, you may not have known it existed. In order to ensure a superior product for our customers and long term employment for our employees, we must enlarge our site. In so doing, we have acquired additional property from the Hannan Family, and we have started an additional permit on the Hannan Property adjacent to the existing permit. As part of the notice of a draft permit for the Hannan Property, Waco ran a class 3 ad in The Pocahontas Times during December of 1998. On the last day of the 30 day comment period, the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection received one letter in opposition to our proposal. A representative of Waco has talked to the author of that letter in an attempt to meet face to face and discuss the issues contained in the letter. The West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection has scheduled a public hearing regarding the proposed permit on February 18, 1998 at 6:00 p.m. in the Pocahontas Courthouse. At the hearing, Waco will have representatives to present our permit and answer questions. As a party that has shown support for Waco's continued operations at Slaty Fork, we ask you to attend that public hearing in support for our project.

As most of you are aware, at a hearing such as this, numbers are important to the people conducting the hearing. Please bring with you any family or friends that support our project. If you are unable to attend, please drop a line showing your support to the following address:

West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection
105 S. Railroad Street, Suite 301
Philippi, WV 26416-1147

Attention: Brenda Zickefoose

Please use SMA 2015-98 to denote the draft permit.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

I. L. Morris

I. L. Morris,
President

WACO
P.O. Box 397 • Glenville, West Virginia

far outweighs the benefit of a few jobs and the private revenue of one owner.

Signed, Frank Mackey DATE 7-16-99

Address Powderridge #12

Wenatchee WA

PERSONAL COMMENTS: I personally believe that no amount of money could be worth the long term loss of income and environmental destruction to the area.

Frank Mackey

Wilmington, NC 28409
910-350-0825

February 9, 1999

Pocahontas Times
William McNeal
810 Second Ave.
Marlinton, WV 24954

To Whom It May Concern:

As of February 15, 199 we will be home owners on Snowshoe Mountain. We have just learned of the proposed plan to build a Rock Quarry near Snowshoe Mountain Resort. We feel this proposed Rock Pit will be a direct assault on the air quality, water quality, aesthetics, highway safety and the natural beauty.

Though a Quarry may generate some local revenue and a handful of jobs we feel the loss will greatly affect economic growth and most certainly, for the same reason we were attracted to your beautiful state, the natural beauty.

This proposed project would be in direct route to our home. We are very concerned for the existing roads and bridges.

Many of our friends have indicated an interest in purchasing real estate in The Snowshoe area on the basis of its natural beauty and untouched land. This project will certainly lean toward a negative decision on their part.

Thank you for your time and consideration in hearing our concerns. If schedule permitted, we would be there to vote NO to this project.

Very truly yours,

Gary C. Guthrie
Winifred M. Guthrie

2/16/99

Editor:

People have been quarrying limestone for roads and building materials in Pocahontas County for over 200 years. This is a time honored industry, one which has been a part of our community life for generation upon generation. The Waco operations at Mill Point and Slaty Fork are continuing that tradition - and providing jobs so that people can work here at home.

True, Waco operations have some impact on the surrounding area - but what industry doesn't? People looking at the "City in the Sky" from the Scenic Highway, or noticing a strange band of light in the Northwest night sky from Dunmore are experiencing an environmental impact of the ski industry.

The development of Snowshoe has been an economic blessing for Pocahontas County. With the coming of new ownership and new management, it will undoubtedly be a more important part of our community in years to come. But we need more than just one industry to have a balanced economy. We need a mixture of employment - tourism, logging, farming, quarrying, manufacturing - to have true economic health. Some people want to operate equipment and drive truck - they don't want to operate ski lifts or wait tables. We need to have all kinds of jobs in our community.

And we need to work together in Pocahontas County. We don't need any more issues that divide us one from another. I'm afraid that the Snowshoe community's effort to block the quarry at Slaty Fork will serve to alienate it from the rest of the county, to our mutual disadvantage. We can't afford to be calling each other "pickers" or "locals". We are all people.

As for the out of county real estate speculators who are upset at the possible loss of windfall profits - fellows, you pays your money and you takes your chances - don't you know that Waco bought its Slaty Fork property from Rudy Henley, of the Charleston real estate development company McCabe-Henley Properties? The same people who handled condo sales at Silver Creek for several years?

Snowshoe, Waco is not proposing an irresponsible strip mining operation, like the one which scars the "Island in the Sky". They are here for the long haul, and they are not going to operate their quarry in a manner which destroys the value of their US 219 frontage property. I live within half a mile of their Mill Point operation, and can say that they have been good neighbors - and they have provided jobs for quite a few people in our community. Please consider withdrawing your objection to the Waco permit application. Let's not create a "rule or ruin" atmosphere around this issue.

Sincerely,

Gibbs Kinderman
Mill Point

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT: Huge Rock Quarry to be built at a site next to Snowshoe Resort

Ike Morris President of Waco oil Company told public officials and the Charleston Gazette last year, that he would stop any plans to build a Huge Rock Quarry next to Pocahontas counties Snowshoe Ski Resort. The promise by Morris came after many citizens and public officials protested his plan to turn the area into an open strip mine for rock mining.

Last month Morris reneged on his word and filed plans for an even larger Rock Quarry than was announced last year. A public hearing has been scheduled in Marlington on February 18th by the WV Environmental Protection Agency to hear comments on the Planned Rock Pit.

The application for the permit indicates a long term plan of strip mining the mountainside adjacent to Rt219. It is estimated that the 38 acre rock pit will disturb an area at least 1000 feet high and extend up the valley for over 16,000 feet (3 miles).

The plans for strip mining the hillside at this site pose a serious threat to the future growth and development of the states largest tourist attraction (Snowshoe). The rock quarry if allowed will destroy property values for all of the new home sites being developed on properties adjacent to the site. It is estimated that over 100 lots sold to both local residence as well as people from throughout the US will be seriously devalued. In addition there are many thousands of acres of potential development land that will look directly down into the future rock pit site. The value of this development land will be destroyed if the Pit is allowed to be expanded. Who would buy a lot that has a direct view of a thousand foot high rock pit?

It is expected that local owners of land that will be damaged by the permits will file suits against the development and seek damages based on the loss of value to land. Over 100 property owners will be directly impacted and many local land owners who own large tracts of land will likewise see land values drop for their property.

Protests against WACO are expected to escalate as more people realize the impact of the proposed strip mine at Snowshoe.

February 17, 1999

RE: Surface Mine Application Number 2015-98

To whom it may concern:

As a home owner in Pocahontas County, I would like to express my opposition to the issuance of Surface Mine Application Number 2015-98. I believe my objections are expressed and supported under WV Code Section 22-4-10 as amended 1994

The negative effects on residents, property owners, guests, tourism, wildlife, rivers and streams far outweigh the benefits of a few jobs and the private revenue of one owner

Please let us save our beautiful natural West Virginia!

Ann M. Ganzert
Homeowner
205 D Summit
SNOWSHOE WV

Mailing Address
2919 Haddington Court
Richmond VA 23224

February 15, 1999

To Whom it May Concern,

We have been Pocahontas property owners for about twenty years. Our interest in the eastern Appalacian mountains was inspired by the natural rugged beauty of the area and it's wonderful unpretentious residents. Our goal has always been to live in Pocahontas County full-time. Much to our delight, there has been a rebirth of the area due to Intrawest's long-term financial investment in the area. Tourism, a major industry in the area brings economic benefits including employment and improved goods and services. Many may see this as a mixed blessing as the intrinsic pleasure of the county changes with development and modernization.

The key to effective progress and development is establishing long-range goals based on the comprehensive picture for the area, not short-sighted goals which may meet immediate needs but be detrimental in the long term.

An example of this longer range planning that keeps the natural environment in mind is the discussions related to the Canada to Florida proposed route and environmental friendly upgrading of Highway 219. Intrawest and it's CEO seem truly concerned about the impact of the resort on the environment. It appears like there has been a concerted effort to keep the fine balance between growth, development, and the environment in check.

Much to our dismay, contrary to serious, essential, long-term growth and environmental planning, we've heard that the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection **may actually approve a Rock Quarry Pit** on route 219 near Big Spring. Certainly rock quarries, concrete, and asphalt, are all needed for growth and development, but this should be part of a strategically planned industry that complements the exciting development of the region as opposed to the rather defiant, short-sighted, independent plan to build an industry that is needed yet as we all recognize, has a negative impact on the immediate environment.

We urge you to deny the permit request to build the rock quarry pit on route 219, near Linwood, in Pocahontas county.

Sincerely,

Dale and Nancy Kohlrieser
8 Wabasso
Snowshoe, West Virginia

W V Dept of Environmental Protection
105 S. Railroad St.
Suite 301
Philippi, WV 26416

To whom it may concern,

As property owners at Snowshoe Mountain Resort we were dismayed to learn about the plan to build a Rock Quarry at the junction of St. Rtes. 219 and 66. To build such a monstrosity in the pristene mountains of West Virginia obviously not been thought through in terms of environmental and economic sequelea.

The impact on the environment will be a disaster. The head waters of the Elk River will be polluted, stagnant water wi attract vectors of infectious disease, wild life will be displaced (not just from their current habitat but from surrounding are and noise pollution will be evident. Once the process begins the unspoiled land will never be reclaimable.

The impact on local economy will equally be disasterous. IntraWest Resorts has spent 50 million dollars on improvements in making Snowshoe Mountain a destination resort. Snowshoe is a beautify setting that infuses Pocahon County and the State of West Virginia with significant amounts of tax dollars. Once the eyesore of the quarry pit develop how many tax dollars will stop finding their way to Snowshoe. Subsequently, how many businesses will have to close th doors. Additionally, truck traffic from the quarry will wear the road surfaces more quickly requiring more money spent on resurfacing. More trucks mean more traffic on winding roads with the strong potental for car-truck accidents with fatalitie

We are always struck by the beauty of West Virginia when we travel to Snowshoe from Ohio. That is until we reach outskirts of Elkins where a rock quarry already exists. Every time we pass the site we comment on what a tragedy it m have been for the citizens of Elkins to have barren waste land so close to their fair city. We do not want this to happon Snowshoe.

West Virginia's State Slogan is "Wild and Wonderful". Should this project be approved and move forward West Virg (and Snowshoe in particular) will lose a significant part of it's Wildness and will not be quite so Wonderful. We suspect, that John Denver will roll over in his grave knowing the rape of Snowshoe has begun. The notion of West Virginia being "Almost Heaven" will forever be changed.

Please, do not approve the permit allowing this grave mistake to occur.

Respectfully,
Jerry and Eileen Strauss
Powderidge # 72 Homeowners
Snowshow, WV
and
488 Towbridge Circle
Hudson, Ohio 44236

344 Lincoln Drive
Verona, PA 15147

February 12, 1999

Pocahontas Times
Mr. William McNeel
810 Second Ave.
Marlinton, WV 24954

We have been informed that a permit is about to be issued to build a Rock Quarry near Snowshoe Mountain Resort. This is in reference to: Surface Mine Application Number 2015-98.

I lived in an area where a rock quarry operated. It operated all hours of the day and night. It caused a tremendous amount of noise, not to mention dust that traveled miles onto vegetation, on people's houses and it was impossible to keep your house windows and doors open during the warmer months of the year. If you ever were exposed to people and especially the workers suffering from dust inhalation you would think twice about letting this permit being issued.

We strongly urge you to think what impact this quarry would do to the environment in this area. We have noticed that traveling to Snowshoe how in areas the mountains are being stripped of trees and mining is scarring the landscape. Please don't let this happen in this area. I always was so proud to brag about the beauty of West Virginia and have brought so many people to Snowshoe to enjoy the skiing, hiking and the beauty of the mountains.

Please take time to consider: (Is it worth destroying the pristine landscape and health of the people for just a few jobs?) West Virginia is one of the few pristine states left in the United States. We strongly urge you to stop this permit from being issued. Please try and keep Wild and Wonderful West Virginia as is and be proud for what your state has to offer in it's beauty.

Sincerely,

John Asherman
Blanche Asherman
John and Blanche Asherman

Property Owners at Snowshoe

February 12, 1999

Dear Sir:

As a land owner at Slatyfork Farm development, I strongly oppose the application for a permit to develop a rock quarry in Slatyfork, near Snowshoe. While I no longer maintain my primary residence in West Virginia, I have held on to my property in Slatyfork because of its natural beauty and the potential for the growth of tourism in this area. To allow this rock quarry to be developed is not only detrimental to land and home owners in the area but, more importantly, will destroy any potential that existed for increased tourism in this area. West Virginia is a beautiful state and Pocahontas County is full of potential; please don't let this beautiful county be raped by short-sightedness on the part of our elected officials. Do not allow this permit to be approved.

Sincerely,

Carol A. Paris, M.D.

2-13-99

Pocahontas Times
William McNeel
810 Second Ave
Marlinton, WVA 24954

Sir,

As a land owner in Pocahontas County, my family and I want to express our opposition to the issuance of Surface Mine Application number 2015-98. This would allow expansion by Waco Oil and Gas of Glenville WVA of the existing rock quarry at Slatyfork, West Virginia.

Ike Morris of Waco Oil and Gas had previously solicited a permit for expansion on a smaller role, and then withdrew these plans after much public opposition. He has now re-applied on a much larger scale to strip mine 38 acres at the base of Snowshoe Mountain Resort, the state's largest tourist attraction, and in the heart of the most scenic and peaceful region of our great state.

I understand the need to create jobs for West Virginians, but we need to create GOOD jobs without sacrificing the environment that we live in and love.

We choose to live in West Virginia. And we hope our children will be able to live and raise their children in West Virginia, I can not imagine that happening if we allow our most pristine parts of the state to become a 35 acre hole in the ground with the related noise, traffic and pollution that will accompany this strip mine.

The leadership that we have elected in the past 10 to 15 years have done a good job in guiding the state from the decline of the coal and glass industry into a future of stable jobs in technological and service industries. These jobs that we want to create now are the ones that have long term impact on the future of our state. Hopefully our children's children can stay in West Virginia and live a decent life. We need to look forward with a vision for our future generations, not these short term enterprises that benefit a few at the expense of many.

My family and I urge you to use your influence and wisdom to stop this plan from progressing and to establish strong guidelines for future strip mines and quarries in our state. Thank you for your efforts on this issue.

Sincerely,

Rick + Ruth Ann King

Mr. and Mrs. Richard King
Ethan, Rachel and Abby King
5 Tiara Court
Hurricane, WVA 25526

February 15, 1999

I am writing this letter with extreme urgency and I hope that I'm not too late. It is unfortunate that less than two months ago, Ike Morris, on behalf of WACO Oil & Gas, submitted a request for permitting a 38-acre rock quarry in the community near Snowshoe in Northern Pocahontas County. As a property owner and resident of the community where the expanded quarry is proposed, I am very concerned.

I am not against the existence of a quarry, but **I am against what the current permit is asking for.** It would dramatically reduce the beauty of this region of West Virginia.

Snowshoe Mountain is not only my home, but my employer and one of the most beautiful places in the state. It not only draws a couple of hundred thousand people to West Virginia each year, it also is the largest contributor to the tax base in Pocahontas county. Do you want to a couple of hundred thousand visitors to view a quarry from atop Snowshoe Mountain? Do you want to spoil this by approving a permit that will allow for an estimated quarry that could be 10,000 feet long and 1500 feet high?

Tourism is our livelihood in this area of WV, why would you want to do something that would have a negative impact on that? Granting this permit will be detrimental to the experience that we provide our visitors.

Please help us prevent the destruction of such a beautiful area of this state!

Sincerely,

Nathan

Nathan Fisher
Resident of Snowshoe, WV

Alexandria, VA 22302

William McNeel
Pocahontas Times
810 Second Ave
Marlington, WV 24954

REF: SMA-2015-98

I am a property owner at Snowshoe and would like to register my vehement protest at plans to build a Rock Quarry (Pit) adjacent to Rt 219 near or on the intersection of Rt 66. I have owned property there for 15 years, knowing all the while that West Virginia has some of the most pristine and exciting natural environment, and my family and I have been looking forward to the plans for expanding Snowshoe and help make it a vital part of West Virginia's tourist industry. Snowshoe is the kind of environmentally sensitive tourist development that is good for West Virginia.

But building a Rock Quarry pit right in the heart of what is a welcoming ride for visitors through the West Virginia mountains as they approach Snowshoe, will throw everyone's impression of this beautiful State back to the stone age. Is this what you want every visitor to this natural wonderland to think about West Virginians–careless, destructive of nature, ugly, shameful, and ultimately stupid?

This Rock Quarry MUST NOT BE PERMITTED. It represents a careless disregard for what is good for Snowshoe and what is good for West Virginia. Further, why destroy property values and tourism which brings in big bucks for the State and for Pocahontas County. For heaven's sake do what you need to do to stop this abomination.

Sincerely,

David H. Mudarri
Powderidge 9
Snowshoe, WV

Ladies/Gentlemen

From: A concerned land owner in Slatyfork, WV (Pocahontas County)

Re: **Surface Mine Application Number 2015-98**
Waco Oil and Gas Company's proposed expansion of the rock quarry and possible development of concrete and asphalt plants and rock crushing system

I am opposed to the expansion! West Virginia, because of its mountain-top removal for coal in the south western part of the state, has acquired the reputation as "the state with the worst air quality". Do we also want Slatyfork to be a party to this type of mountain destruction for limestone surface mining, with its accompanying removal of the forest ecosystem and imminent landslides and flooding?

Just one month ago I purchased land in Slatyfork for my retirement home. I wanted to move from a dusty overcrowded city environment to Pocahontas County. I was assured that coal mining was not allowed there, and had I known of the rock quarry's existence, I would have purchased elsewhere.

Quarry expansion will cause the following harmful effects:

1. a devastating impact on the air quality
2. an assassination of the animals that drink from the stream the quarry pollutes as well as the fish that swim and spawn in the headwaters of the Elk River
3. a blight on the landscape that surrounds Snowshoe Resort (the economic draw for the area's tourism business)
4. a lowering of land and home values and a harmful impact on existing business and future business development
5. objectionable noise levels caused by blasting, limestone crushing, and an already heavy and noisy truck traffic problem and safety hazard on Route 219
6. a deterrent to future residential development

I do not believe we should allow Waco Gas and Oil Company to line their pockets at the communities detriment. Do we really want this rock quarry to be the legacy of Slatyfork? To allow this proposed expansion would only exacerbate the existing problems caused by the expansion of a rock quarry in the heart of the Snowshoe/Slatyfork mountain communities.

Dale Compton

Dale Compton (Ms.)
1865 Volvo Parkway
Chesapeake, VA 23320

far outweighs the benefit of a

Signed, Perry Pendergrass

DATE 2-16-99

Address 29 Powderidge
Snowshoe, WV

PERSONAL COMMENTS: Do NOT Let This Happen!!! The area in question is currently growing on all fronts; retail tax dollars, building permits, and increased tourism dollars. I purchase a home 2 years ago in this area because it was unspoiled and not industrialized. Granting this permit will have adverse effects on all the currently growing tax base in this area! This will result in the destruction of aesthetic values and the destruction of a recreational area!

Cedar Mountain, NC
February 15, 1999

Pocahontas Times
William McNeel
810 Second Ave.
Marlinton, WV 24954

RE: SURFACE MINE APPLICATION NUMBER 2015-98

We are landowners in Pocahontas County, across from the existing rock quarry near Snowshoe Mountain Resort, and are strongly opposed to any expansion of this quarry as applied for by The Waco Oil and Gas Company. We purchased this land for the aesthetic beauty and peacefulness afforded. Any expansion of the quarry and possible building of a concrete plant, asphalt plant, and rock crushing system would destroy the very reasons that attracted us to this part of West Virginia. The economic impact of such an expansion would not be a positive one for Pocahonta County. One of the biggest draws for tourism to this area is it's aesthetic beauty and that would certainly be destroyed by larger quarry operations. Quarry expansion would also adversely effect the home building industry in the area, as we would certainly not want to build a home or land overlooking such a huge operation, and I am sure many other property owners feel the sam It would also cause a serious decline in property values.

We address the economic issue because it seems as if it always carries the most weight when decisions are made; however it is by far not the most important issue to us. We consider West Virginia our second home and always have a feeling of peace and a sense of spiritual renewal when we come to beautiful Pocahontas County. The mountains, pastoral meadows, clear runnir streams and abundant flora and fauna are assets that cannot be replaced if destroyed. Expansio of the quarry will elimate a beautiful section of the county with all those attributes. PLEASE D WHAT YOU CAN TO STOP THIS EXPANSION!

Sincerely,

Joanne Keen

Woody Keen

Joanne & Woody Keen

To: William McNeel (Pocahontas Times)

From: Ray and Becky Cutchins (Property owners in Slatyfork, West Virginia)

Dear Mr. McNeel:

The purpose of this correspondence is to put an end to the nightmare proposed by WACO Oil and Gas Company. We want this atrocity stopped!!!

As a property owner in the immediate area, I cannot encourage the Department of Environmental Protection enough to save the pure beauty and tranquility that exists at Slatyfork. That is precisely why we, as well as hundreds of other persons, came here investing our money as well as our dreams. These dreams, however, are threatened to be crushed in the midst of WACO'S STRIP MINE proposal.

Beauty and serenity are not the only victims here. Property values will surely plummet if WACO is permitted to destroy the land. Would you want to be in my shoes? Would you like looking down into a valley that spewed granite dust, gaseous fumes, and plenty of greenhouse gases into your backyard? No! I'm sure no one else would either. I'm also sure that we, as well as hundreds of other Slatyfork residents and investors, stand to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars. That may not sound like much to you, but to some of us little guys, that's a lot!

Snowshoe Mountain is only minutes away from this proposed STRIP MINE. I cannot, for the life of me, understand why, of all places, WACO could be allowed to mine here. Is there no other location in West Virginia where rock can be found? Hundreds of thousands of vacationers, outdoorsmen, hikers, bikers, skiers, adventurists and the like, pass by this very site on their way to West Virginia's premier outdoor attraction. I am not very good with numbers but I would say that translates into millions for a local economy. Why ruin a good thing?

West Virginia touts on its license plate "Wild and Wonderful". The state tourism department promotes West Virginia as an exhilirating natural work of art, challenging all comers to conquer its natural beauty and wilderness. Let's take that challenge together. Let's keep West Virginia "Wild and Wonderful".

Today, my wife and I, concerned owners of Slatyfork, and the Mountain /Valley Coalition urge the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection to put their "heart" where their mouth is.....JUST SAY NO!!!!

Sincerely,

Ray and Becky Cutchins

Peg Wilkinson
Independent Beauty Consultant

February 12, 1999

MARY KAY

Dear Mr. McNeel:

I wonder if you are the Bill McNeel I knew on the Seneca Mental Health Board or his son.

In any case, I am an avid skier, a Snowshoe property owner and a lover of our W.V. beauty and tourist dollars.

I want you to do what you can to stop this plan to put a quarry at the bottom of Snowshoe mountain. A quarry is at least as ugly and polluting as a strip mine and to shove it into the face of every skier, biker, golfer, etc. who comes here is just not smart.

Drive through the parking lots and look at the licence plates and remember, it is nearly impossible to go up there for less than $100.00 a day per person.

Thanks for any help you can give.

Sincerely,

Peg Wilkinson

821 Spring Road
Charleston, WV 25314
(304) 345-8303

INTION

ct: Rock Quar

e you to thin
This West Vir
there must be
't take much

ROJECT M
AGAINST T

ou for listen

n McLellan
Park Av
llege NC 27
5323
Owner: Ov

ATTENTION

Subject: Rock Quarry

I advise you to think long and hard on this impending action. As a homeowner at Overlook, I am aga
this. This West Virginia area is truly wild and wonderful, it would be sinful to junk it up with a quar
Surely there must be a place more suitable to build this. I thought Pocohontas County valued tourism
wouldn't take much for these skiers to continue on US Hwy 64; hence taking their business elsewher

THIS PROJECT MUST BE STOPPED AND YOU ARE THE ONES WHO CAN STOP IT. YOU M
VOTE AGAINST THIS.

Thank you for listening.

Rose Ann McLelland
111 Ball Park Av
Elon College NC 27244-9211
336 584-5323
Property Owner: Overlook #27

The negative effect on
far outweighs the benefit of a few jobs and the private revenue of one owner.

Signed, David S. Cobb DATE Feb 13, 1999
Carole J. Cobb

WABASSO 1+2

Address 6655 S. Kessler Frederick Rd

Tipp City Ohio 45371

PERSONAL COMMENTS: We are opposed to issuing this permit 100%. Not in the backyard of one of W. Va crown jewel Is this the message that W. Va wishes to send to someone to come to Pocahontas county invest millions to promote Tourism and our economy? I sure hope not!! This is not about being against strip mining but about its location. PLEASE DO NOT ISSUE THIS PERMIT. ITS ISSUANCE WILL ONLY BENEFIT A FEW but will BRING HARM TO THE ENTIRE AREA.

3539-DSC08861.JPG

JAMES P. McALLISTER
Address Powderidge Unit 28
Snowshoe, West Virginia
Pho: 304-572-5290

PERSONAL COMMENTS: This is outrageous! West Virginia is on the verge of having a 1st class resort ranking with the world's best and someone wants to mutilate and destroy it. Intrawest and home owners like myself have invested millions of dollars to elevate Snowshoe to world class status. Don't let this happen! Don't destroy Snowshoe to make individual rich.

Editor
Pocahontas Times
810 Second Avenue
Marlinton, WV 24954

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter with extreme urgency and I hope that I'm not too late. It is unfortunate that less than two months ago, Ike Morris, on behalf of WACO Oil & Gas, submitted a request for permitting a 38-acre rock quarry in the community near Snowshoe in Northern Pocahontas County. In fact, it is even more unfortunate that the process has moved rapidly toward a conclusion! As a property owner and resident of the community where the expanded quarry is proposed, I am outraged. How did this process move forward so discreetly? After much protest from the citizens of this area last year, it was my understanding that Ike Morris had announced that he would **not** build a rock quarry in this location.

If WACO company is permitted to rip open an area estimated to be at least 1,500 feet high and 10,000 feet long, near Snowshoe, everything that makes our home an attraction to hundreds of thousands of tourists each year will be lost. This permit allows removal of 4,095,000 tons of limestone. Based on this information, if this permit is signed:

- I anticipate that there will be an extreme increase in truck traffic. To remove this amount of limestone, 204,000 truck loads will leave the pit. This could mean 10 trucks per hour, eight hours a day, six days a week until 2007. This clearly will cause adverse traveling conditions for the tourists that this area thrives upon.
- Blasting will be permitted from dawn to dusk for the duration of the permit. This will disrupt the homes of our precious wild life inhabitants, our residents, and our tourists.
- Runoff from the operation will flow into two holding ponds with overflow into Mill Run and/or the Big Spring Fork of the Elk River. Trout are reproducing in these streams. May we continue to boast our extensive fishing opportunities that draw so many people to Pocahontas County, known as the "Birthplace of Rivers"?

An expanded limestone quarry does not belong in the middle of West Virginia's premier tourist area. Snow play, fishing, hunting, golfing, horseback riding, mountain biking, camping, and sight seeing belong here.

The combined negatives of a rock quarry – the dust, the blasting, the noise, the additional traffic, and the affliction to the land will be detrimental to the tourism industry that allows our county to continue to flourish. My income, my husband's income, and my neighbor's income are based on tourism. We have all moved here because of our love of the outdoors. We have begun to build a community in an environment unequalled in scenic beauty. Our livelihood is based on sharing this environment with folks from all over the Eastern United States. We have invested all that we have in preserving this land for its beauty. I urge you to help us protect our home and our rights, and to stop this rock quarry.

Pocahontas County is a land rich in a history that began with the Indians. It would be a tragedy to have sustained and preserved this land for so long only to have it raped by the white man as we step into the new millenium. Where can we find the peace and beauty that God intended for this world, if no longer here?

Truly,

Michelle Rotellini

Michelle Rotellini
Resident of Slatyfork, WV

Editor
Pocahantas Times
810 Second Ave.
Marlinton WV 26505

Mr. Editor:

I am writing this letter to express my opinions concerning the rock quarry located just south of Snowshoe on state route 219. This quarry is presently owned and operated by Waco Oil & Gas Company. I recently became aware that Ike Morris, on behalf of this company, submitted a request for permitting a 38-acre expansion to the existing rock quarry. I stongly oppose this permit for the expansion of this operation. As a full time resident, I ask that this operation cease and desist wholly. In my opinion, this company and it's owners are interested in only the millions of dollars of potential income the quarry would bring with no regard for the value of the land and its natural beauty and purity.

I'm sure that many of the folks writing to you have informed you of the numerous negative impacts a rock quarry would have on this pristine area known for its variety of local tourist attractions. Please do not look past this point quickly! We have worked hard to promote such local attractions as mountain biking, camping, hiking, fishing, and skiing, to name a few. Impacts from the expanded quarry that include noise and air pollution, increased traffic and road hazards, and most importantly, run off into the head waters of the Elk River, would negate these efforts. Should we rename Pocahontas County the "Birthplace of Polluted Rivers"?

Further investigation has indicated that the Waco Oil & Gas company plans to make this a grand scale operation with no concern whatsoever on the environmental issues or the effect on the community. For example, the existing rock quarry ceased operations during the water testing process during the permitting stage. This means that testing results were falsely presented to the D.E.P. and to our community. What are they trying to hide? Investigation also shows that there was no study conducted concerning the expanded air permit for this operation? It seems to me that there would be more concerns about air quality. Next, look at the impact of the blasting. No geological surveys ncerning the blasting impact have been conducted whatsoever. This shows complete lack of concern for the environment, the residents, and the tourists – especially the cavers. This area offers some of the finest caving in the eastern United States. Caving that harbors habitat for rare and endangered species! Based on how quickly the permit is moving along, this is, obviously, of no importance. Finally, this leads me to concerns of the local water shed and the effect on the community's spring and well water supply. Have the long- term consequences been considered?

I have been working in this area since the winter of 1986. I first came here because of my love for skiing and the outdoors. I grew so attached to the area that I became a full time resident 7 years ago. During this time, I met my wife and we have established roots here. We are property owners in Slatyfork and on Snowshoe Mountain. We are very much interested in the development of this community, but we honestly feel that there is no place for this expanded rock quarry operation. Our community thrives on the tourism industry. It will cease to be an industry for us if a rock quarry of this size is permitted. To think that the D.E.P. doesn't see it this way is shocking and disappointing.

I urge you to help us protect our rights and our community. We have all made a long-term commitment to this area and we must stop this operation before it destroys the reason we are all here. Please join us in maintaining the beauty and tranquillity of one of the few remaining wilderness areas in the region.

Sincerely,

Mark Rotellini 26 Knob Drive, Slatyridge Community Box 11,Snowshoe, WV 26209

Subj: Surface Mine Application Number 2015-98
Date: 99-02-15 10:32:56 EST
From: Wabasso12
To: snowshoestumpy@neumedia.net
CC: ndkohl@wcoil.com

To Whom it May Concern,

This letter is being written to voice my strong objection to the possibility that a permit may be issued by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection for a rock quarry site near Snowshoe Ski Resort. As a home owners at Snowshoe, We are appalled that this could happen but apparently the Legislation in place is very weak. This is not to say that we don't need quarrys and associated industry because we do, but right in the back yard of one of West Virginia's Crown Jewels is absurd. We urge you, your organization or your office to do all in your power to prevent this from happening. The reasons are numerous and all to evident.

1. The impact on safety to residents and tourism would be dramatically affected with increased industrial traffic.
2. The environmental results could severly impact Pocahontas County, the headwater for 6 of West Virginia's most scenic and enjoyed rivers. Air quality would also be severely impacted.
3. The recent purchase of Snowshoe by Intrawest has been very positive. They are clearly committed to the resort, Pocahontas County and the entire state of West Virginia. Is this the kind of message that West Virginia wants to send. We hope not. This plant and operation would clearly give the wrong message along with impacting property values and the ability to attract future tourism.

Please do all in your power to see that this permit is not issued.

Sincerely, David and Carole Cobb
Property Owners: Wabasso 1 & 2
Snowshoe Mountain Resort

6655 S, Kessler Frederick Road
Tipp City, Ohio 45371
937-698-4706

David L. Cobb
Carole L. Cobb

POCAHONTAS TIMES
WM. McNEAL
810 SECOND AVE.
MARLINTON, WV
24954

DEAR SIR,

I AM UNDERTAKING THIS WRITING TO VOICE MY STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED QUARRY OPERATION AS SPECIFIED IN SURFACE MINE APPLICATION NUMBER 2015-98. I AM VOICING MY OPPOSITION AS A SMALL BUSINESS, BUT MORE IMPORTANTLY AS A HOME OWNER WHO RESIDES LESS THAN ONE HALF MILE FROM WACO'S PROPOSED OPERATION.

OVER TWO YEARS AGO WE PURCHASED 12.8 ACRES (LOT # 16) IN SLATYRIDGE SUBDIVISION AND HAVE BUILT A BED AND BREAKFAST BUSINESS. WE ALSO LIVE THERE AND INCLUDED SPACE FOR MY RETIRED IN-LAWS WHO NOW ALSO RESIDE WITH US. THIS SHALL BE MY MOTHER AND FATHER IN-LAWS PERMANENT AND FINAL STOP AND MY WIFE AND MYSELF INTEND TO RETIRE HERE AS WELL. WE HAVE A LOVELY WOODED HOMESITE JUST OFF OF RT. 219 WITH THE BIG SPRING FORK OF THE ELK RIVER RUNNING DIRECTLY THROUGH OUR PROPERTY.

NOW, PRETEND THAT YOU ARE ME AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. WOULD YOU WANT LIMESTONE DUST ALL OVER YOUR HOME, YOUR VEHICLES, YOUR TREES, YOUR EVERYTHING ?

2. WOULD YOU WANT BLASTING AND THE LOUD WARNINGS FOR SAME GOING ON ANYTIME (LET ALONE ALL DAY) ?

3. WOULD YOU WANT AN EXTENSIVE INCREASE IN NOISY TRUCK TRAFFIC DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO YOUR LAND?

4. WOULD YOU WANT PROPERTY THAT IS NEAR YOURS TO BE DE-FOLIATED AND TO DECREASE IN VALUE?

5. WOULD YOU WANT (THIS ONE IS IMPORTANT) THE ALREADY DELICATE WATER SHED THAT YOUR WELL DEPENDS ON TO BE DRASTICALLY BLED IN ORDER TO FLUSH AN INDUSTRIAL OPERATION ?

6. WOULD YOU WANT THE WATER IN THE STREAM THAT RUNS THROUGH YOUR WOODED HOMESITE AND EVENTUALLY WINDS UP IN THE ELK RIVER TO BE CONTAMINATED WITH INDUSTRIAL OVERFLOW ? THIS WILL NEVER AGAIN BE THE SAME!

7. WOULD YOU WANT AN INDUSTRIAL OPERATION NEAR YOU THAT COULD ADVERSLY AFFECT YOUR LIVELIHOOD ?

IF YOU CAN ANSWER YES TO ANY ONE OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS THEN BY ALL MEANS LETS GO AHEAD WITH THIS TRAVESTY ! BUT, IF YOU ARE IN FACT A FAIR HUMAN BEING AND CLAIM TO OBTAIN SOUND AND RESONABLE JUDGEMENT I TRULY BELIEVE THAT YOUR ANSWERS HAVE TO BE NO.

ONCE AGAIN I WILL SAY " I OPPOSE WACO OIL'S PROPOSED EXPANSION." I AM NOT EVEN GOING TO TALK ABOUT THE WILDLIFE , YOU KNOW , THOSE CUTE LITTLE THINGS AND EVEN THOSE SQUIRMY THINGS. I AM TALKING ABOUT MY LIFE , MY WIFE'S LIFE, MY WIFE'S PARENT'S LIVES AND ALL OF OUR RIGHTS TO LIVE IN THE PEACEFULL AND QUIET ENVIRONMENT THAT WE DID CHOOSE.

THANKING YOU IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR SINCERE CONSIDERATION I REMAIN,

Rodney James Molidor
RODNEY JAMES MOLIDOR
P.O. BOX 116
SLATYFORK, WV 26291

far outweighs the benefit of a few jobs and the private

Signed, Richard W. Nalwasky

DATE 2/11/99

Address SNOWSHOE MTN. RESORT
WABASSO #14
SLATYFORK, W. VA.

PERSONAL COMMENTS: I am strongly opposed to any approval of this surface mine application # 2095-98. There is too much to lose that could not be properly reclaimed. The true growth and best possibility to obtain it for our area is through recreational land use and preservation of the existing environment. Thank you for your attenti

February 12, 1999

To Whom it may Concern:

I am writing this letter with extreme urgency and outrage. It is unfortunate that less than two months ago, Ike Morris, on behalf of WACO Oil & Gas, submitted a request for permitting a 38-acre rock quarry in the community near Snowshoe in Northern Pocahontas County. After such a large protest last year from the residents of the Snowshoe/Slatyfork area, why was there another request and why has this process discreetly progressed so rapidly without concern for the citizens who live in the area? This permit would drastically change the lives of all who live here, including the wild life.

As a homeowner and employee of Snowshoe Mountain Resort, I fear what my future will hold for me and my peers, if this request is granted. My love for the outdoors and for wildlife has brought me to this community to work and to play. I would never have invested here had their been an existing quarry and feel others will do the same. In a place that is always to remain "Forever Wild", how can you impose such an operation that will directly effect the quality of our lives and the land we love?

Without tourism this area will not survive and neither will so many of us who have worked hard to build our lives here. Hundreds of thousands of people flock to this resort each year to escape to the beauty and serenity this area has to offer. The addition of a rock quarry would be disruptive to the natural beauty of the areas well as all the outdoor recreation that takes place here. No longer will tourists come to vacation, to relax, or to explore. Based on the information I have gathered the following is a list of problems the quarry will bring:

☐ Increase of truck traffic, over the next seven years, would cause adverse driving conditions for the tourists, causing them to vacation elsewhere to avoid the hassle.

☐ The blasting permitted from dawn to dusk will negatively affect the golfers who have come to play on one of the top 100 courses in the nation, it will disrupt the homes of our precious wild life inhabitants and the clean mountain air we all love.

☐ The runoff from this operation will flow into two holding ponds with overflow into Mill Run and/or the Big Spring Fork of the Elk River, how will we boast our extensive fishing opportunities that draw so many people to the county know as the "Birthplace of Rivers"?

☐ Intrawest's investment into this area is monumental and beneficial to the entire state. Without their enhancements, additions and changes the tourists that we rely on will choose another place to vacation. The County tourism and State tourism will lose millions of dollars in lost revenue.

With a rock quarry not even 50 miles away in the nearby town of Elkins, there is no need to place a quarry in this community as well. The addition of a quarry would counter act the community we are building and the resort we all depend on. Without tourism the money invested into this area will decrease and eventually cease to exist. We have all worked hard to get to where we are today, a true destination location internationally known. That is all in jeopardy if the quarry is approved.

I urge you to help us protect our home, our rights and our love for this beautiful county. We have all invested our lives to preserving this land rich in history and natural beauty. Everything we have worked for will be gone and eventually so will we and so will the tourists should this progress any further.

Sincerely,

Katie

Katie McGann

Snowshoe Mountain Homeowner

Environmental Advocate

2/1/99

Ruth and James Egel
17 Slatyfork Farm
Slatyfork, WV 26291

To whom it may concern,

As property owners with a home at Slatyfork Farm, we learned with disappointment about a planned expansion of a rock quarry by Waco Oil and Gas Company. We purchased our property in West Virginia believing that the state was interested in promoting tourism and at the same time preserving the remoteness, quietude, and pristine beauty of the area. If the rock quarry is expanded, we feel that the state's interest in promoting tourism while preserving the environment will be called into question.

Tearing up the land to extract minerals, a process which has gone on for over a century, has not increased the prosperity of the state but simply lead to great amounts of wealth leaving West Virginia, with the money going to people in other parts of the country and the world. At Slatyfork Farm, an environmentally friendly development near Snowshoe, local carpenters and craftsmen have had the opportunity to perform labor for decent wages for homebuilders living both in and out of state. It would seem likely that as development proceeds with dwellings which need to be built, repaired, remodeled, or simply torn down and replaced that a self sustaining middle class would develop and have an interest in providing quality of education to their children, reducing corruption in government, and doing the things needed to be done to encourage other such individuals to move to the area.

We live in an eastern Kentucky city which provides relatively few opportunities for recreational activities such as are found in Pochahontas County. I am a member of a hospital medical staff of over two hundred physicians, many of whom have interests similar to ours. Several have enjoyed spending time with us at our home near Snowshoe and were favorably impressed by the quality of the environment and life in that pristine area. Needless to say, the infliction of a large open sore on the landscape as is being planned by the Waco Oil and Gas Company for its short term gain would discourage my colleagues from visiting and potentially purchasing property to build homes in Pochahontas County.

All over the country communities which have lost government programs, exhausted their natural resources, or found that the environmental cost of extracting them to be too high have successfully relied of service industries such as tourism to both enable the current residents to be employed in jobs which pay a living wage and to attract new residents who can only further broaden the wage base. An example of this is Charleston, SC where the closure of the U.S. Naval Base will be greatly offset by the presence of vibrant beach communities in the surrounding area. These developments provide work for artisans, merchants, restauranteurs, and owners of tourist operations. We would hope that the state could help to ensure a similar outcome for eastern West Virginia rather than assist Ike Morris' dead end plan which would hinder the tourist industry and betray the interests of those who have invested in sustainable development.

Therefore, we encourage anyone with any say so regarding the expansion of the rock quarry on Rte.219 just south of State Rte. 66 by the Waco Gas and Oil Company to stop this ugly misuse of land.

Sincerely yours
Ruth and James Egel

Ruth and Jim Egel

To whom it may concern:

I am writing this letter with great sadness and in hope that I am not too late. I am a property owner in Slaty Ridge Home Community in beautiful Pocahontas County, WV. To my dismay, I find out that a proposed 38-acre Rock Quarry is being considered only one mile from my home near by Snowshoe Resort. This Quarry Permit submitted by Ike Morris, the owner of WACO Oil Company, would allow for 4,095,000 tons of limestone to be removed from the estimated 38 acres of land. Only after all vegetation and soil has been removed from this area, then blasting will be permitted from dawn to dusk, 6 days a week until the duration of the permit. It will take 204,000 truckloads to remove this limestone this averaging 10 truckloads per hour.

It was my understanding that Ike Morris announced last year, after much protest from the residents of this community, that he would not build a quarry in this area. Now, it is with great shock that I understand this permit is not only being considered but also nearing a conclusion! How could this happen and the communities surrounding this area be so unaware?

I came to this area of WV, like many other people, to build my life because of the beauty and serenity that surrounds Pocahontas County. A place where traffic is not an issue, the water is clean, and the air is fresh.

Tourist flock to this area every year making this one of the largest tourist attractions in all of WV. Pocahontas County is not only the home for many families whose livelihoods depend on tourist business, but it is also known as the "Birthplace of Rivers". The Headwaters of the Cheat, Elk, Greenbrier, Gauly, Cranberry, Tygart Valley, Cherry and Williams River all originate here. The amount pollution from the run off that would be caused to these great rivers is obviously not a consideration in the issuance of this permit.

This quarry would cause air, water, and noise pollution along with an increase in truck traffic and decrease in beauty that would rape and destroy the very core and existence of this area. Is there no place left where a person can build a life without the fear of all that surrounds you being ripped away by greed?

This or any other Quarry **can not** be allowed in this area without great devastation to our land. We, the people of this area, implore all involved to NOT allow this to take place.

Sincerely,

Lindy Parrish

February 10, 1999

William McNeel
Pocahontas Times
810 Second Ave.
Marlinton, WV 24954

Dear Mr. McNeel:

I am writing this letter to express my concern in regard to the fact that two months ago, Ike Morris on behalf of WACO Oil & Gas, submitted a request for permitting a 38-acre rock quarry in the community near Snowshoe in northern Pocahontas County. I am a property owner at Slaty Ridge as well as at Snowshoe Mountain who is mortified at the very idea of Waco Oil and Gas being permitted to expand their current Rock Quarry near Snowshoe Mountain Resort and my property at Slaty Ridge.

I grew up coming to this area with my family to ski and enjoy the outdoors and after college moved to this area for the recreation, solitude, scenic beauty, and safety of the entire area. I have invested not only financially in this area but also emotionally. A Rock Quarry of this magnitude would bring poor air and water quality, decrease highway safety, and noise pollution as well as reduce the scenic beauty of the area. I do not want to see a rock quarry destroy one of the state's largest tourist attractions and one of the most beautiful natural trout streams, the headwaters of the Elk River.

Pocahontas County is an outdoorsman's dream. The county offers some of the finest hunting and fishing experiences in the east. How can we continue to offer this if a rock quarry is built? One of the most popular recreational activities in Pocahontas County is fishing. These cold and clear rivers and streams are the sites of the finest trout fishing in the state and many are on the state trout-stocking program. Native brook trout, still thrive in the Elk River and Mill Run. A rock quarry will kill these fish and disrupt the homes of our precious wild life!

If this rock quarry is permitted the only person who will benefit is Ike Morris! Those of us who have made this area our home as well as the thousands of visitors to this area are the ones who will suffer!

As a citizen of this community and a property owner I ask that this Rock Quarry not be permitted to be built!

Sincerely,

Caroline Crumpton

Caroline Crumpton

Feb. 8, 1999

To Whom It May Concern -

I am writing this letter to protest the permit submitted by Waco Oil and Gas — Rock Quarry to expand their Linwood/Slatyfork Rock Pit.

I protest the removal of 4,095,000 tons of limestone. I am appalled at the $32 million dollars income that will line their pockets.

I am opposed to the increased truck traffic created if this permit is allowed.

I am VERY concerned with the precious commodity - water. I do not wish to see the creation of a concrete/asphalt plant.

I have already seen the destruction of water tables caused by spelunkers in Jacox and the ruination of streams in Lobelia in the 80's when the extension service dumped Tordon K to kill the multi-flora rose. Enough is enough.

This will affect my employment. No tourism - no jobs -

You have my full support to stop this - Nip it in the butt - Do not let this happen This area of WV has been trampled on too much over the years by money hungry pigs. Please do not let "them" continue to do so. It is not fair. I speak out for myself, along with the livestock, fish and wildlife.

Stop this rape NOW - Let us live in peace for once. It makes my heart ache -

Katherine Hazelton
HCR 73 Box 23
Valley Head, WV 26294

MOUNTAIN/VALLEY COALITION
P. O. BOX 85
SLATYFORK, WV 26291

February 5, 1999

Dear Fellow Home and Property Owner,

Please be advised that a permit to build a Rock Quarry (Pit) near Snowshoe Mountain Resort is about to be approved by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection.

The Pit will be located adjacent to Rt. 219, just one mile South of Linwood, or the junction of St. Rtes. 219 and 66. The Pit to be approved according to the permit application, will be 55 football fields in size, (38.5 acres). Also approved by the permit would be the right to build the long rumored concrete plant, an asphalt plant, and a rock crushing system capable of pulverizing over 2,000 tons of rock per day. This project will be visible to the nearly one million tourists that visit the Snowshoe area annually, and the hundreds of nearby land owners.

Action must be taken immediately to stop this permit from being approved! The Waco Oil and Gas Company, of Glenville, WV, has purchased over 300 acres bordering Rt. 219 as long term quarry expansion land. The farm, formerly owned by Charleston, WV real estate developer Rudy Henley, when coupled with the 60 acres site currently being mined or permitted, could possibly become the largest rock quarry in eastern West Virginia.

The project must be stopped!!!

As a property owner you have a voice in this matter. The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection has advised us that the regulations governing Rock Pit permits are so weak that the regulatory agency will have a tough time rejecting the application for a permit......despite the Rock Pit's impact on surrounding property values. However, they will respond to public and land owner objections to the quarry. Other pits have been stopped because of aesthetics and damage to property values.

We are working diligently, with a team of volunteers, to oppose the permit legally and politically.

We must have more help, (i.e. money, letters, and phone calls), if we are to prevent this West Virginia company from destroying the State's largest tourist attraction, and one of the most beautiful natural trout streams, the headwaters of the Elk River.

Action needed!!!!!

⇨ Plan to attend the DEP Public Hearing in Marlinton, WV. This meeting will allow public comment in opposition to this pit. It will be held at the Pocahontas County Court House, at 6:00 PM, on February 18th. It is imperative that we have over 100 home and property owners willing to voice opposition at this meeting. The DEP wants to hear from you.

⇨ Use whatever clout you have, to help stop this STRIP MINE at Snowshoe.

⇨ Write one letter, preferably more, and fax, mail or e-mail them to all of the following individuals, government agencies, and news media.

YOUR PROPERTY VALUE IS AT RISK!!! Not to mention the air quality, water quality, aesthetics, highway safety, and peaceful, enjoyable times spent in and around the Snowshoe/Slatyfork area. You need to attend this very important Public Hearing, and bring along your written opposition to this obscenity. We are acutely aware of the imposition and expense involved by this request, but feel it is time well spent.

We are a coalition of concerned home, business, and property owners, including, but not limited to: The Market at Big Spring, Big Spring Exxon, The Ski Barn, The Gallery at Snowshoe, Paradise Etc., Morning Glory Inn, Elk River Touring Center, Overlook Village, Mountain Country Properties, Slatyfork Farm, and Slaty Ridge.

We strongly urge your personal participation, and urgently request your financial aid, by forwarding your check to the Mountain/Valley Coalition Fund, at P. O. Box 85, Slatyfork, West Virginia, 26291.

ACT NOW!!!

Christine B. Hamilton
Attorney at Law

William P. Stump
The Gallery at Snowshoe

...uired. Blasting is allowed and dust creation, noise and hea...
part of the business of rock crushing.
...investments in the area in the ... could destroy the ... open.
...ust see that WACO and look...
...tate department of...

MOUNTAIN/VALLEY COALITION
P. O. BOX 85
SLATYFORK, WV 26291

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 18, 1999

MR. PAT STUMP
304-572-3478

RE: SNOWSHOE/ SLATYFORK QUARRY EXPANSION
A LOOK AT THE FACTS
13 YEAR SUPPLY OF ROCK HIDDEN IN THE FACTS

On behalf of the Mountain/Valley Coalition, we would like to issue a public apology. It has come to our attention that there is a misconception of the intention of the Mountain/Valley Coalition. Some people are under the impression that the Coalition's intent is to close our Slatyfork Quarry. Although we have stated that was not our intention, still that impression prevails. In actuality, our opposition has never been directed toward the closing of our existing quarry. We feel it is a part of our community. Our opposition is directed solely at the expansion of the permit by the current owners, WACO Oil and Gas, of Glenville, West Virginia. We again apologize for this misconception.

Now let us review the facts:

As stated by Doug Morris, of WACO, in the Pocahontas Times,(attached), the current production of our Slatyfork quarry is 87,000 tons of limestone annually.

Also stated in the Pocahontas Times, there is a current inventory of 1.2 million tons of limestone available under the current permit boundaries. This allows WACO almost 14 years of production on the cur- permit, at the existing quarry.

The permit application for expansion indicates that there is approximately 4,095,000 tons of limestone in the expansion permit.

WACO has touted the creation of eight new jobs, in association with this expansion. William McNeel, editor of the Pocahontas Times, indicates in an editorial opinion of February 18, 1999, that the Forest Service has recently announced a cutback in road construction, which could cut back on the production of limestone at the quarry.

Senator Walt Helmick, has said the State of West Virginia would be pleased for Mr. Morris to ship limestone from Slatyfork, on the State's newly acquired Elkins-Bergoo Railroad. WACO stone would then have unlimited transportation and market to sell their stone.

The Pocahontas Times quotes WACO as having acquired a rock crusher capable of crushing 225 tons of limestone per hour.

Based on the above information, verifiable through the Pocahontas Times, and testimony to be given at the Department of Environmental Protection Public Hearing, scheduled for February 18, 1999, we , The Mountain/Valley Coalition assert the following.

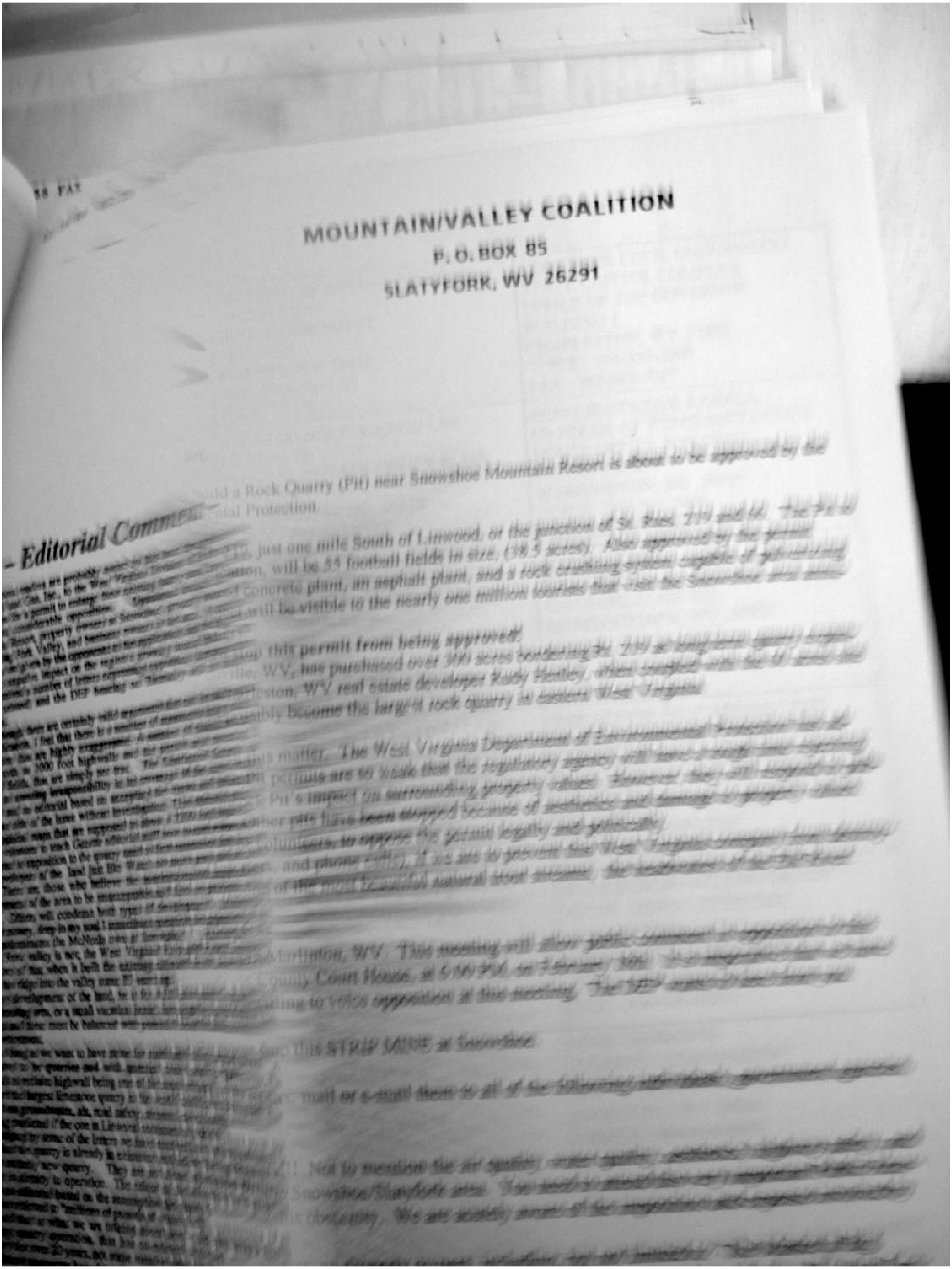
If WACO Oil and Gas, intends to not increase production at this expansion, it would seem highly irresponsible from a business stand paint to hire the eight new employees that Mr. Richard Friel, the current mine supervisor at our Quarry, has indicated in their expansion plans. It would also seem unnecessary to install a 225 ton per hour rock crushing assembly at the site, when you are only going to produce 87, 000 tons of stone annually. Based on this production rate, the entire year's allotment could be crushed in just over eight weeks.

If the current annual production remains the same, as indicated by Mr. Morris, the remaining life of the existing permit, is nearly fourteen years, based on the Pocahontas Times contention that 1.2 million tons of limestone exists in the current permitted area. It would seem ludicrous, from a fiscal aspect to apply for a one year renewable permit, allowing for the removal of over four million tons of limestone, when the existing quarry can meet your production needs far into the future. And actually with less anticipated production needs, due to the Forest Service cutbacks the life of the quarry could very easily extend beyond the 14 year period.

It is purported by William McNeel in his editorial that "unless opponents have knowledge of a pending demand for stone that defies common sense and certainly beyond the knowledge of the writer, there is not going to be a sudden increase in production". Walt Helmick has told us that the possibility that WACO could ship their stone out of Slatyfork by rail, is real. All we have heard is "Trust me" it won't happen. But what if it does. Then everything makes sense. The size of the crusher, the new employees, the increased size of the permit, the "add and delete" clause, etc.

The Mountain/Valley Coalition is only trying to protect us from the unknowns in our future. We are not opposed to our current Linwood/Slatyfork Quarry.

As stated in all previous releases. The Mountain/Valley Coalition is opposed to the expansion of our quarry, and intends to pursue the denial of the permit application to the fullest extent of the law.



MOUNTAIN/VALLEY COALITION

P. O. BOX 85
SLATYFORK, WV 26291

[illegible] uild a Rock Quarry (Pit) near Snowshoe Mountain Resort is about to be approved by the [illegible] ntal Protection.

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[illegible] Marlinton, WV. This meeting will allow public comment [illegible] County Court House, at 6:00 PM, on February [illegible] ing to voice opposition at this meeting. [illegible]

[illegible] this STRIP MINE at Snowshoe.

[illegible] mail or e-mail them to all of the following [illegible]

[illegible] 11. Not to mention the air quality, water quality, [illegible] Snowshoe/Slatyfork area. [illegible] obscenity. We are acutely aware [illegible]

– Editorial Comm

[illegible]

92-3481

The Pocahontas Times

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1999

Snowshoe Mountain opposes proposed expansion of local rock quarry

The state's largest four-season resort announced last Friday its opposition to the proposed expansion of a local rock quarry near the entrance to the Pocahontas County facility. Snowshoe Mountain officials believe the quarry expansion, as proposed by WACO Gas & Oil Co., is not in the best interest of the community, which is almost solely dependent upon tourism revenue.

Snowshoe Mountain and WACO officials met on Thursday of last week to discuss the matter.

"While we don't oppose the continued existence or even reasonable expansion of the quarry, the permit that has been applied for allows activity that would dramatically reduce the scenic beauty of the area," says Steve Rice, Snowshoe Mountain's President. "The potential expansion allowed by the permit lies almost at the entrance to the resort and would be a major scar at the gateway of the largest revenue producer in Pocahontas County."

Snowshoe suggested to WACO officials at the Thursday meeting that the proposed permit, on file with the Department of Environmental Protection, be withdrawn and a new one be submitted with limitations on the scope of the expansion compatible with the tourism industry in the area. Snowshoe has yet to hear from WACO officials on this suggestion.

Snowshoe Mountain's yearly property tax revenue is over $600,000 which currently represents 35 percent of Pocahontas County's overall property tax base, a figure the resort believes will climb to over 60 percent, based upon future resort develpoment.

"We are in a growth mode and we feel that the proposed quarry expansion would be a detriment to future resort development," says Rice. Over $52 million dollars has been invested by Snowshoe's parent company, Intrawest, in the Pocahontas County facility during the last two years.

Snowshoe Mountain officials are planning to speak on the matter at the upcoming public hearing scheduled by the DEP in Marlinton on February 18.

On Tuesday Waco Vice-president Doug Morris indicated the company does not plan to withdraw the present application, as requested by the resort and will let the process continue. He did say Waco has a good working relationship with Snowshoe, which is one of the major customers of the quarry.

Mr. Morris stated his company is not going to do anything that will hurt anyone else and reduce the value of their property. He noted that Waco owns 300 acres adjoining the quarry that they plan to develop in the future, so they would also be damaging their own plans by allowing the quarry to lower property values.

Waco will not be putting either an asphalt or concrete plant at the Linwood quarry, Mr. Morris stated. The company plans to replaced the rock crusher now being used there. The new crusher will have a capacity of 225 tons per hour, be electrically powered, and have a modern dust suppression system. The company also plans to provide a cleaner looking site, Mr. Morris said.

The new crusher and larger operational area will allow the company to lower the cost of producing stone at the quarry, Mr. Morris said.

Mr. Morris noted that if the permit for the enlarged quarry is denied by DEP, there is still an estimated 1.2 million tons of stone left with the boundaries of the present permit. With the 4 million tons estimated in the section to be mined in the new permit boundary, the company is looking at a 50 year supply of limestone, he said.

Last year the quarry produced 87,000 tons of stone, Mr. Morris stated. Since 1983 the average annual production has been 77,000 tons.

– *Editorial Comment* –

As most readers are probably aware by this time, the application by Waco Oil and Gas, Inc., to the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection for a permit to enlarge their existing quarry near Linwood has generated considerable opposition. Opponents include Snowshoe Mountain Resort, property owners at Snowshoe, property owners in the Big Spring Fork Valley, and business owners in the area. A number of concerns are given by the opponents to the application, but the biggest is a possible negative impact on the region's growing tourist industry. We have received a number of letters expressing opposition (a representative one is printed) and the DEP hearing on Thursday will no doubt be crowded.

Although there are certainly valid arguments that can be made against the application, I feel that there is a number of statements being made in opposition that are highly exaggerated. A number of claims are being made, such as 1000 foot highwalls and the permit area covering 55 football fields, that are simply not true. *The Charleston Gazette* has shown an amazing irresponsibility in its coverage of the issue, writing articles and an editorial based on accepting the views and information from one side of the issue without investigation. (The editorial refers to topographical maps that are supposed to show a 1200 foot highwall - I hereby volunteer to teach *Gazette* editorial staff how to read a topo map.)

Those in opposition to the quarry need to first remember that they are also developers of the land just like Waco, no more pure and no more evil. There are those who believe the tourism/second home related development of the area to be unacceptable and find no problem with a quarry. Others will condemn both types of development. (Although I like the money, deep in my soul I sometimes question the existence of the two condominiums the McNeels own at Snowshoe.) Pristine the Big Spring Fork valley is not; the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company took care of that when it built the existing railroad from Shavers Fork across the ridge into the valley some 85 years ago.

Any development of the land, be it for a full size resort, a quarry, a farm, housing area, or a small vacation home, has negative environmental impacts and these must be balanced with potential benefit that comes with the development.

As long as we want to have stone for roads and other purposes, there will have to be quarries and with quarries come some negatives. A difficult to reclaim highwall being one of the most serious. However, I'm not sure the largest limestone quarry in the world could have the negative impact on groundwater, air, road safety, streams, caves, and tourism that is being predicted if the one at Linwood continues to operate.

Judging by some of the letters we have received, the writers seem not to realize the quarry is already in existence and believe the application is for an entirely new quarry. They are not alone in being unaware the quarry is already in operation. The editor of the *Mountain Messenger* wrote an editorial based on the assumption the quarry is a new proposal and also referred to "millions of pounds of white dust."

And that is what we are talking about here - the continuing of an existing quarry operation, that has co-existed with the area's tourist industry for over 20 years, not some massive new project.

Unless opponents have knowlege of a pending demand for stone that efies common sense and certainly beyond the knowledge of this writer, here is not going to be sudden increase in production. With the cutback n Forest Service road building announced recently, production might go he other way. As for Corridor H, there are at least four closer quarries hat can supply stone cheaper than stone hauled from Linwood.

As for trucks on the highway, when Snowshoe needs stone, when he Division of Highways has a project in the area, when the Forest Service is doing work on its roads in the area, and when home developers need stone for a project, there will be trucks on the road whether the Linwood quarry is there or not.

Other than by an minor change in surface drainage patterns, the quarry poses no threat to established groundwater flow or is a source of groundwater pollution. Until there is a sewer system in the valley, the major threat to groundwater is the ever increasing number of septic tanks, not the quarry. Septic tanks and a limestone subsurface are particularly prone to lead to groundwater pollution.

The quarry poses no threat to the Big Spring Fork, assuming the DEP does its job of regulating the handling of surface water at the site.

The caves along the Big Spring Fork are generally located at a lower level in the Greenbrier (geologic) Formation than the quarry and are to the west, thus the quarry poses no danger to them.

Yes, blasting is part of quarry operations, but not all day, six days a week. When the quarry close to my house was active, there was an occasional blast and they sometimes shook the house slightly, but the impact was close to nil with no millions of pounds of dust.

It is a little unseemly for Snowshoe to be in opposition to the application considering the quarry is there because of the resort. The quarry was originally opened to provide stone for the road up the mountain and the resort has financially benefited from a close source of stone over the years.

On the other hand, the resort's concern about possible visual impact of the enlargement of the quarry as the operation continues over the years is valid and should be addressed by Waco. Intrawest might discontinue its investment on the mountain if there is a possibilty the quarry will become obviously visible in the future. Surely the two companies can reach a legally binding agreement that will allow Waco to produce stone at its quarry for years to come and protect the "viewshed" for the resort.

I would think that the resort needs also to be concerned about continued subdivision of the land in the valley into building lots. In the long run this can impact the view as badly as a quarry. In turn, a property owner in the valley might look up on Cheat Mountain and find the very visible resort buildings offensive to his view.

To bring this all to an end, if people want to disagree, there are all sorts of ways this can be done. However, instead of engaging in fights, it is probably time for all the property owners in the valley - farmers, Snowshoe, homeowners, Waco, businesses - and all others interested in the future of the Big Spring Valley to begin to take a long range look at the area and decide what is wanted 10, 20, 50 years down the road. Some planning and decision making need to be done now before the end result is a hideous overdevelopment that I assume no one wants. If the present imbroglio can be the catalyist for such an outcome, then maybe it will be worth it.

This was printed in 12 font, About 2000 words.

Three Weeks in Palestine

By Allen Johnson

On Saturday, February 26, I headed to Israel to plunge into the maelstrom of the Israel/Palestine conflict. My experiences over the next three weeks would be heart-warming yet deeply troubling, insightful yet baffling.

"We're sorry, but everyone's checked luggage will be delayed one day to keep the plane from a weight overload. Your luggage will be personally delivered to wherever you are staying." I was sitting on my plane awaiting liftoff from the Baltimore airport. The stewardess's announcement was my first harbinger of what lay ahead. Despite her repeated promises to me, I knew no Israeli transport van would deliver my belongings to Hebron. I mentally prepared for what turned out to be a full week living with just the clothes on my back.

A year earlier I had spent five extended weekends of intensive training in Washington, DC, to qualify as a reservist with Christian Peacemaker Teams (CPT). I promised to commit to several weeks every year with one of the CPT projects in the world. In 1993 I had traveled with a CPT delegation to Haiti, an experience that transformed my life. Being in Haiti, a land roiling in human rights violations, dire poverty, and environmental ruin, sparked me to a year with Evangelicals for Social Action in Philadelphia in the startup of the Religious Partnership on the Environment, and to work toward a Masters Degree in theology and public policy. I also thought I might join CPT Reserves when Debbie's and my children were grown.

CPT does violence reduction work in high conflict areas in the world. CPT has had teams for the past several years in Iraq, Columbia, and Israel/Palestine. Past projects have been in Chiapas, Kosovo, Haiti, and with indigenous people in South Dakota, Ontario, and New Brunswick. CPT comes to an area by invitation. CPT is fully committed to nonviolent tactics to reduce both overt violence and the structural violence spawned through injustice and oppression.

I arrived in Jerusalem late Saturday night. Due to security concerns the airport shuttle from Tel Aviv would not take me all the way to the Old City, but without luggage my several block walk to Damascus Gate was easy. I soon met up with several of my CPT team at the Golden Gate Hostel where I spent the night. A longtime friend of mine, Art Gish, was just coming in from several months CPT service. Early the next morning Gish showed me around some of the Old City. I kept saying to myself over and over, "This is all so cool, so amazing." I took a picture of my friend against a backdrop that encapsulates this region. In the foreground is the Wailing Wall, the remaining vestige of the Temple destroyed almost 2000 years ago, the most holy site in Judaism. Even at dawn many observant Jews are at the wall. Just behind the wall the rising sun reflects the gold of Dome of the Rock and to the right is the Al Aqsa Mosque deeply revered by Muslims. In the far background of the photo is the Mount of Olives treasured by Christians.

Our CPT group went to two English speaking church services, at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer and then St. George's Anglican Church. This latter church is where Mordecai Vanunu is under house arrest after having served a full 18-year prison term for treason. For 12 of those years Vanunu was held in solitary confinement in a 6x10 foot cell. In 1985 Vanunu irrefutably revealed that Israel was making nuclear weapons, a fact Israel continues to not officially acknowledge. Some in our group had lunch with Vanunu where he talked openly about his opposition to nuclear weaponry, his conversion to Christianity, his views on Israeli policy toward the Palestinians, and how he managed to endure the arduous prison term. Vanunu defies the court condition that he not talk with journalists. He continues to be at great personal risk for assassination by zealots and is at risk of being re-incarcerated for talking to the press.

Later that day I went to Hebron, a city of 170,000 located twelve miles south of Jerusalem. CPT has been active in Hebron for the past 10 years. Hebron is hot spot of activity by Hamas, a Palestinian organization with a history of violence. Most of the residents are Palestinian, with a large Jewish settlement on the outskirts of the city, and perhaps 500 settlers in the downtown section guarded by over 1000 soldiers. The CPT apartment is downtown in an area once bustling with busy stores but now largely abandoned due to sharp security restrictions. After an overnight at Hebron, I was on my way further south to At-Tuwani, a village of about 250 people in the south Hebron hills region.

At-Tuwani was like stepping back into centuries past. The villagers are subsistence farmers growing produce such as lentils, figs, and olives while tending small flocks of sheep and goats. The people live in simple concrete and stone dwellings. A small school serves as a hub for the outlying villagers many of whom live in caves. A new clinic is currently under construction.

One of my assignments was to be a shepherd. My vision of lolling on sun-warmed grass watching sheep grazing was dispelled an hour after my arrival in the village. Scant minutes after I joined shepherds in a field at their noon picnic-style lunch, the scene erupted into a bedlam of Palestinian shepherds, Israeli settler security patrol, Israeli Defense Force soldiers, and Border Police, all screaming at each other. I along with another equally inexperienced CPTer (the veterans were elsewhere) were present along with two of our partners with the Italian-based peace group, Operation Dove. 30 minutes later two members of the Israeli peace group, Ta'ayush joined in. The situation was tense and volatile. Some of us began snapping pictures and videotaping, while others of us worked to soothe tempers and reason with the soldiers to not arrest. Eventually matters calmed.

I was to find out quickly enough that such confrontations are an almost daily occurrence. High on overlooking hills, strung like beads on a necklace, are Israeli settlements, some with fixed concrete buildings while others are outposts consisting of a few house trailers. Known as the hilltop settlers, many hold to an ideology that the entire region belongs to the Jews through a promise to Abraham. All Palestinians must leave. In recent years these settlers have violently pushed Palestinians back from agricultural holdings and even homes, citing to the governing authorities as a rationale a need for large security buffer zones.

CPT was invited by the people of At-Tuwani to accompany them. By presenting videotaped scenes of harassment and violence, authorities might mete out a measure of justice and protection. But the task is risky. A few days before my arrival one of our team escorting children to school had been severely beaten by settlers, suffering a fractured jaw and a detached retina. Others had been beaten last fall. And threats with guns are common.

Life for the shepherds is dangerous, too. During my time in the village, two women were beaten, a boy and his sheep were chased away from their pastures by gunshots, and some nearby cave dwellers were chased out of their homes.

A few days after I returned home, green pellets of flourocetamide, a highly toxic neurological poison, were found scattered in some of the pastures. A number of sheep, along with gazelles, storks, and other wildlife, have since died. Village children who drink sheep milk are being tested for poisoning. CPT and several Israeli peace groups have begun the arduous task of combing the pastures handpicking up the poison pellet by pellet.

My time at At-Tuwani was spent accompanying shepherds into their fields and doing school patrols to safeguard children from attack while walking to and from school. Confrontations with hilltop settlers and encounters of varying degree with soldiers were a daily occurrence. On a continual basis the villagers treated our CPT team with astonishing hospitality and generosity. At night the village leaders would invite us to meet with them as they discussed their problems. Usually some of the village children would stop by for extra help with their English class work. The children were delightful. I would often catch myself thinking what kind of future they had awaiting them in this beleaguered land. The food was simple but filling and tasty. I drank more tea than in previous cumulative decades. It still being late winter, the weather at times was quite chilly. Living in our sparse, crowded quarters was demanding. Four of us on a team would make do on about 10 gallons of well-drawn water a day, including laundry, bathing, cooking, drinking, and toilet flushing. Only drinking water escaped recycling. Memories include sounds of donkeys braying, visits by the UN humanitarian officer, supper with a cave dweller, gorgeous views of the scenery, watching shepherds work their flocks, and my largely futile effort to learn Arabic. Above all, I treasure memories of a warm, peaceful, community-minded people who taught me much about generosity and kindness.

I also spent several days in Hebron. There, too, our team did school patrol in the sections of town where Palestinians and Israelis come in contact. We also monitored security checkpoints. Israeli security seems everywhere in Hebron. CPT often talks with soldiers, many of whom are polite and forthcoming.

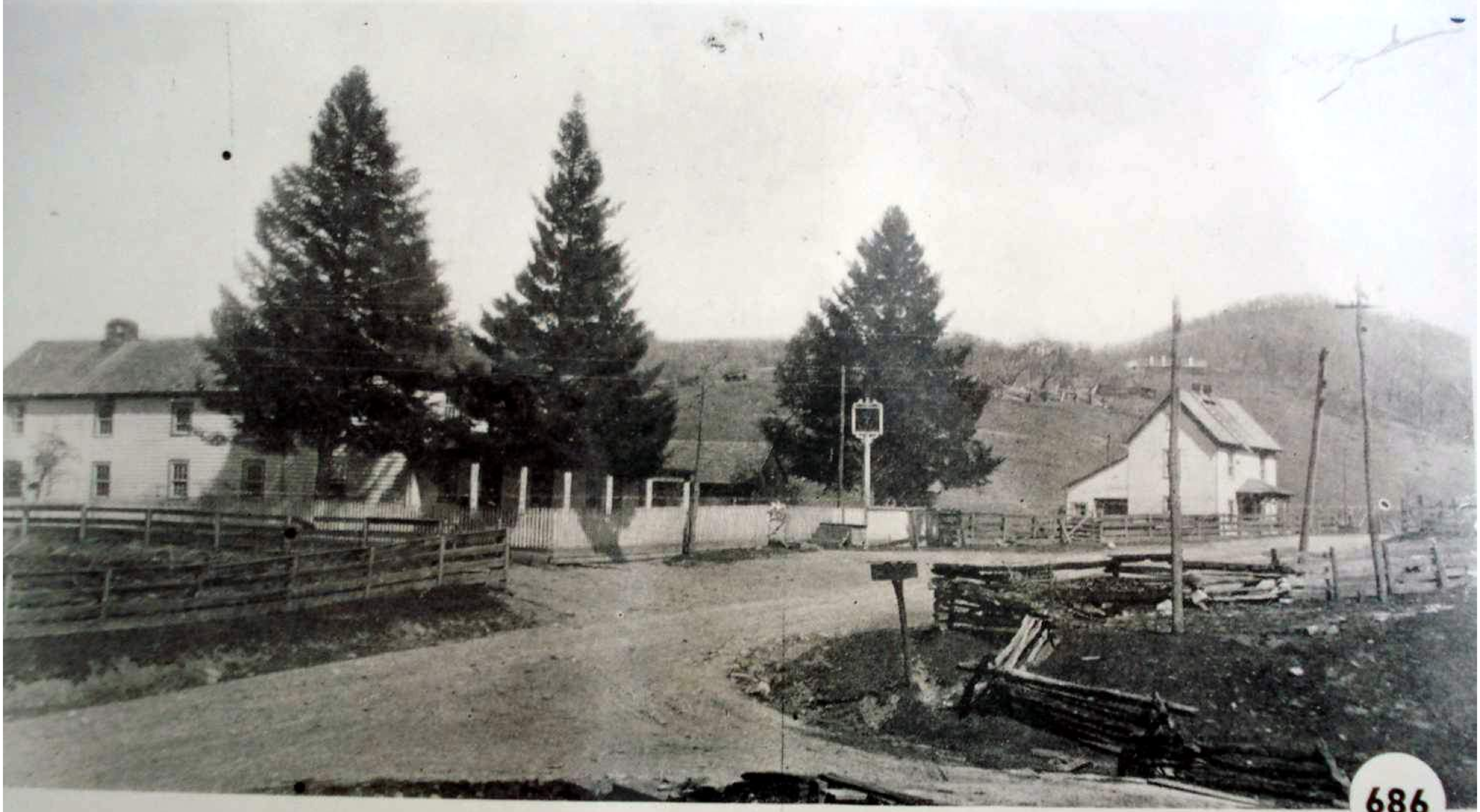
Hebron is the site of the Cave of Machpelah where the Bible says Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Rebekah, Jacob, Leah, and Joseph are buried. Over the cave is a huge ancient building, one side the Ibrahimi Mosque, the other side the Tomb of the Patriarchs Synagogue. It is located very near the CPT apartment. One morning while our team was having morning prayer shots rang out. Two security border police at the Ibrahimi Mosque were severely wounded by an assailant. Immediately the Old City was locked down, total curfew was instigated, and all men were rounded up and detained overnight for questioning and investigation. Unfortunately the gunman was never apprehended. Nevertheless the shops were closed for a week, likely as a collective punishment and warning.

My last day in the country was Palm Sunday. I spent the early morning walking around the Mount of Olives and the Old City of Jerusalem before catching public transportation to Bethlehem a few miles south. Bethlehem with a population of 60,000 is no longer a "little town" as in the lyrics of a popular Christmas song. The mostly Palestinian population cannot drive directly into the city, but must walk across a barricade at the town outskirts and then get other transportation. Israeli security is the stated reason. CPT was a co-sponsor of a Palm Sunday event held by Palestinians, many of them Christians, who wanted to walk to Jerusalem on this holy day. As expected, at a checkpoint the military prevented them from going further. The demonstration was non-violent, reminiscent of the civil rights marches of our own country in the 60's. I felt energized being with these courageous people. Yet I also felt depressed and saddened seeing the so-called Security Wall that is encircling the city. As poet Robert Frost has noted, walls do not make good neighbors. On my way back to Jerusalem our bus was stopped at a checkpoint. Two older men were taken off the bus and detained. The rest of us went ahead. An hour later the men might be allowed on another bus coming through. Such is daily life for Palestinians, the frisking of clothes and long waits up to hours at checkpoints. I observed this time and again.

Jews have been persecuted for thousands of years. They legitimately need security. Palestinians need justice, opportunity, and dignity. Israeli children need to grow up in a climate without fear. Palestinian children need to grow up without seeing their fathers and brothers suffer daily humiliations.

I do not see an acceptable political solution to the conflict coming soon. Perhaps some small steps forward will be taken. A vision for a just and secure society needs to take deeper root. There are numbers of both Palestinian and Israeli people of courage, honor, and good will; these people need support. I believe my trip was worthwhile and beneficial in encouraging and backing them.

My trip was made possible by the people who generously donated financial assistance, kept me in their prayers, and encouraged me in the face of what to some folks seemed foolhardy and dangerous volunteer work. I am grateful for any opportunity to share my experiences with organizations, school classes, churches, or just a gathering of interested folks. Please give me a call at 799-4137. And let me know how I can support you or your group in your work for peace



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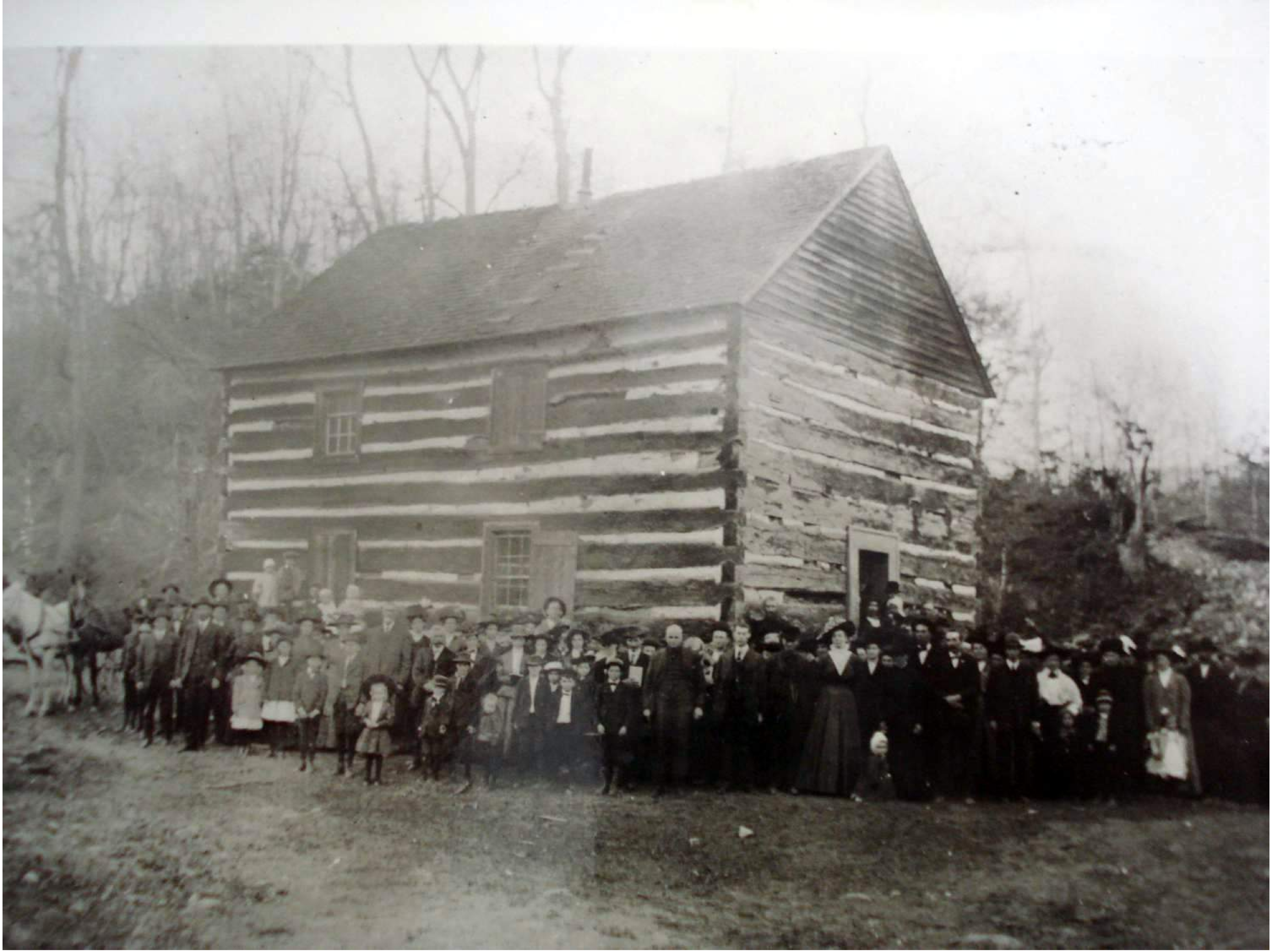

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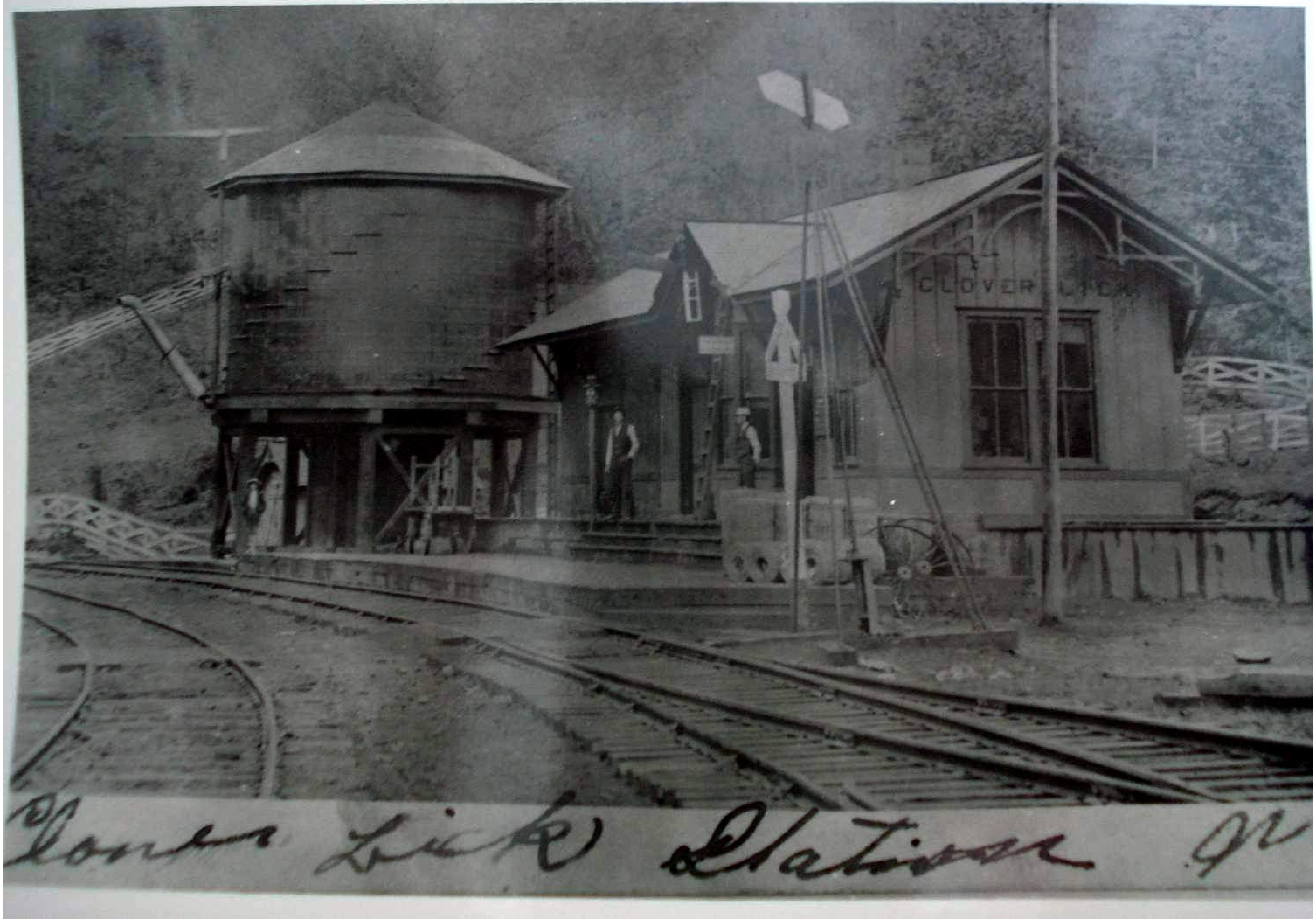
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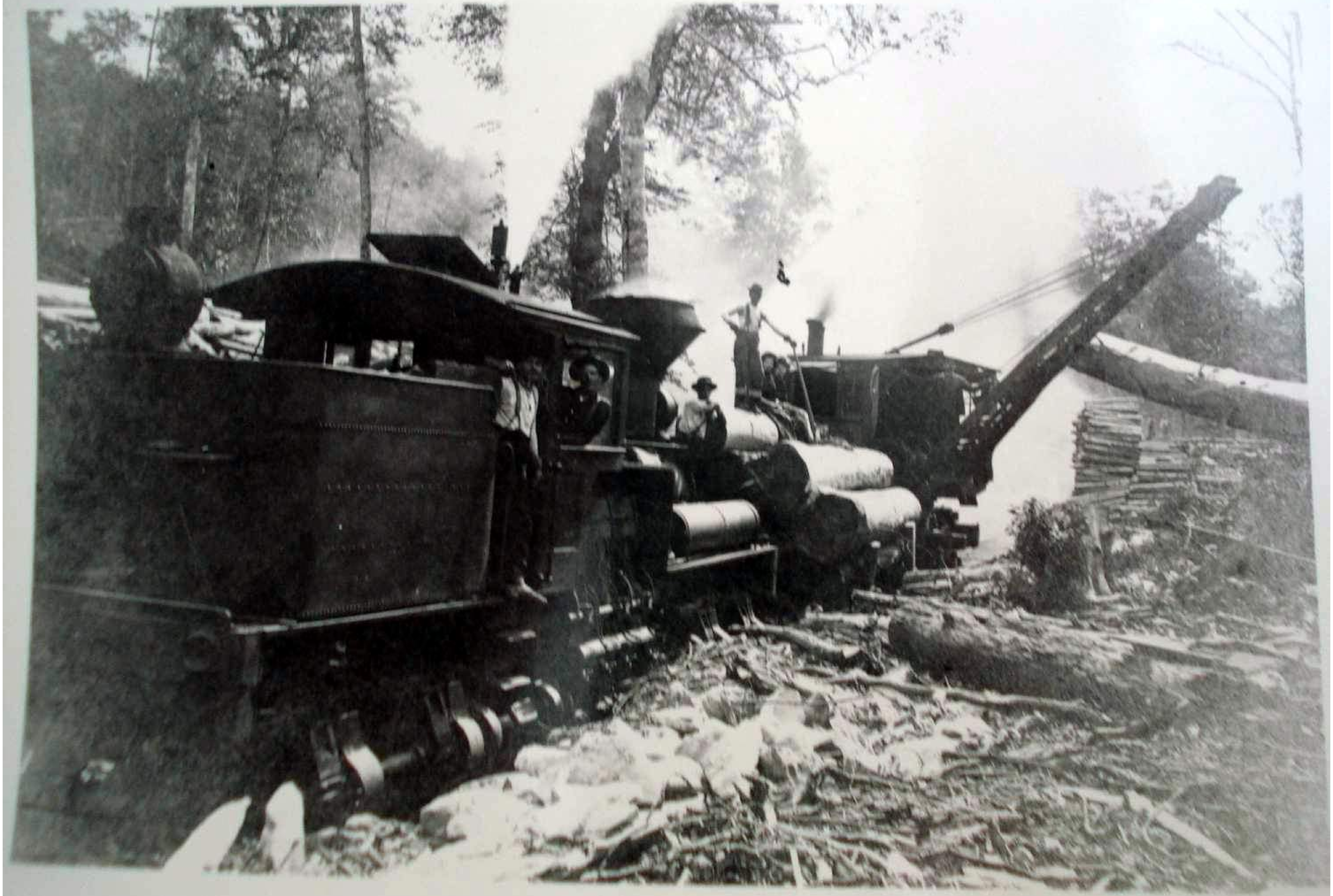

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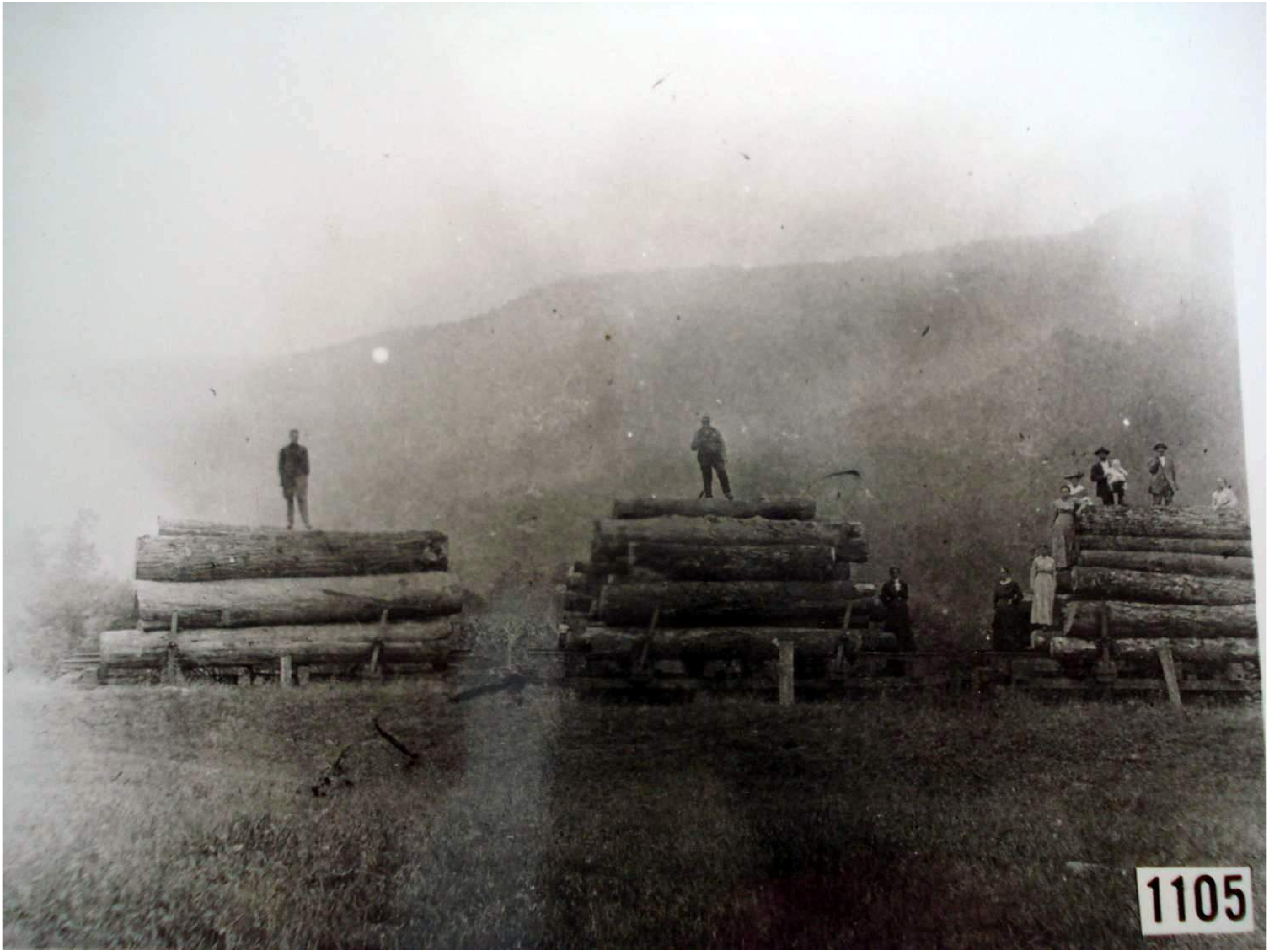

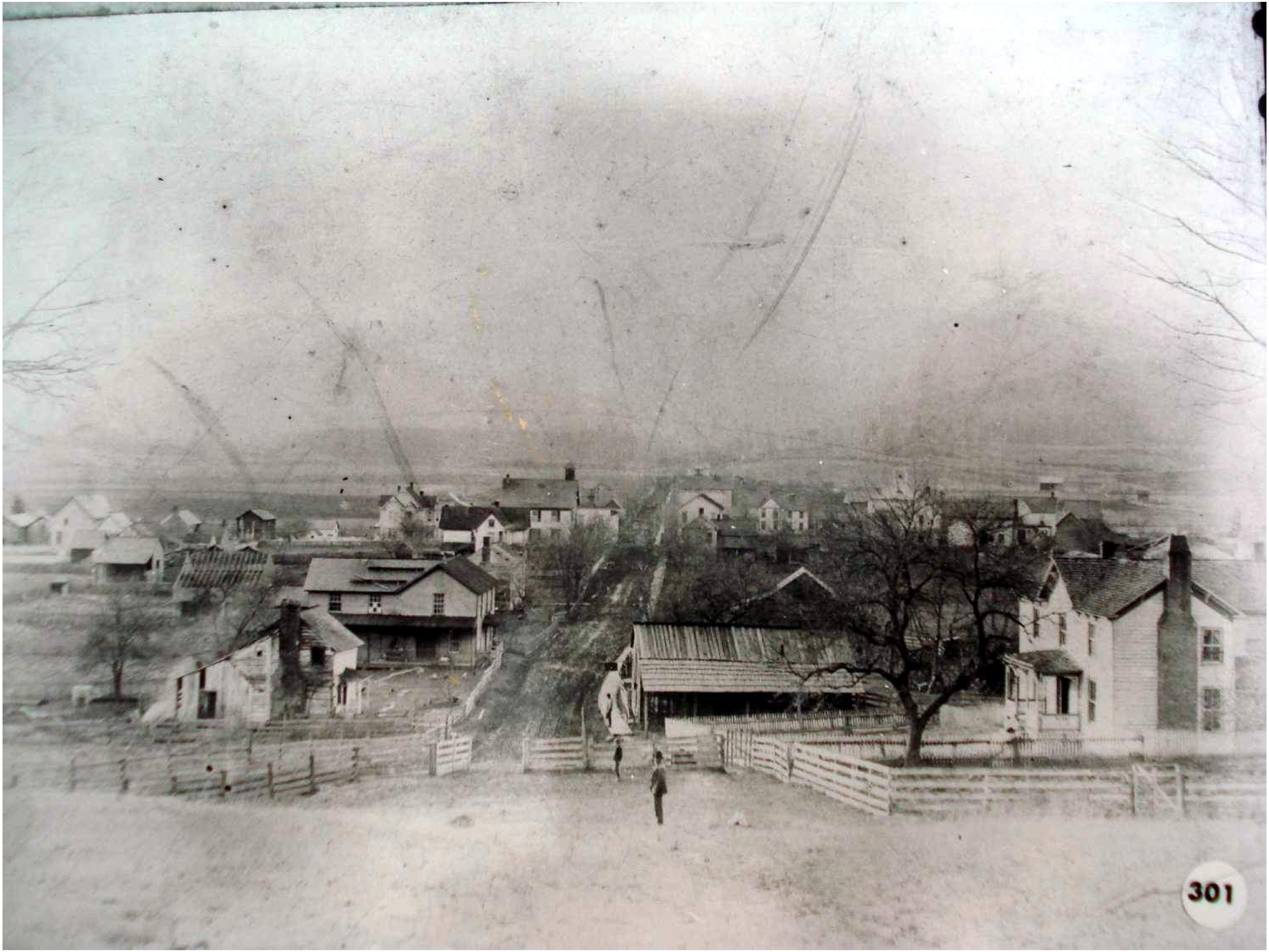

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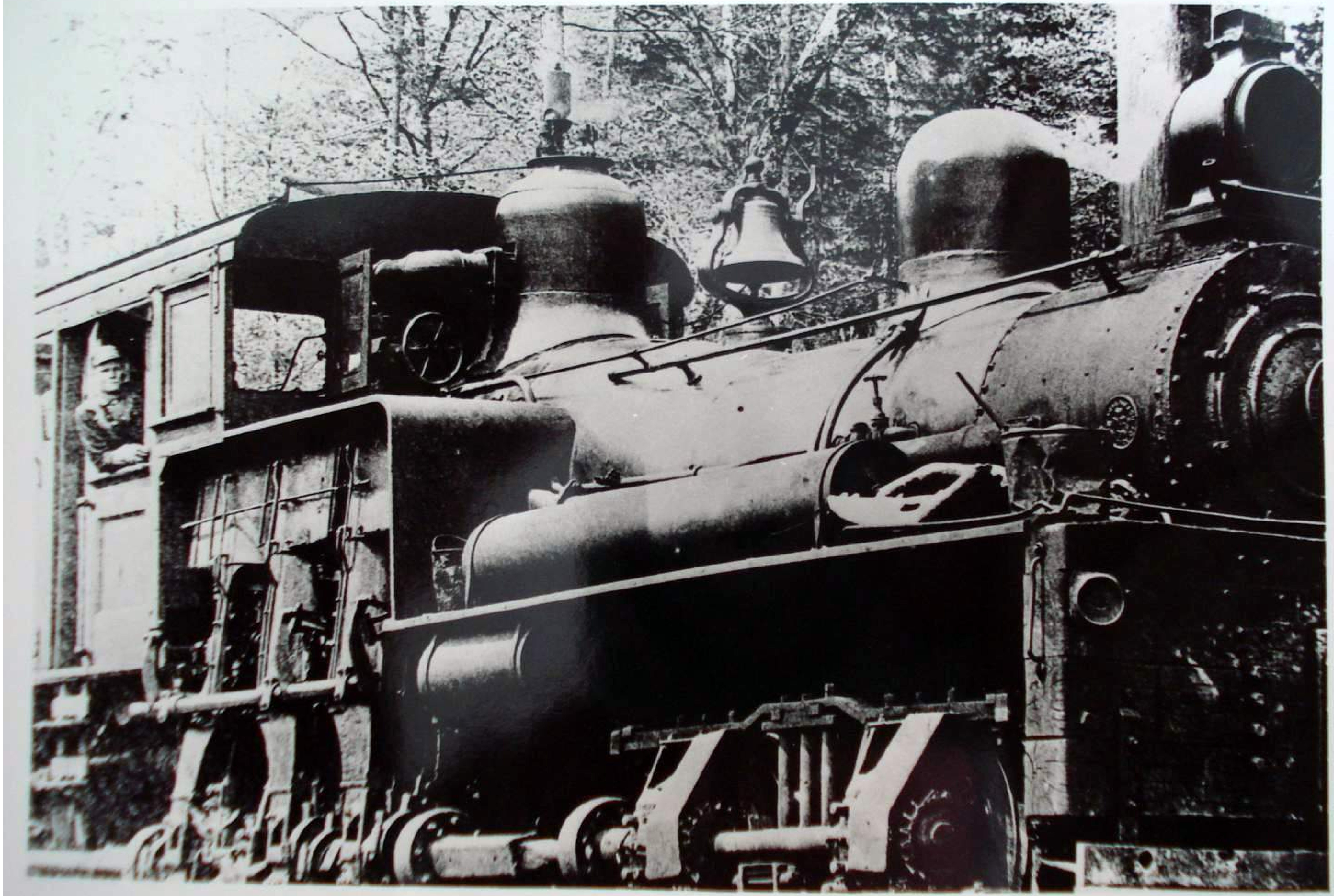

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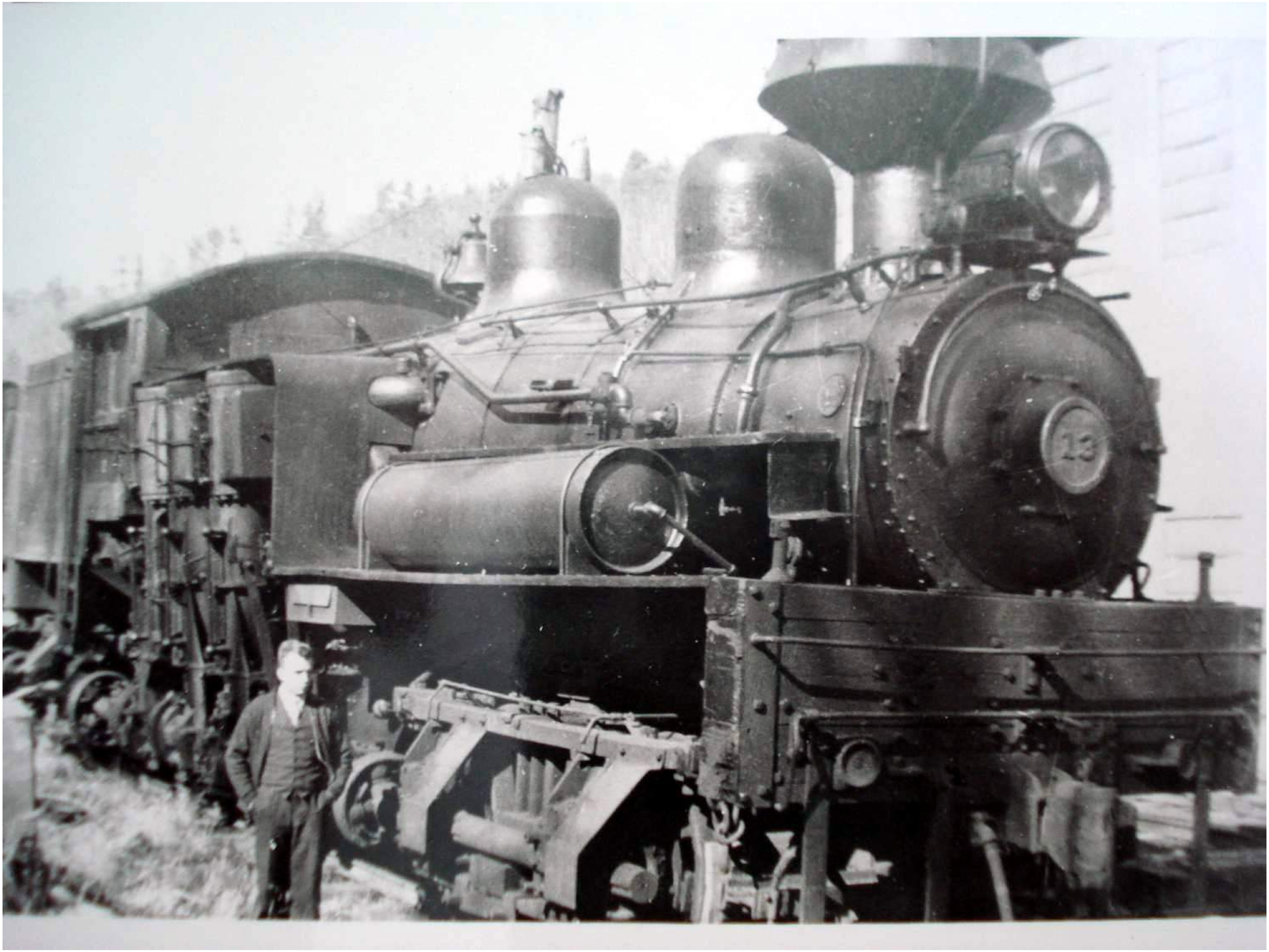

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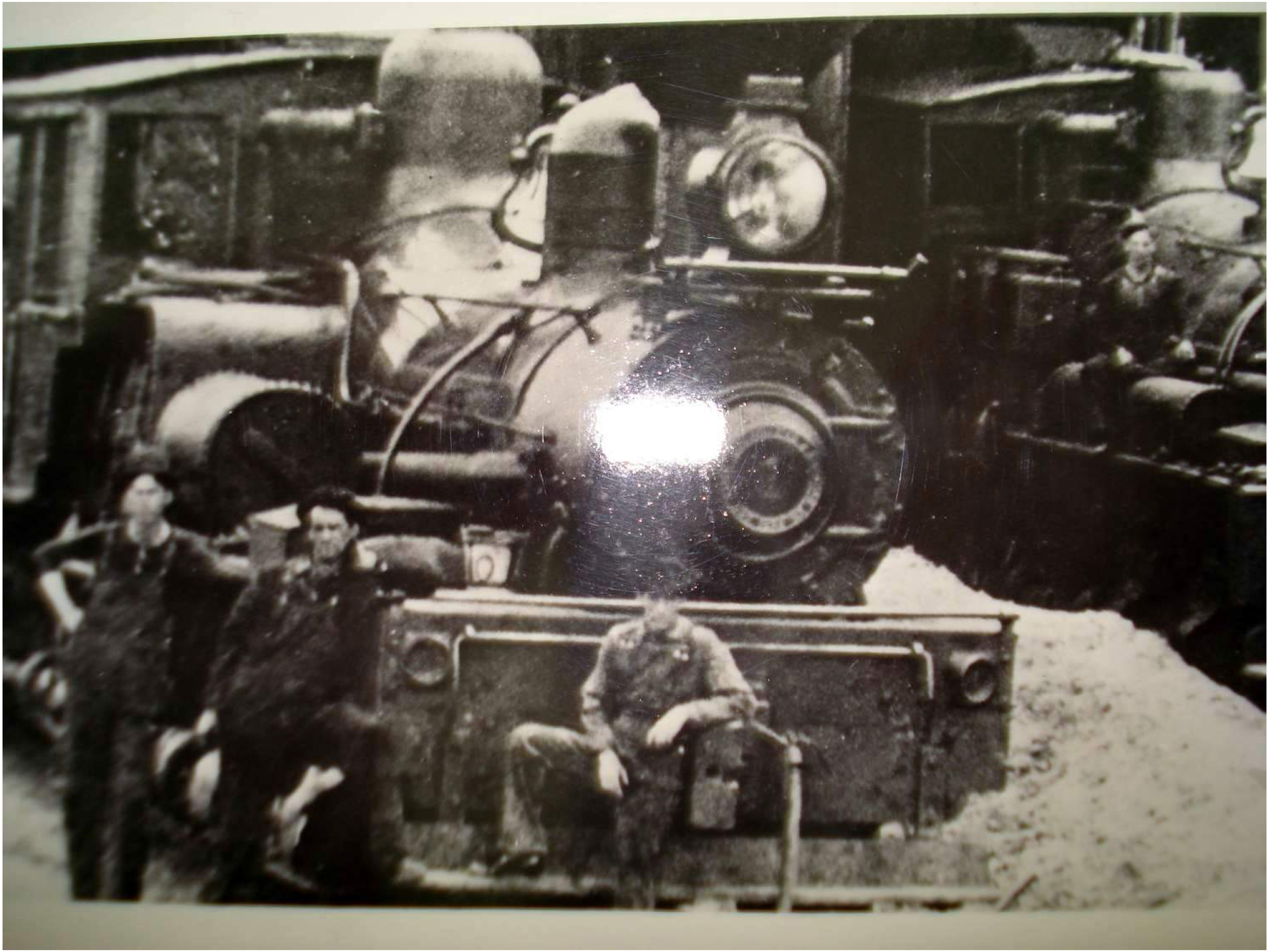

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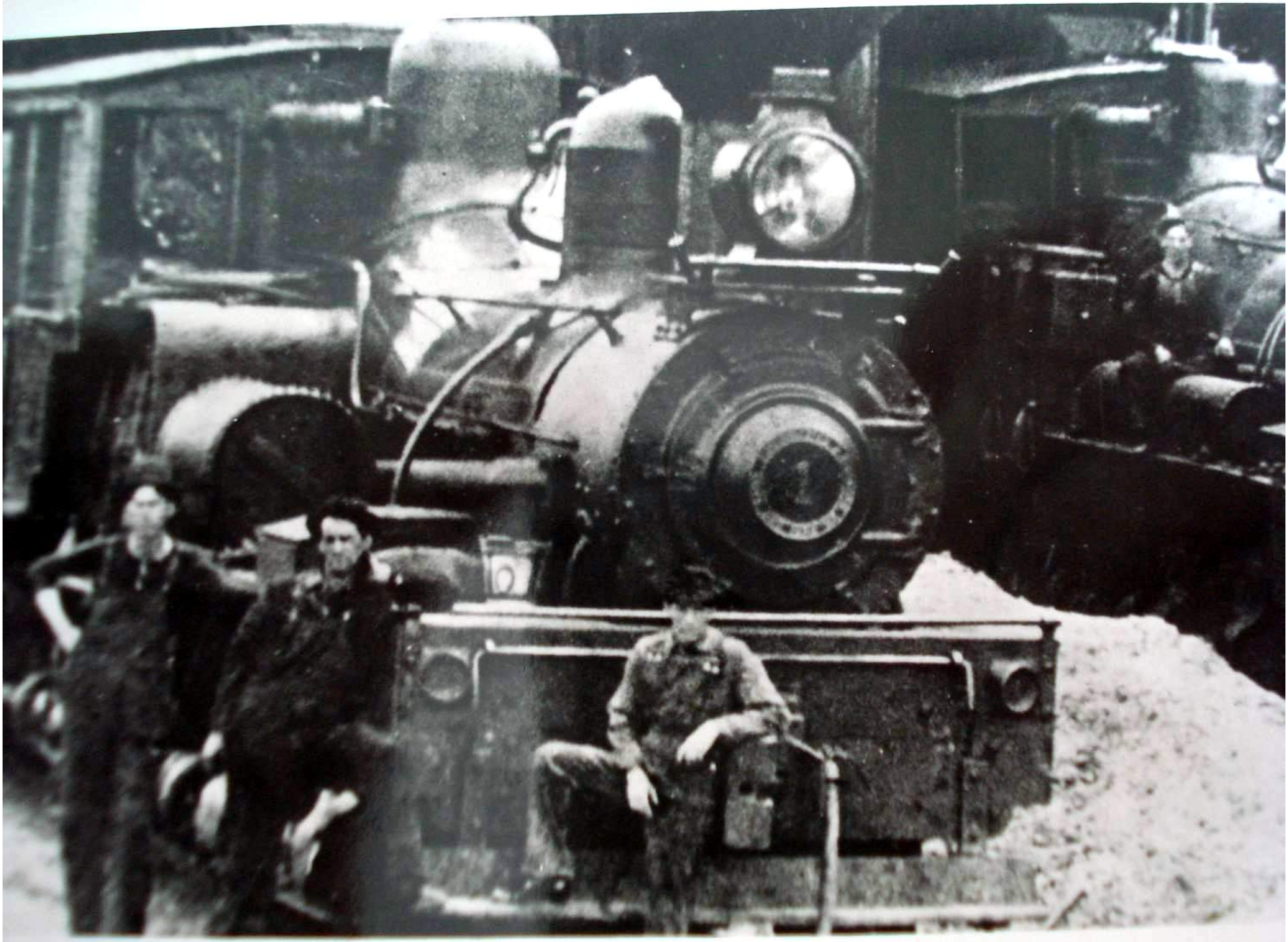

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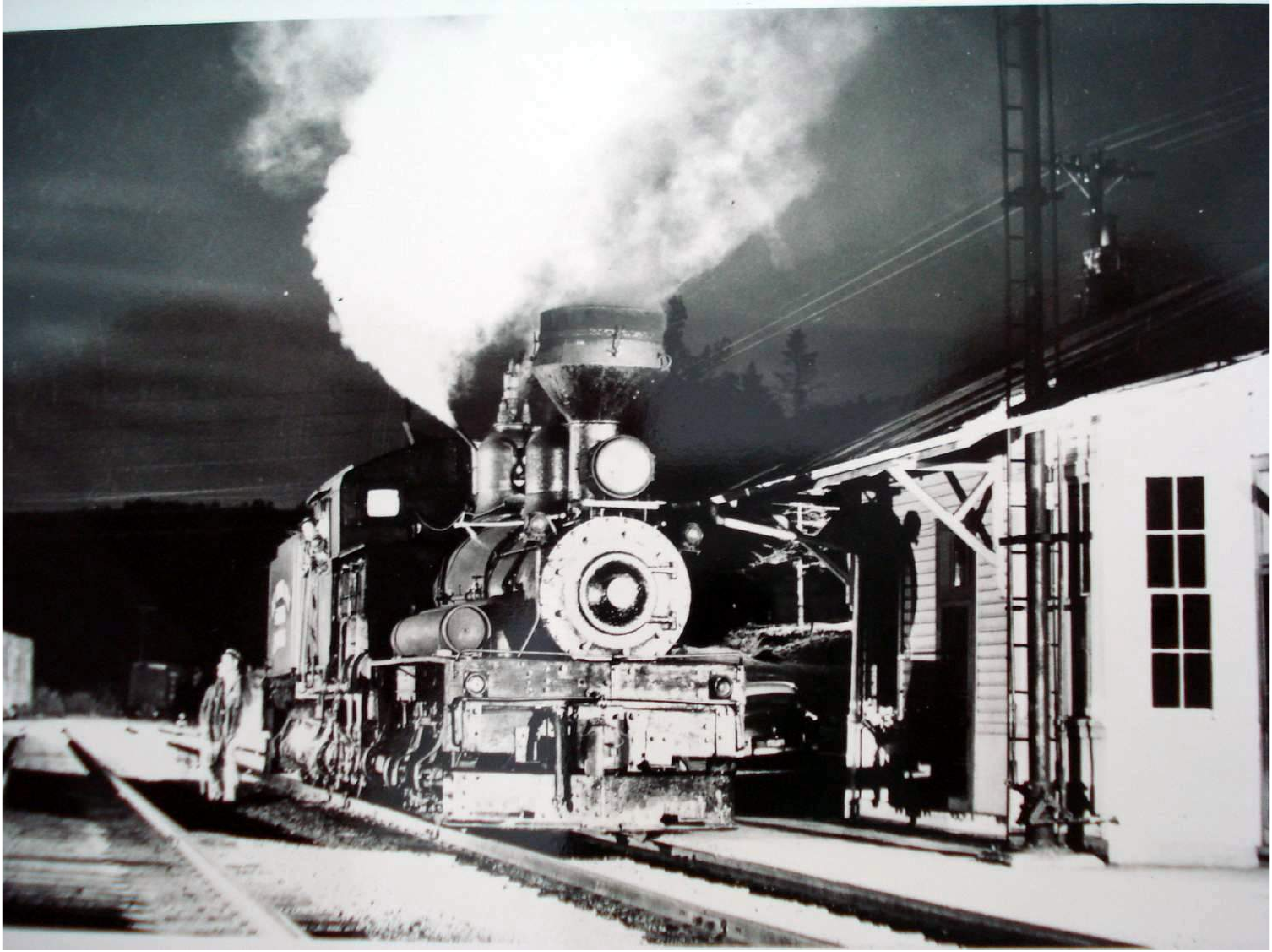

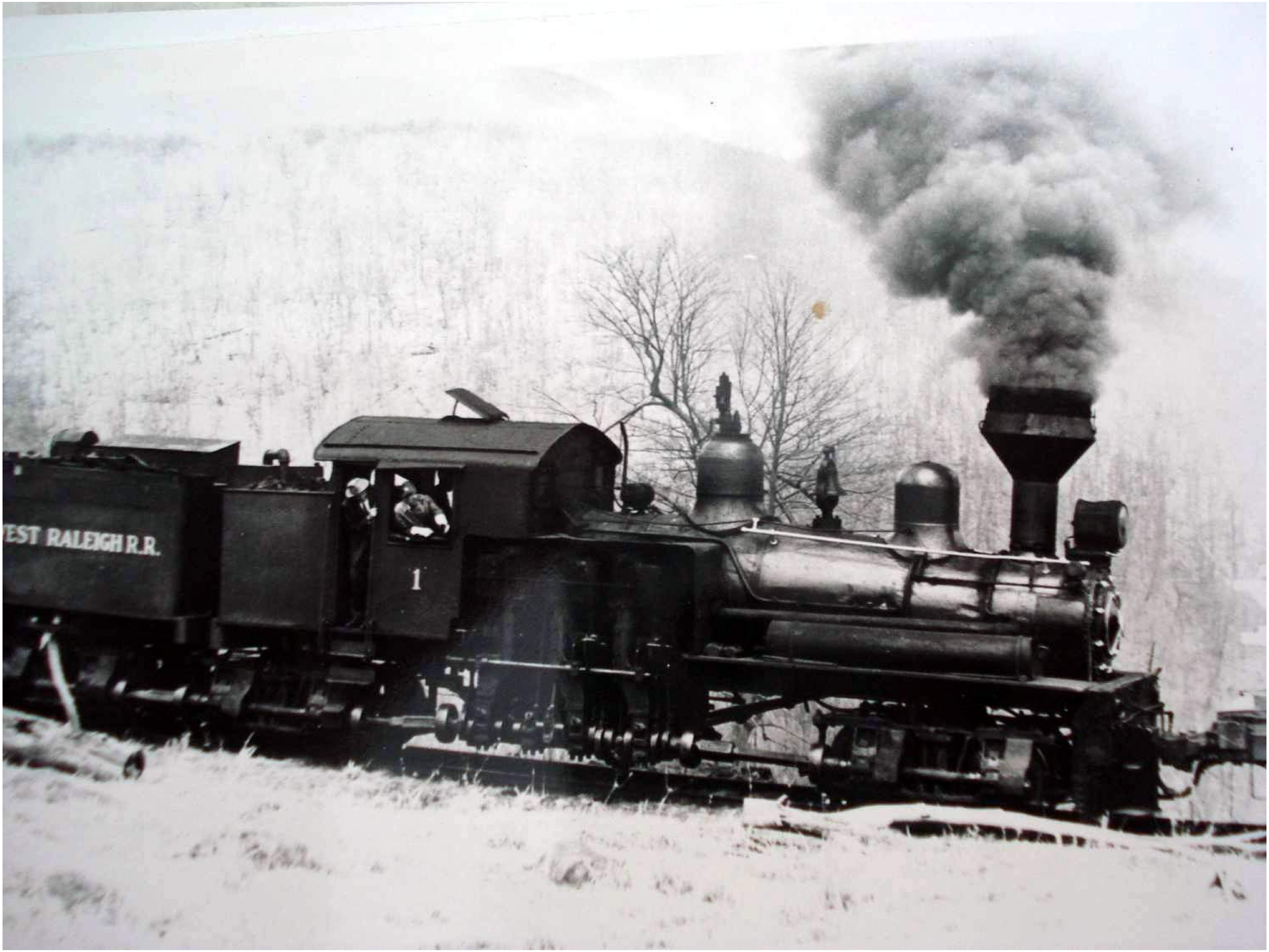
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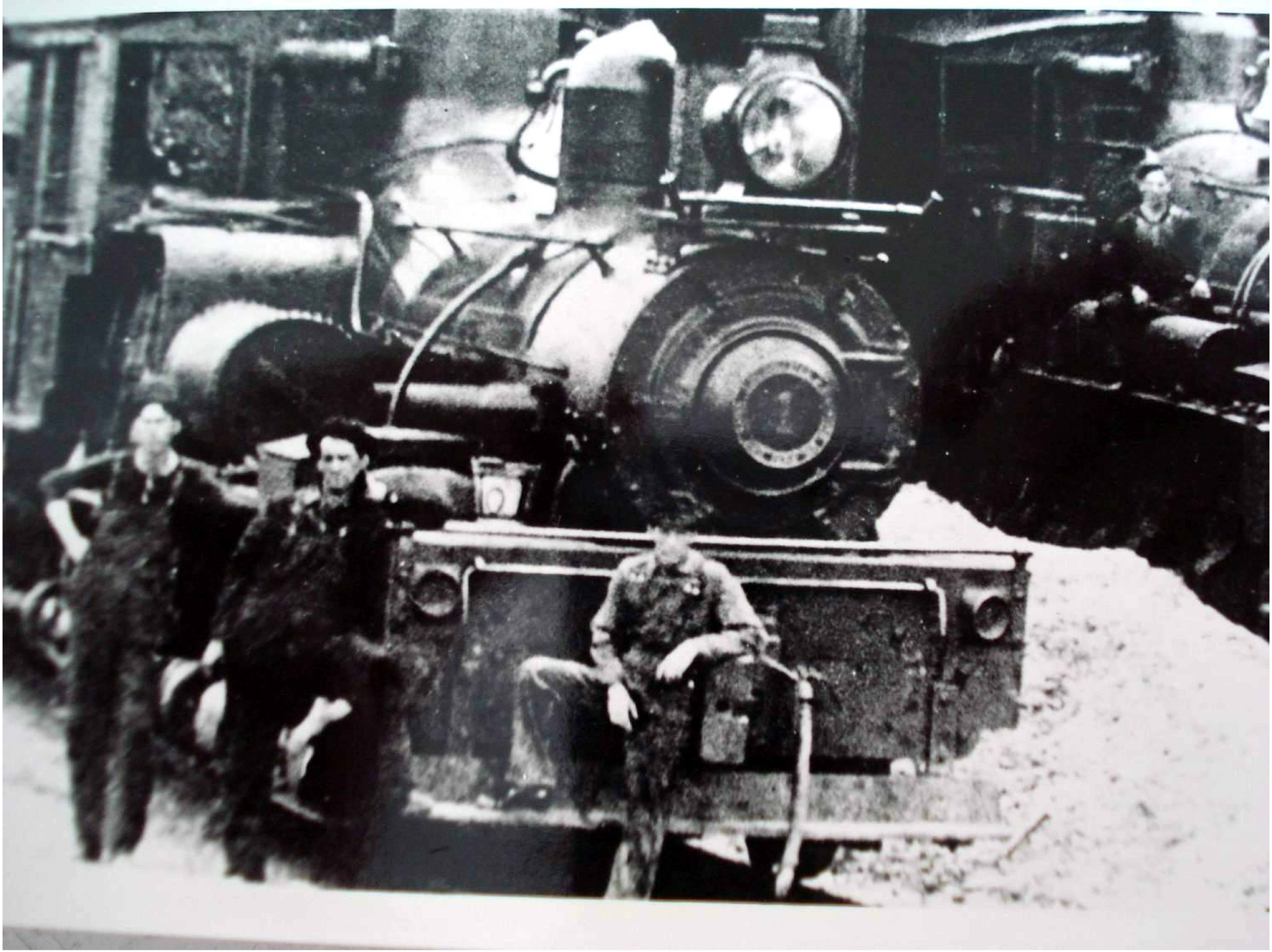

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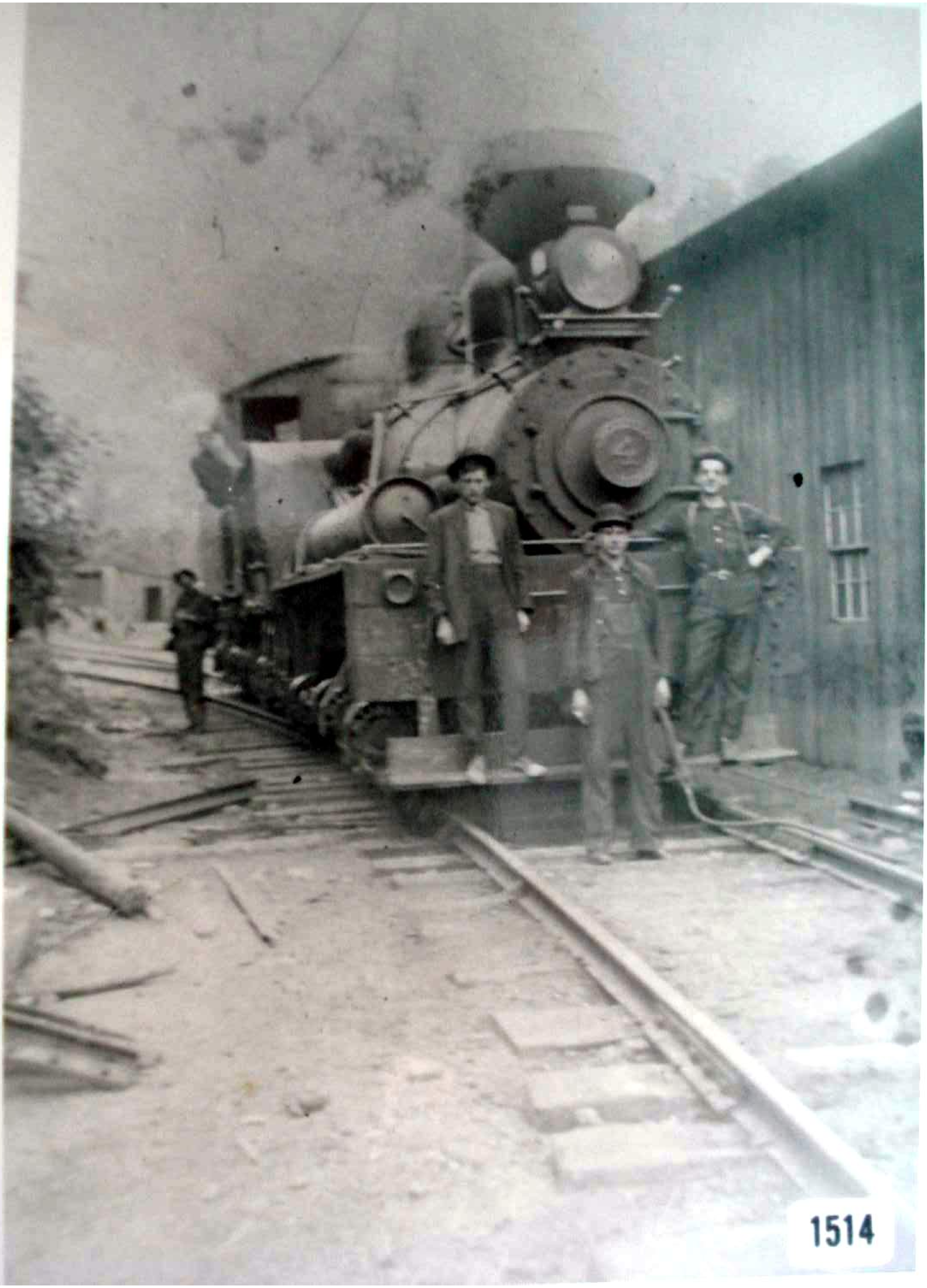

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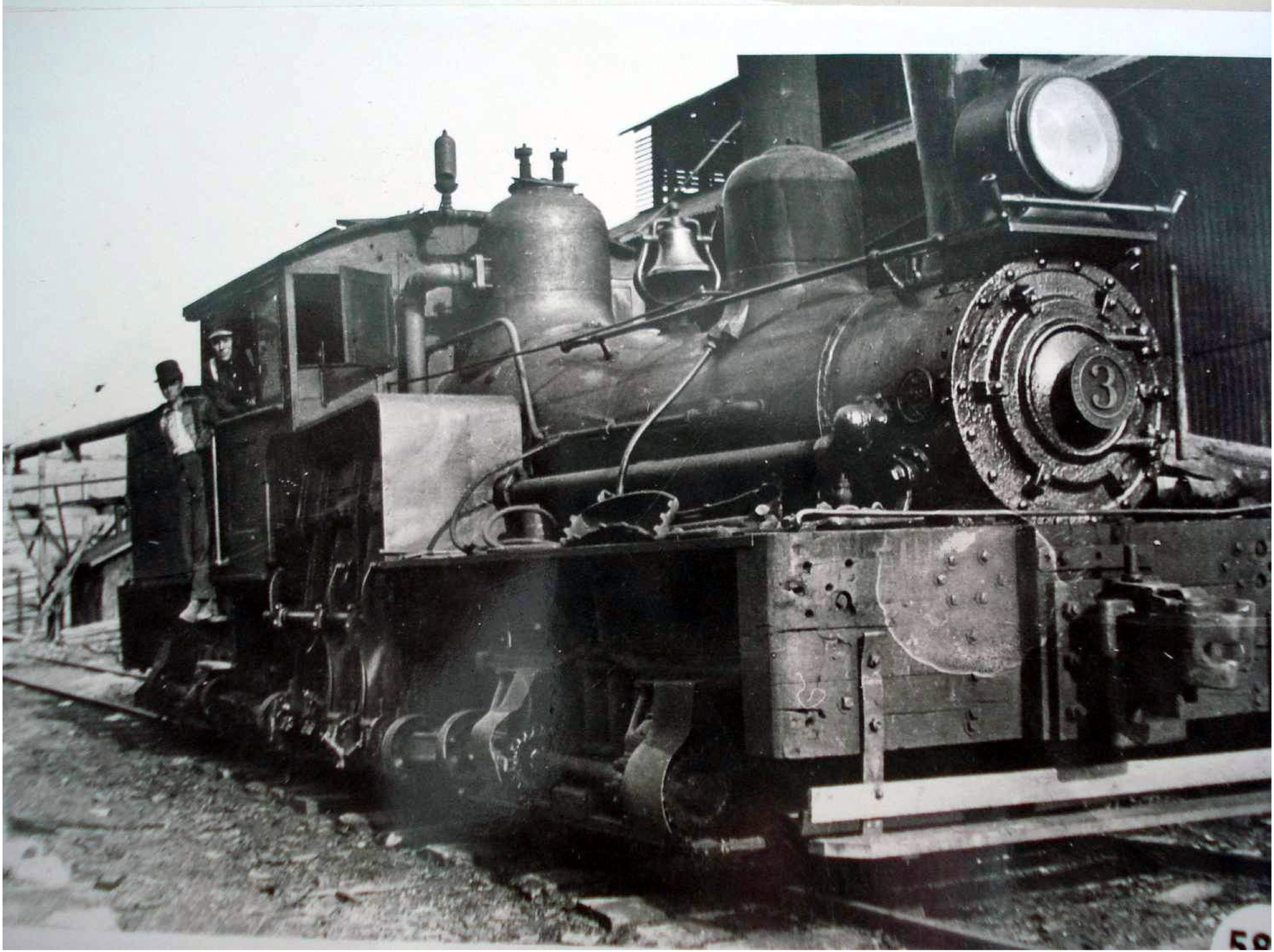
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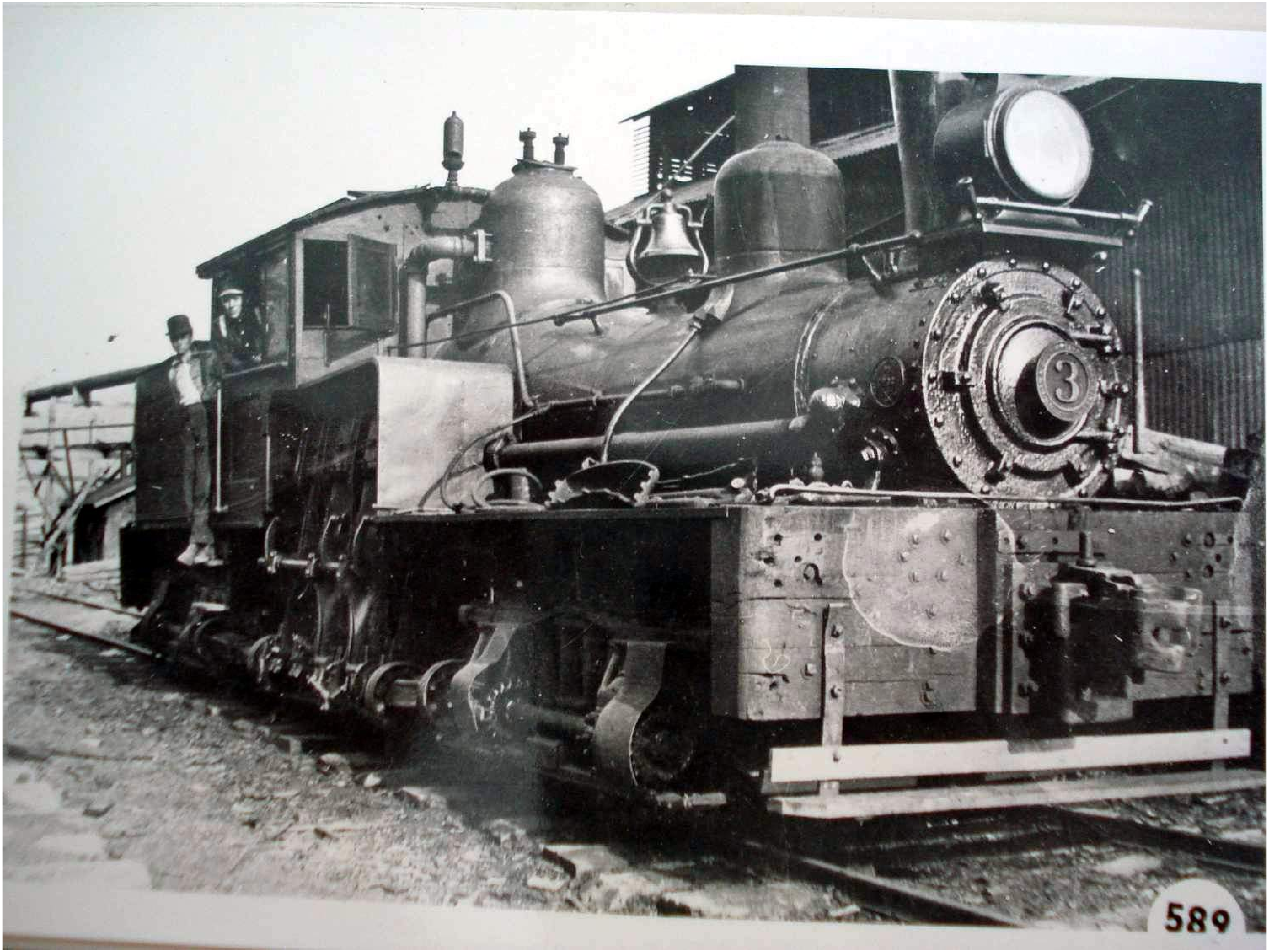
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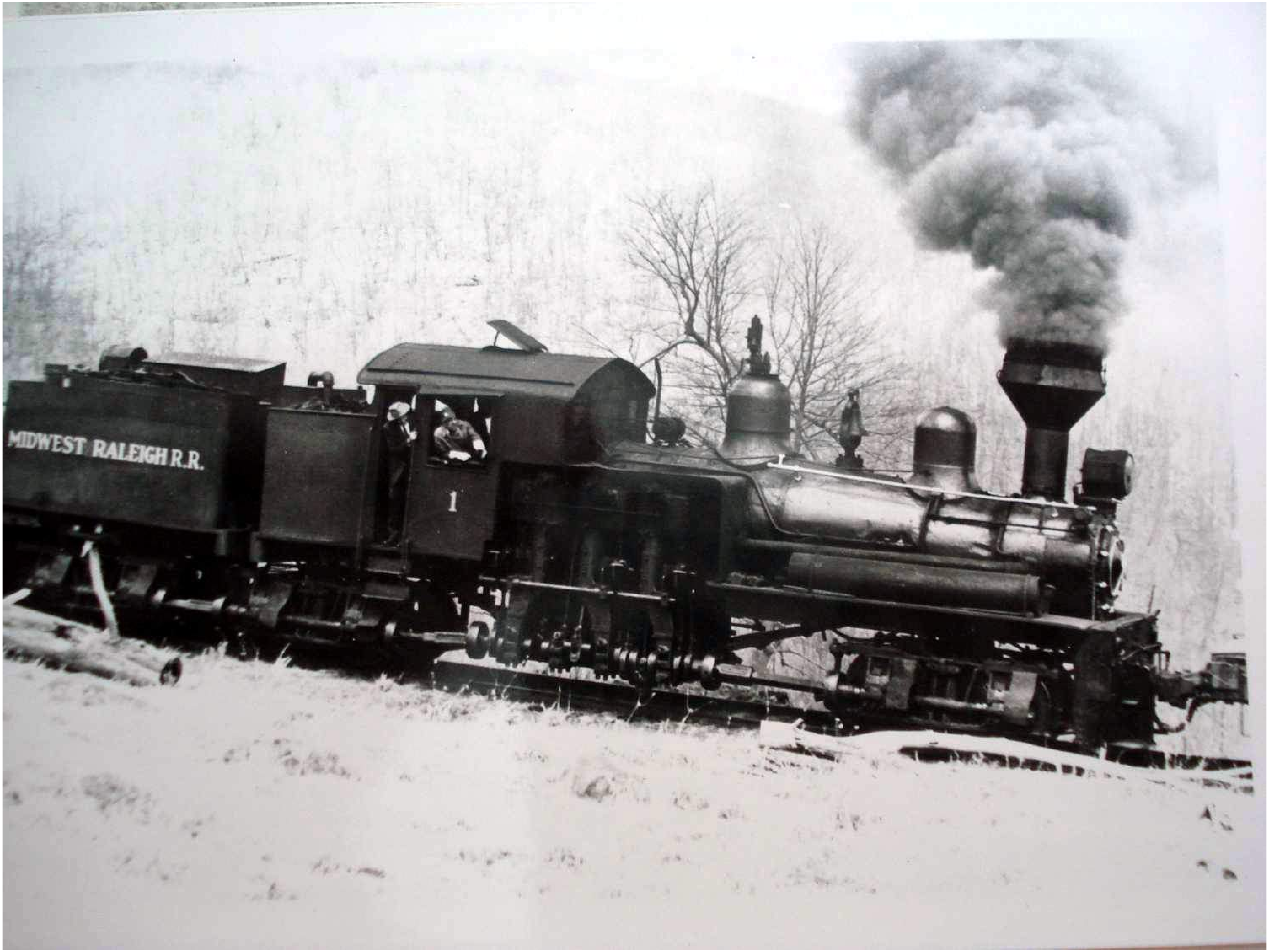
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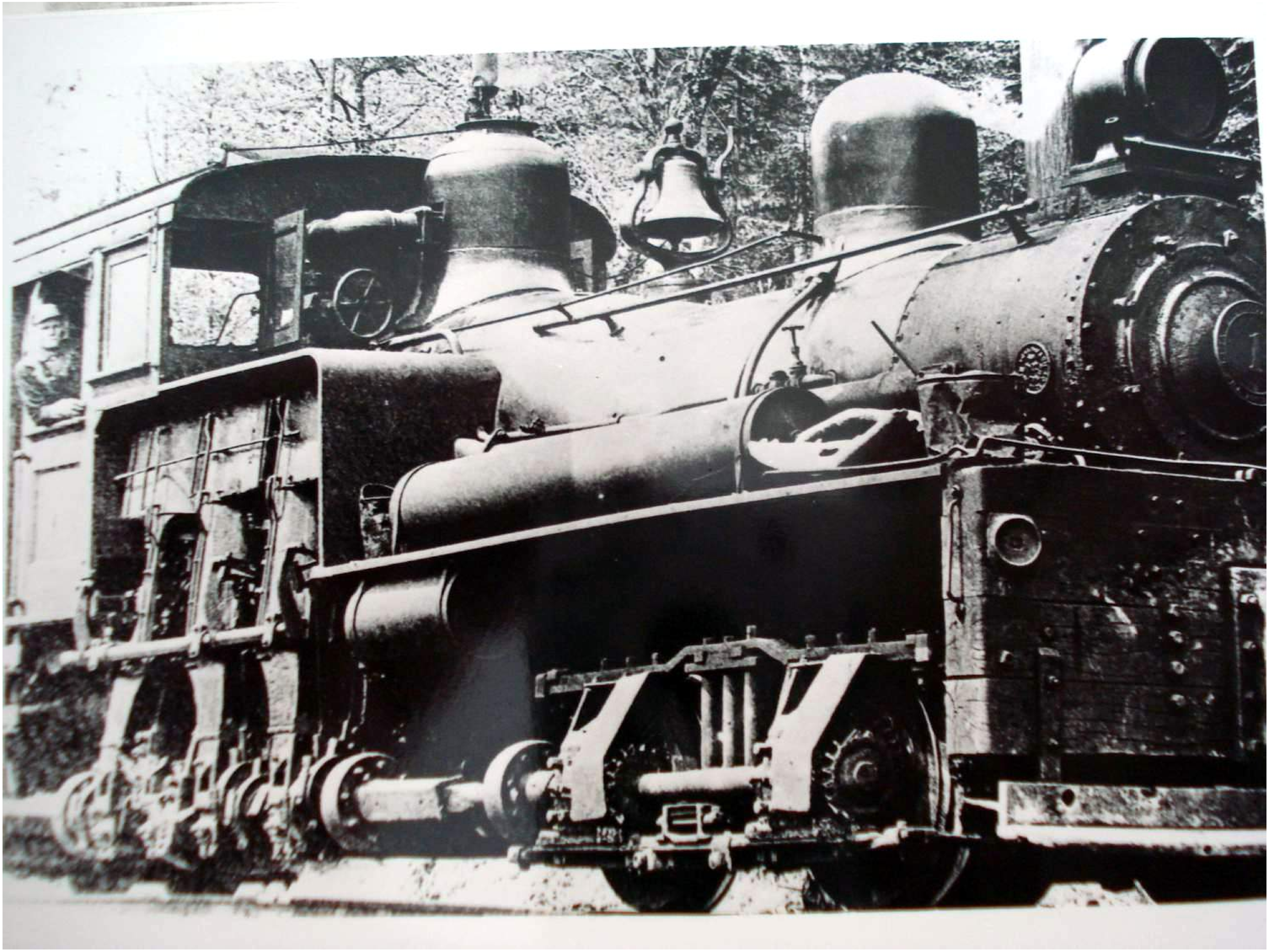

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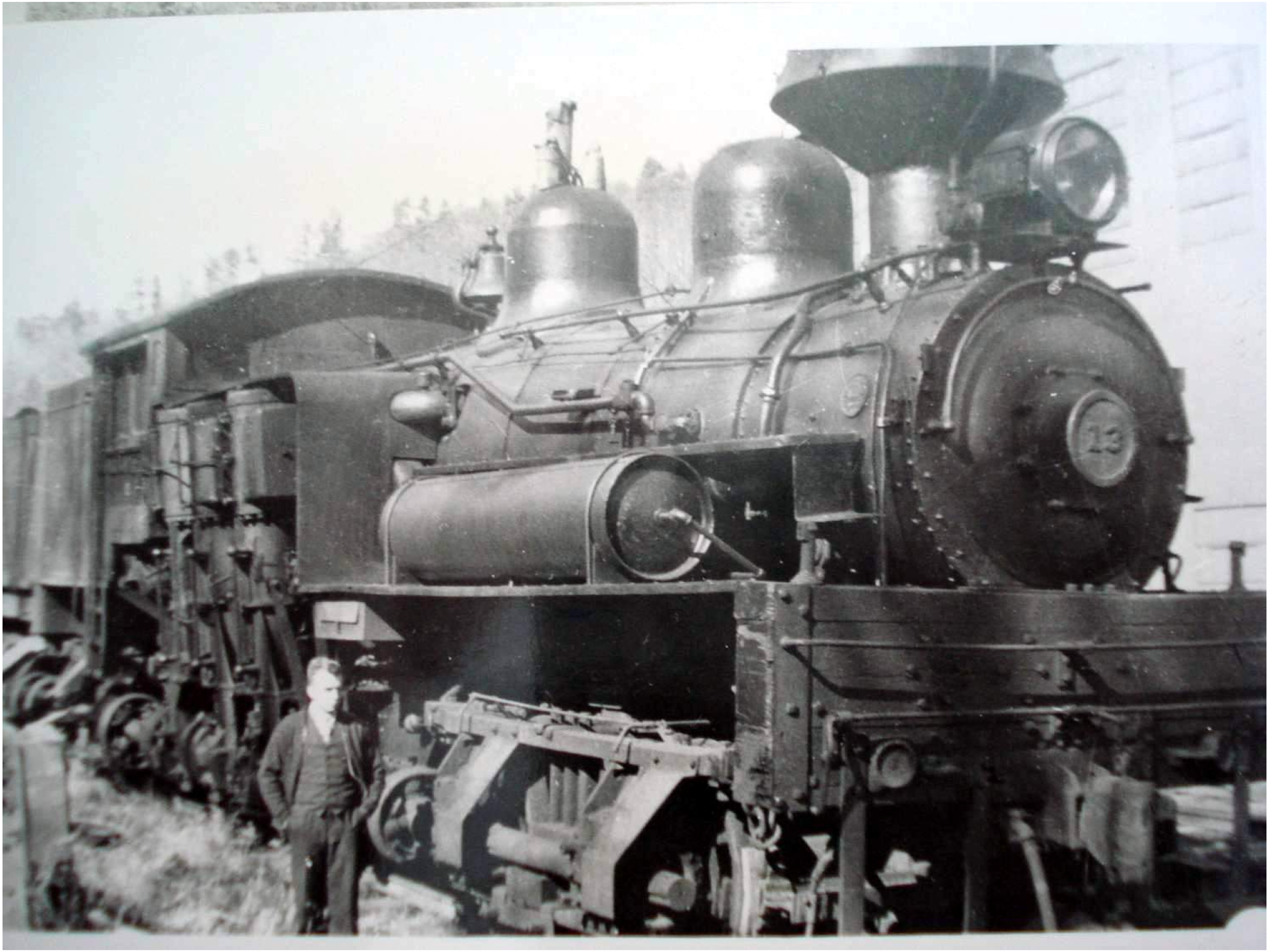

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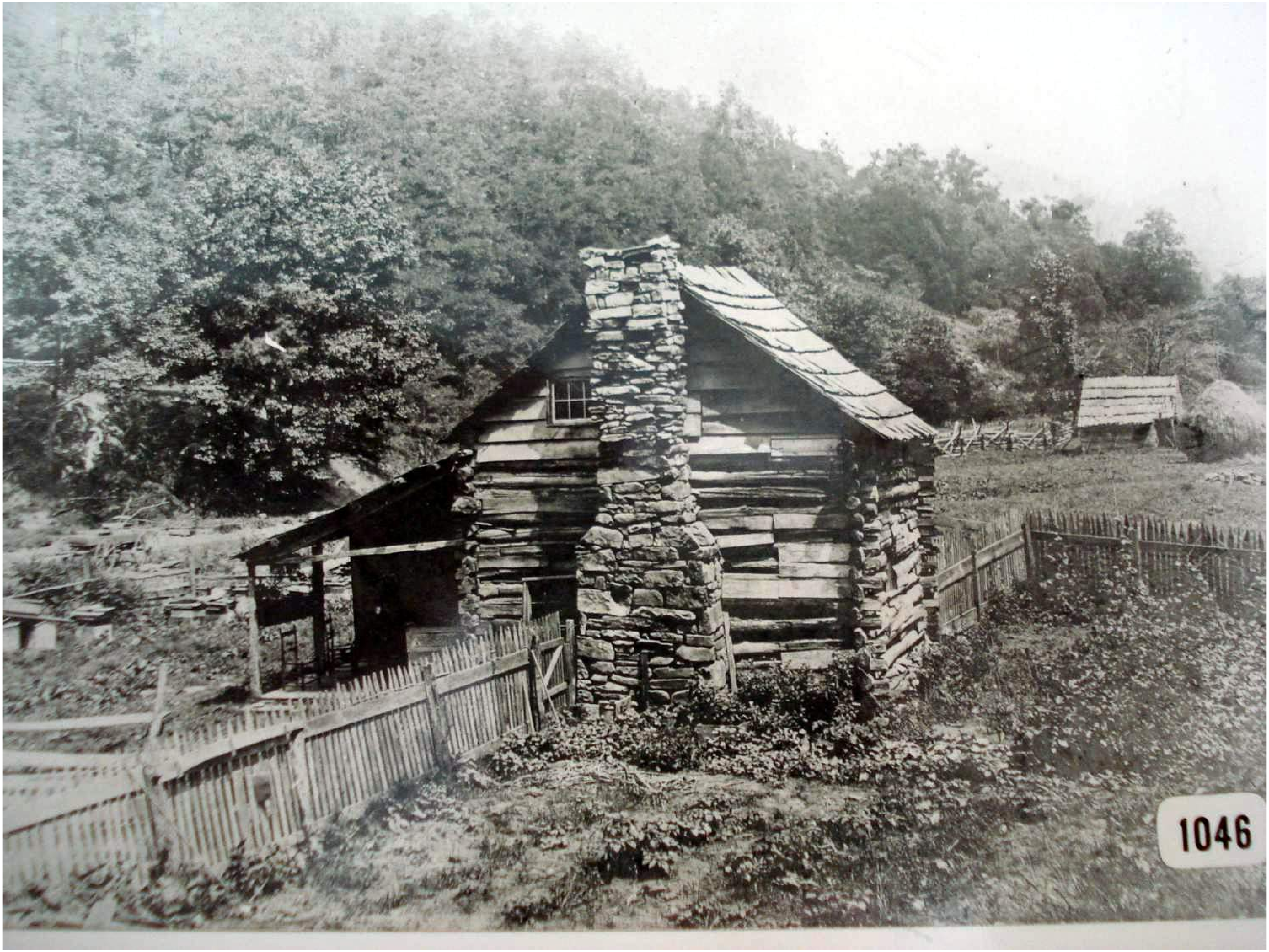

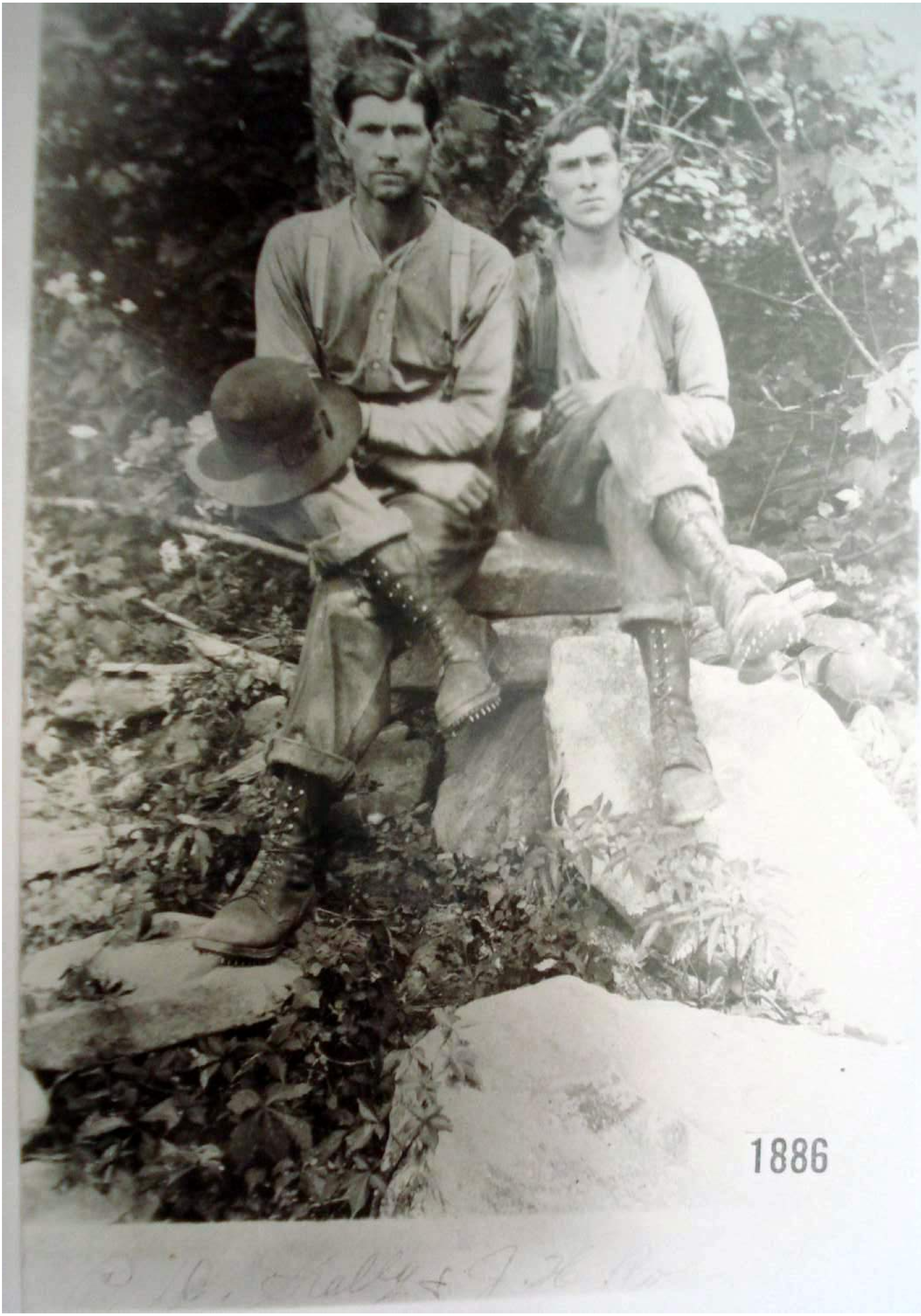

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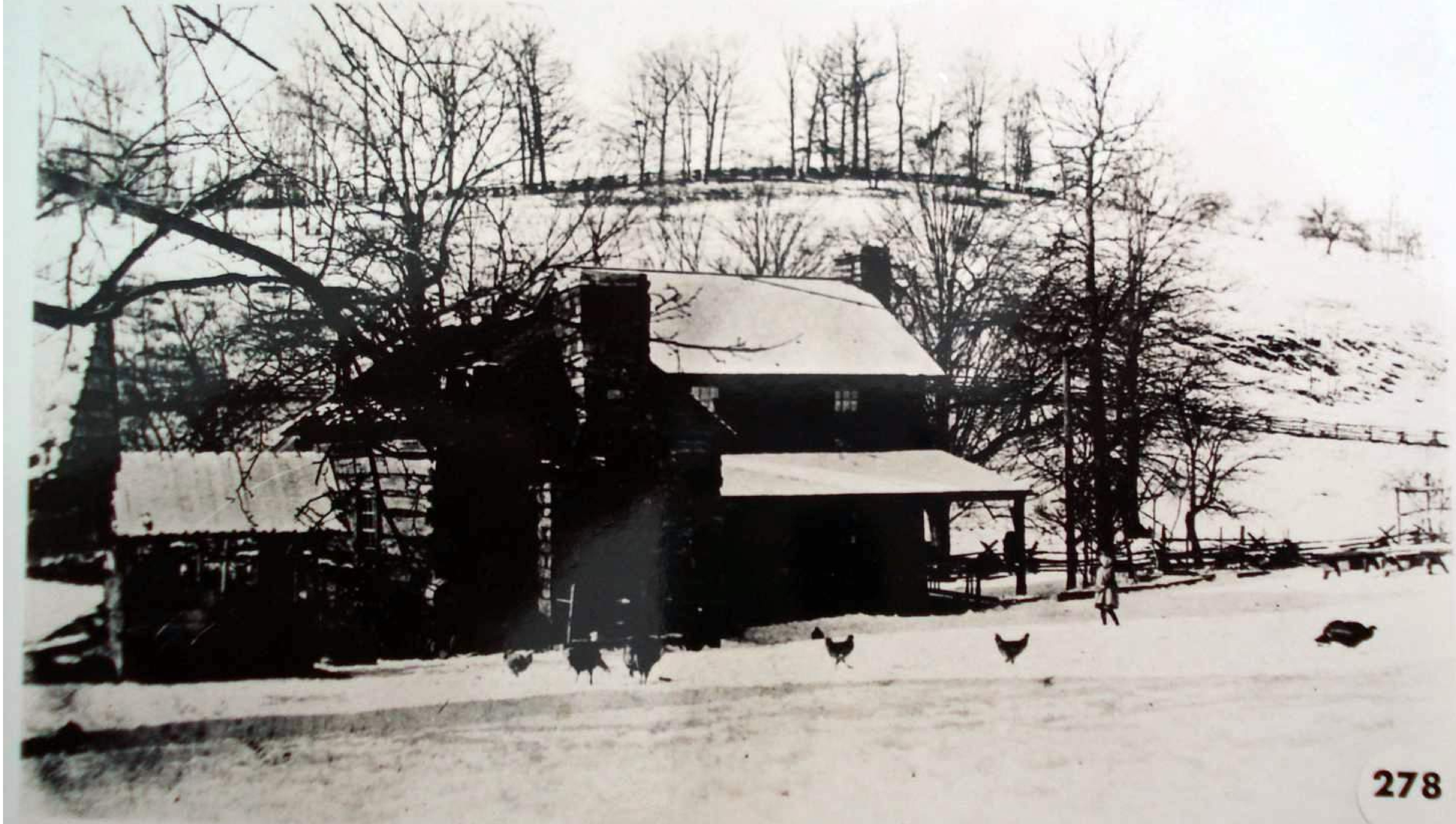

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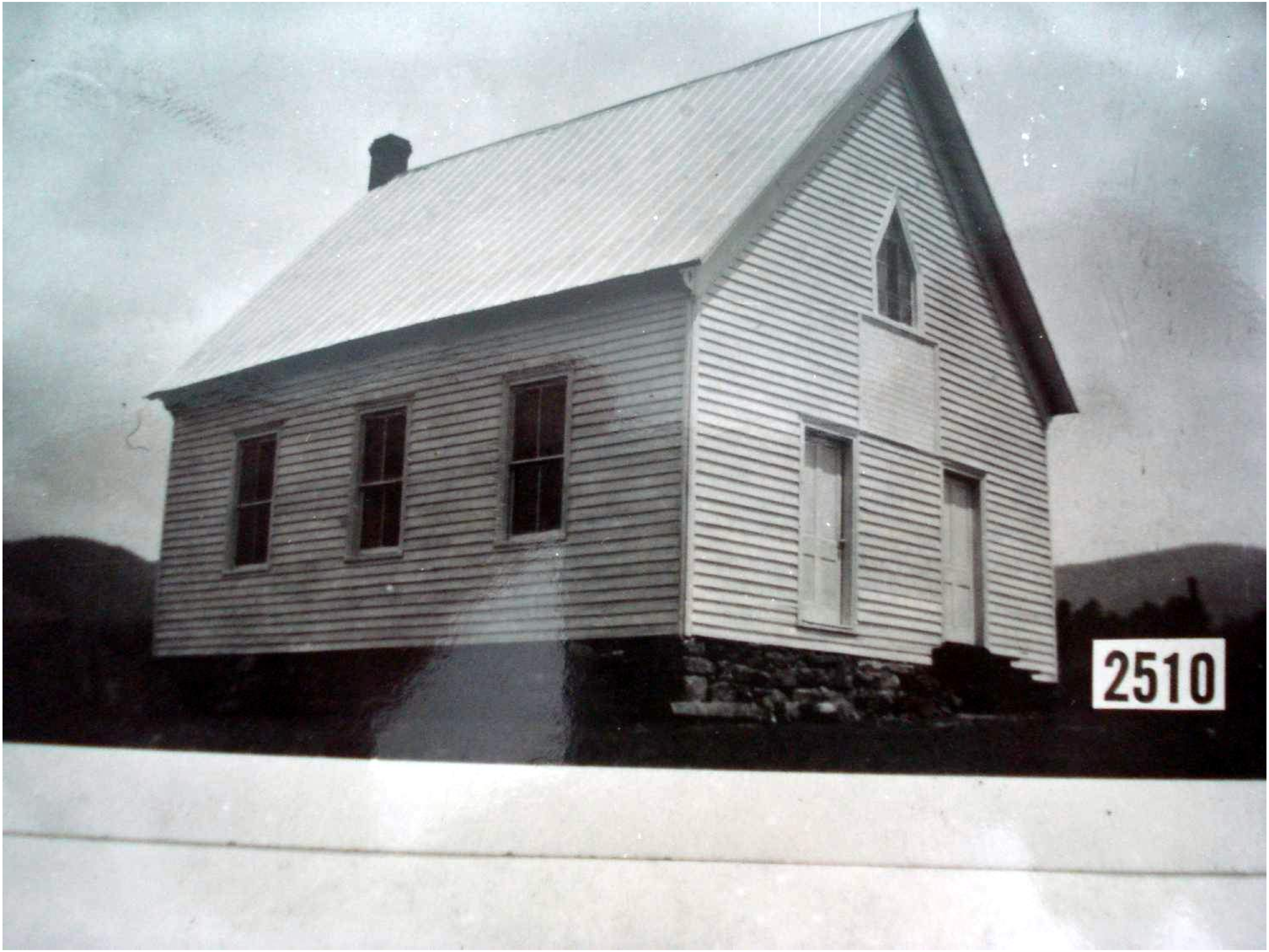
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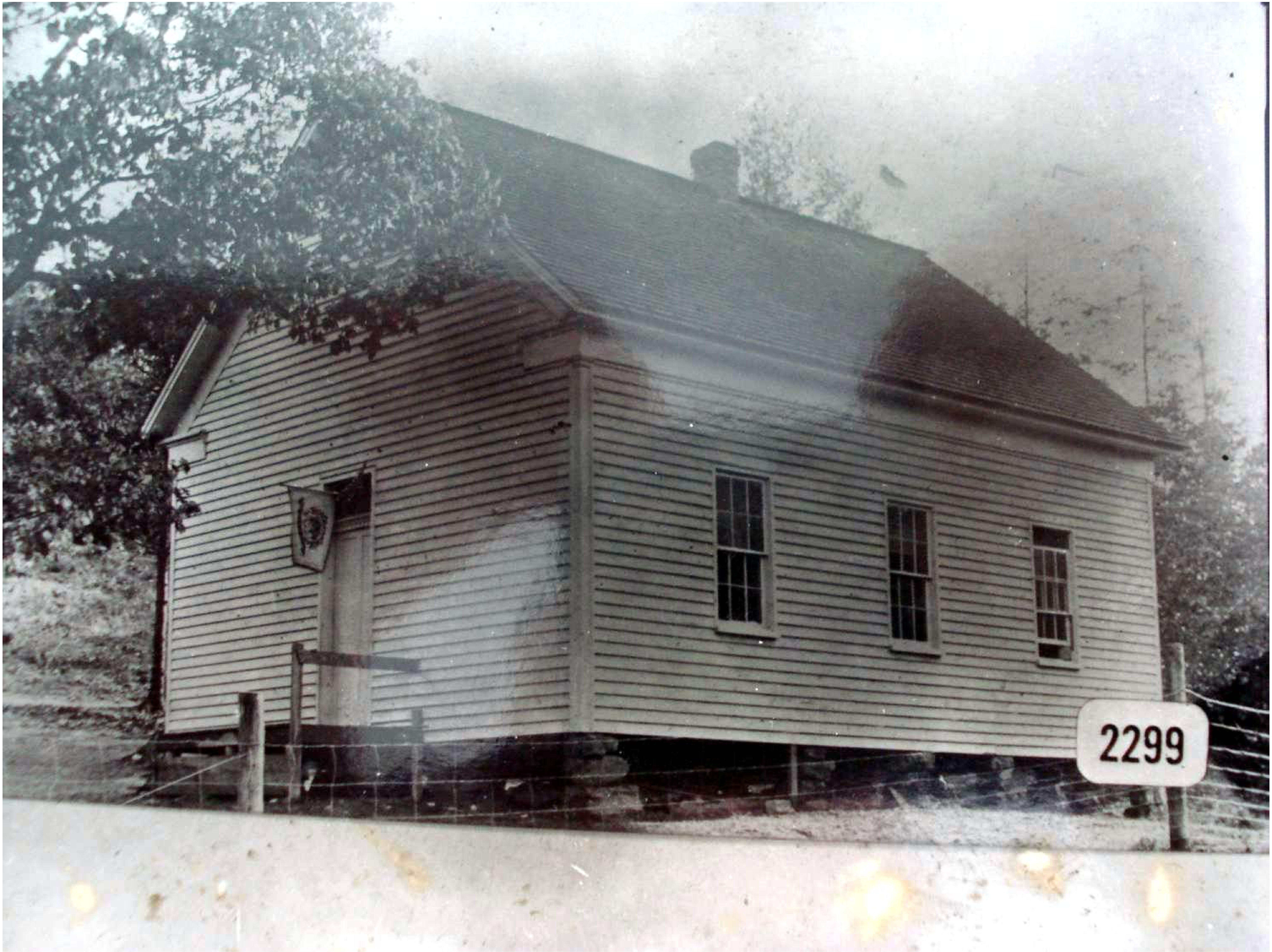
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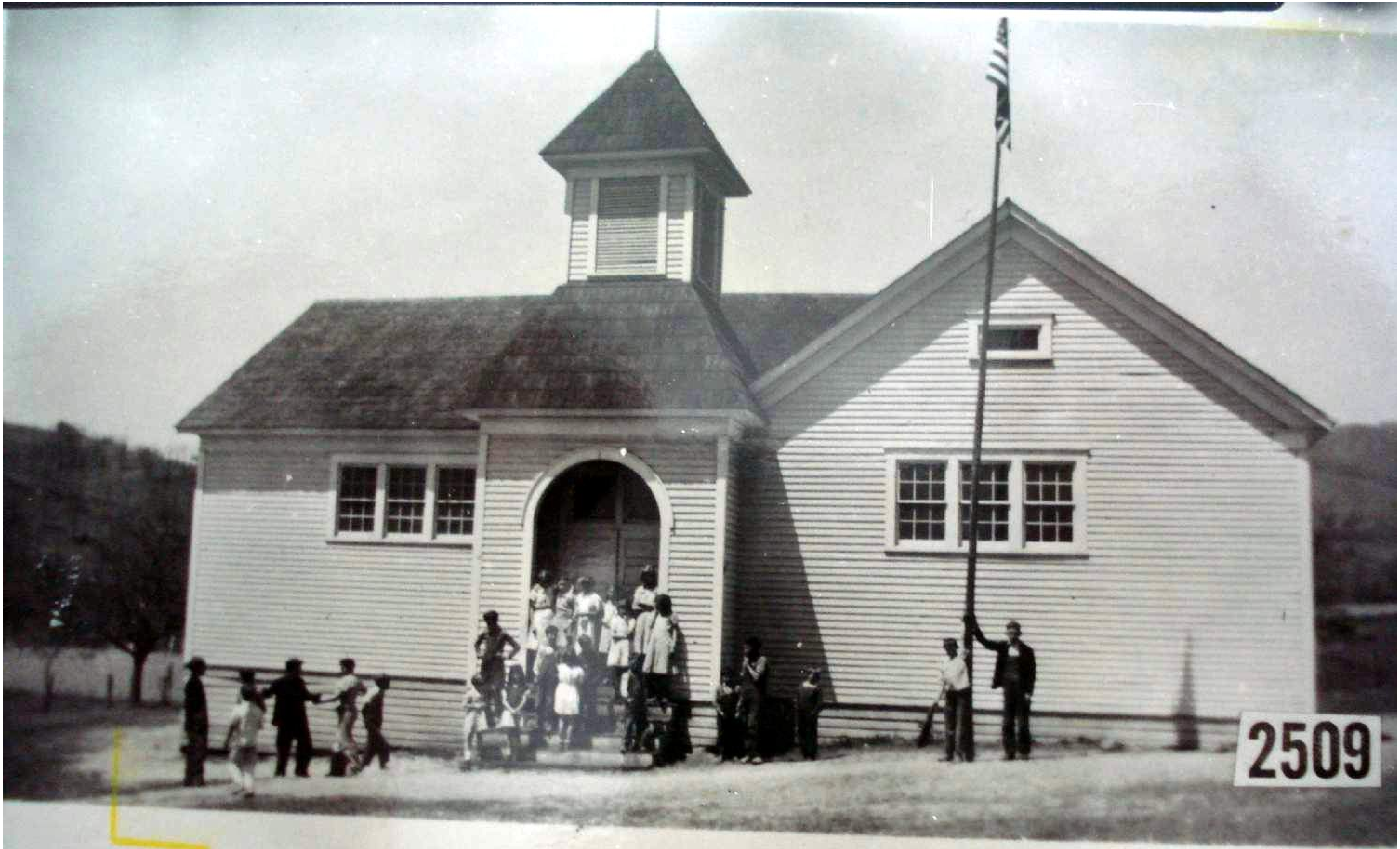

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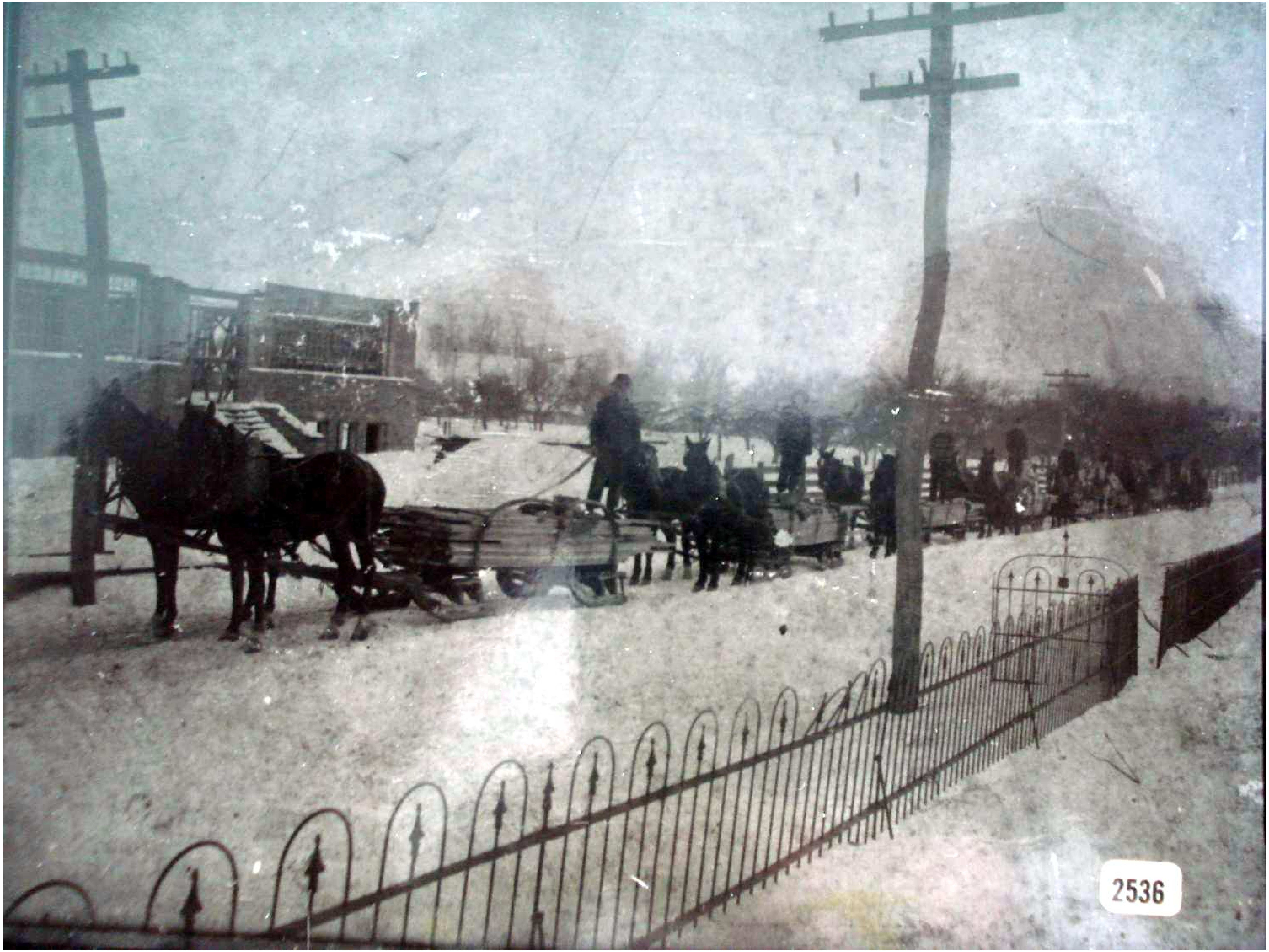

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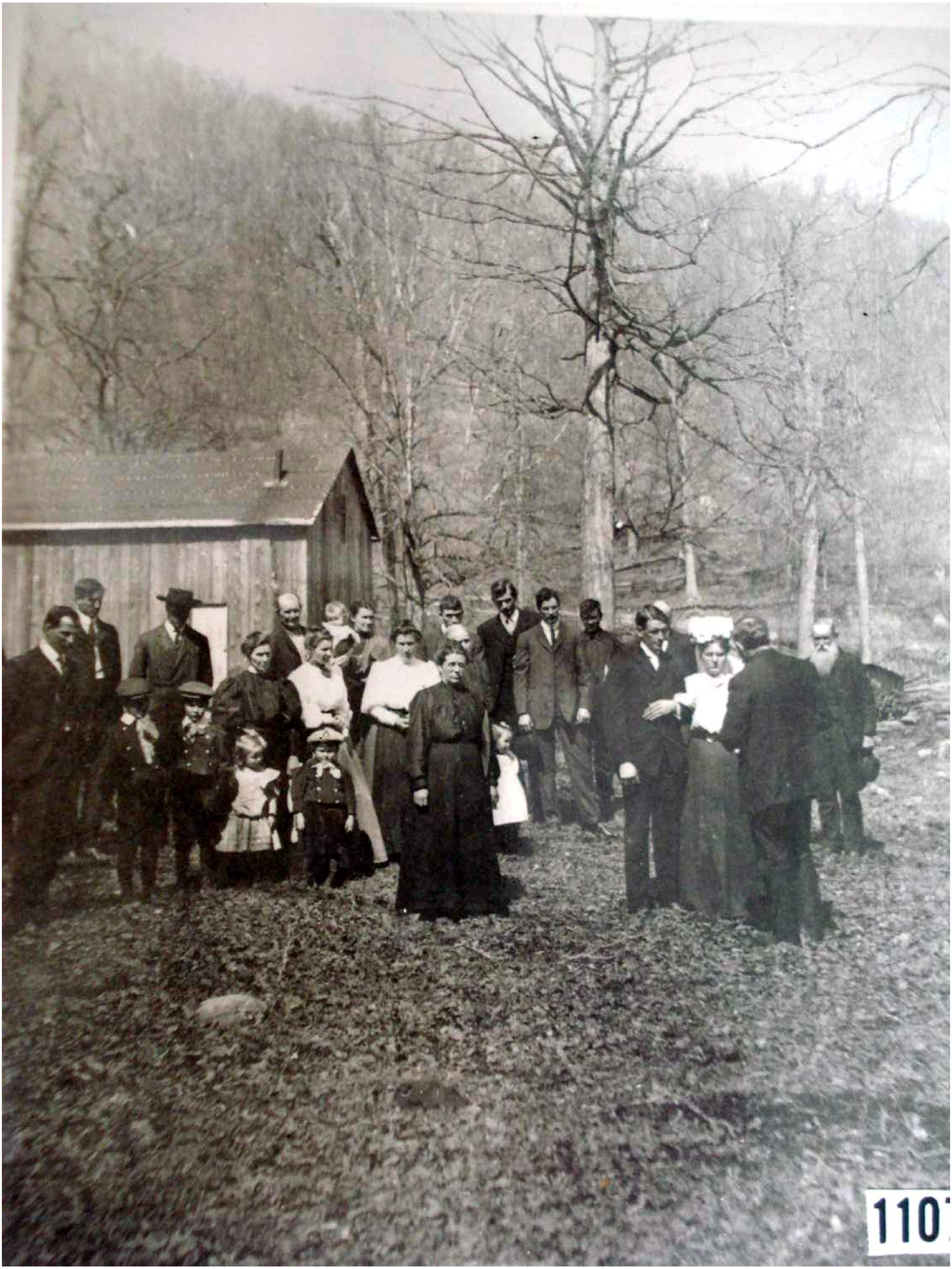

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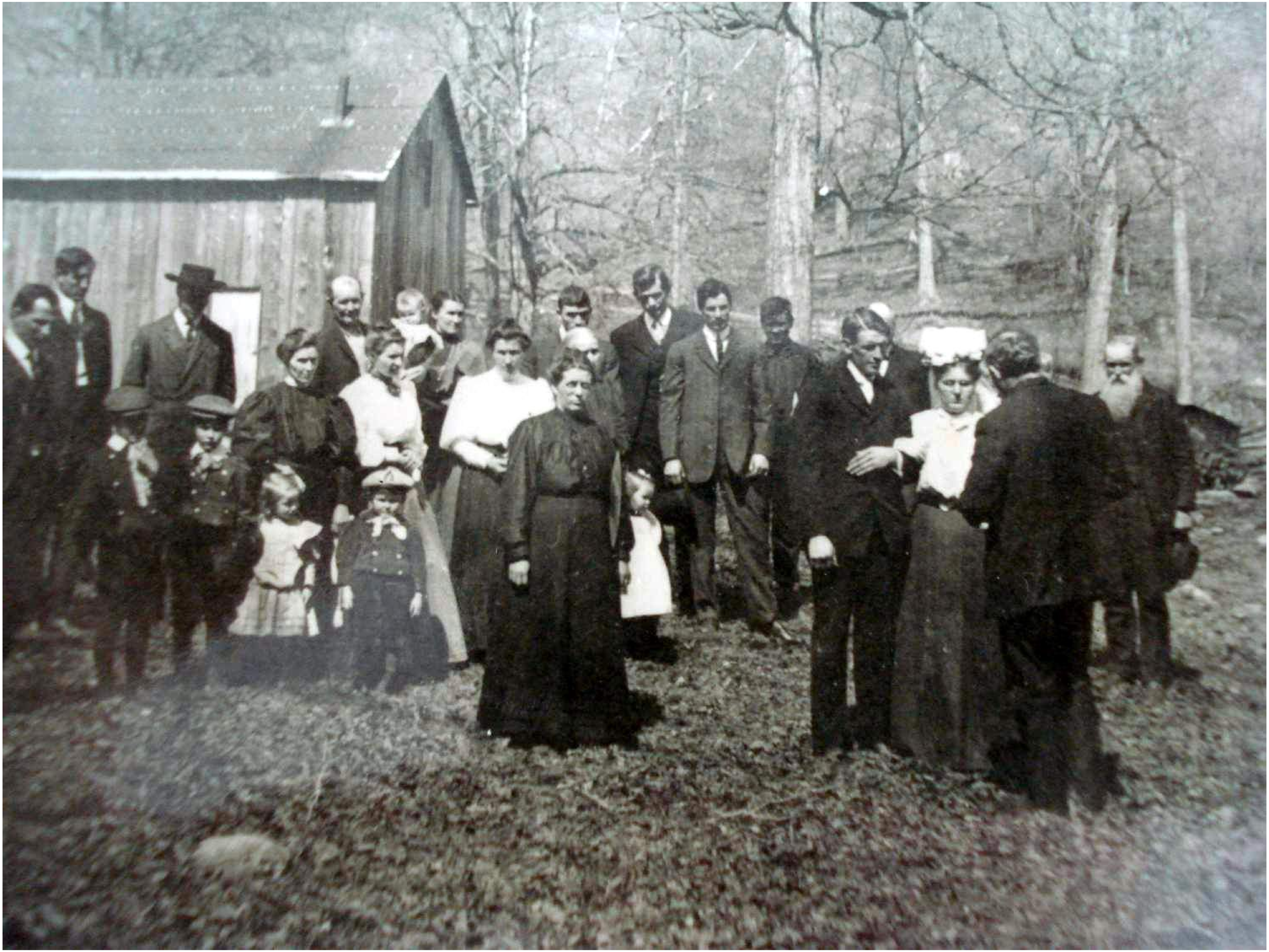

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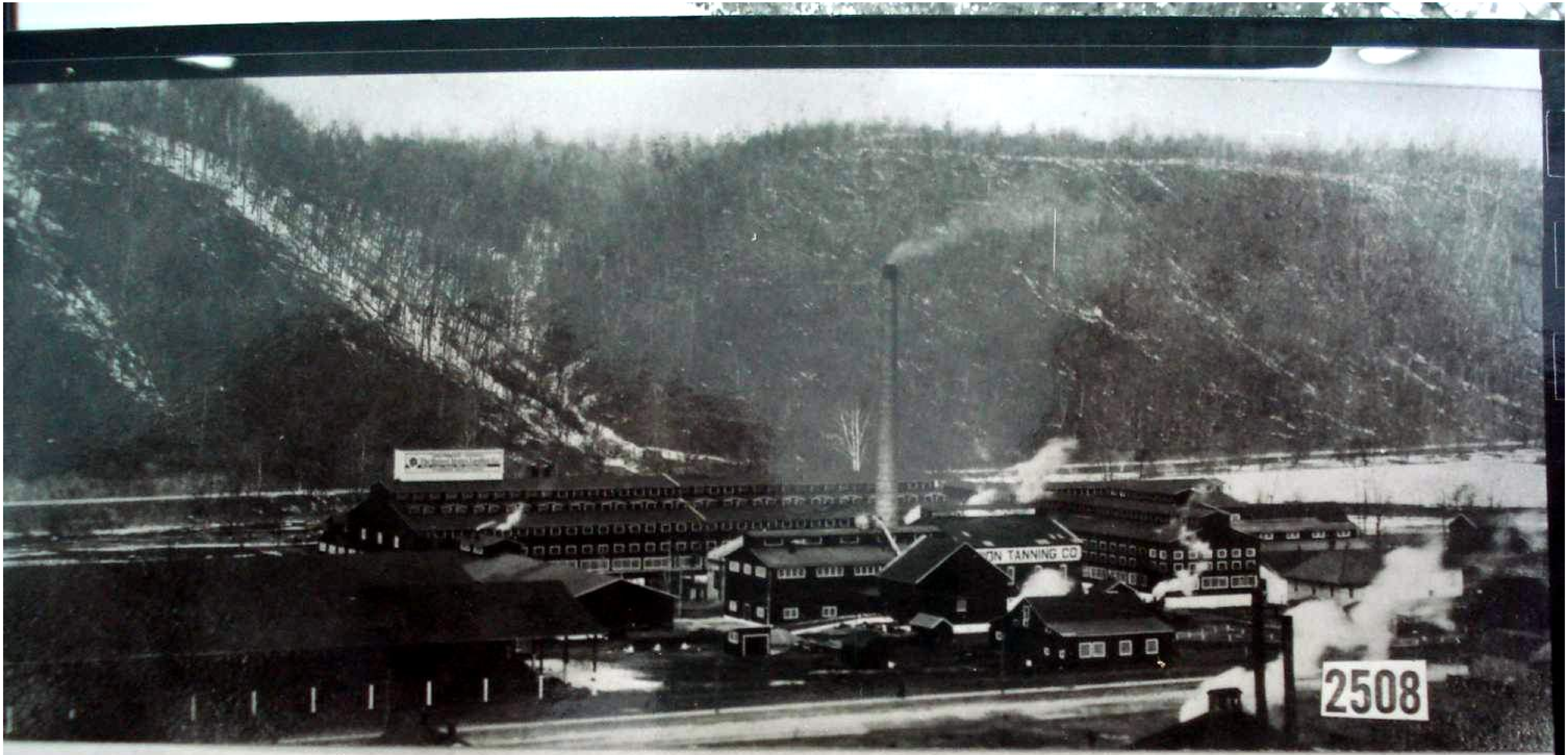
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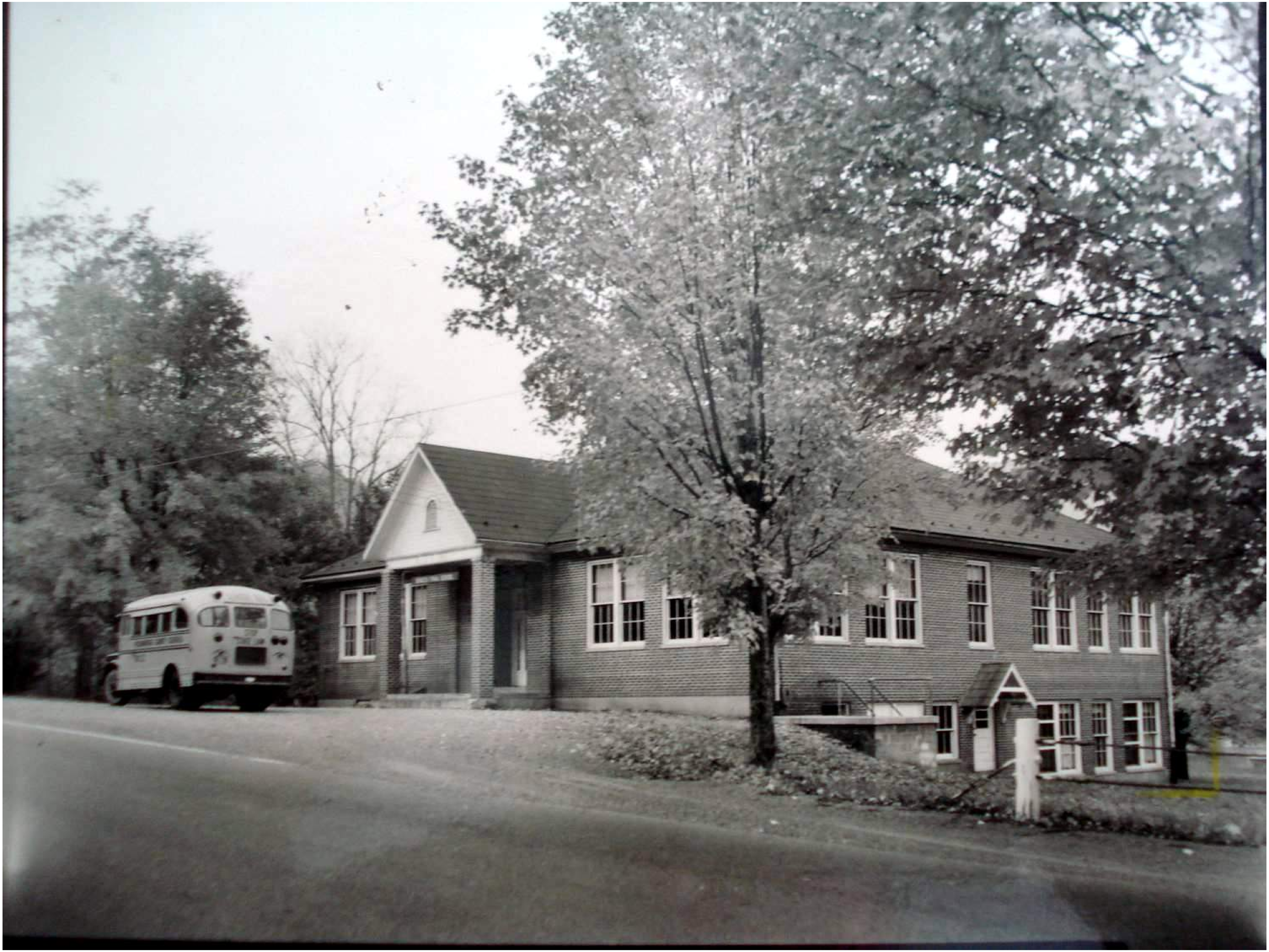

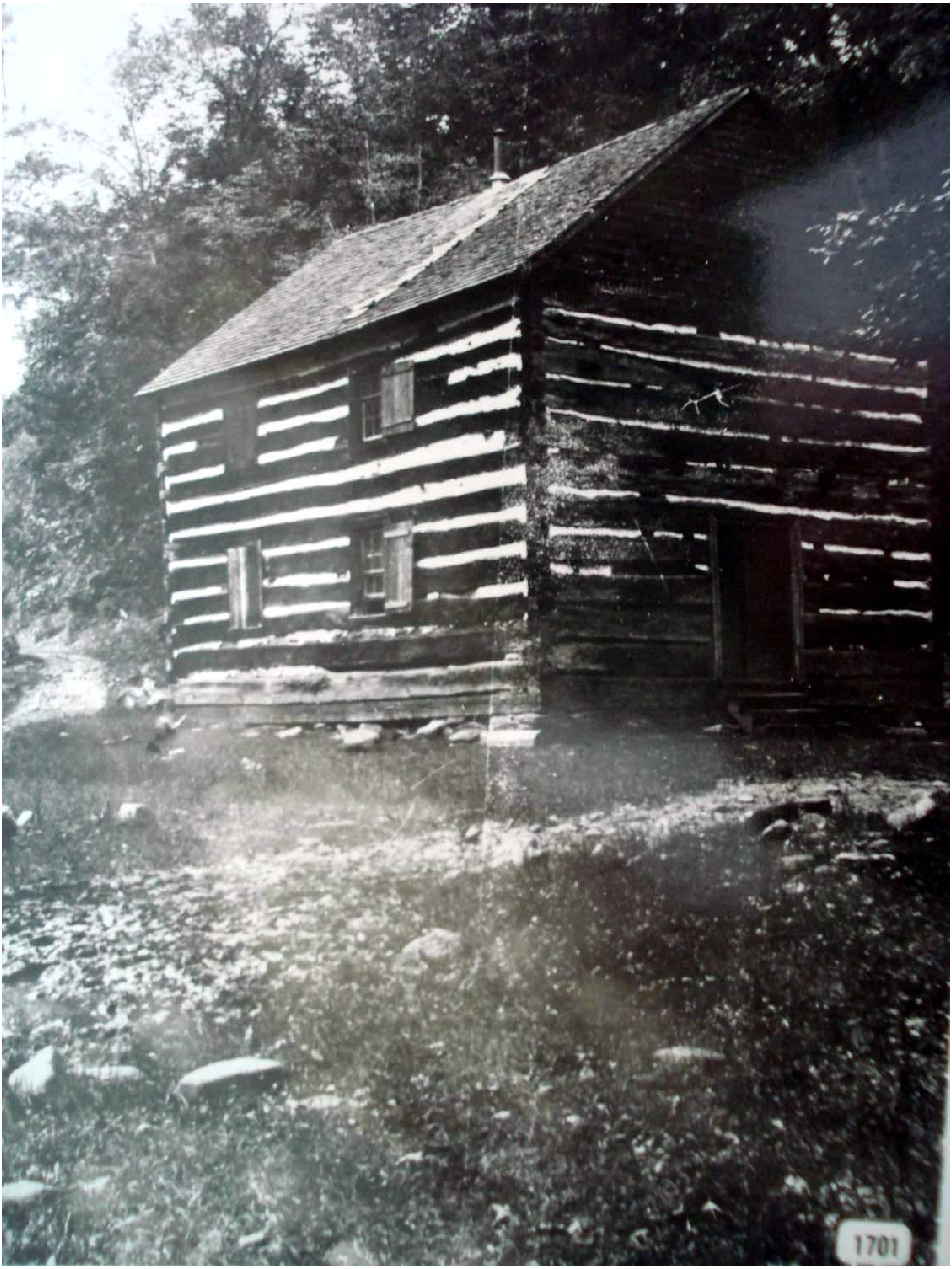
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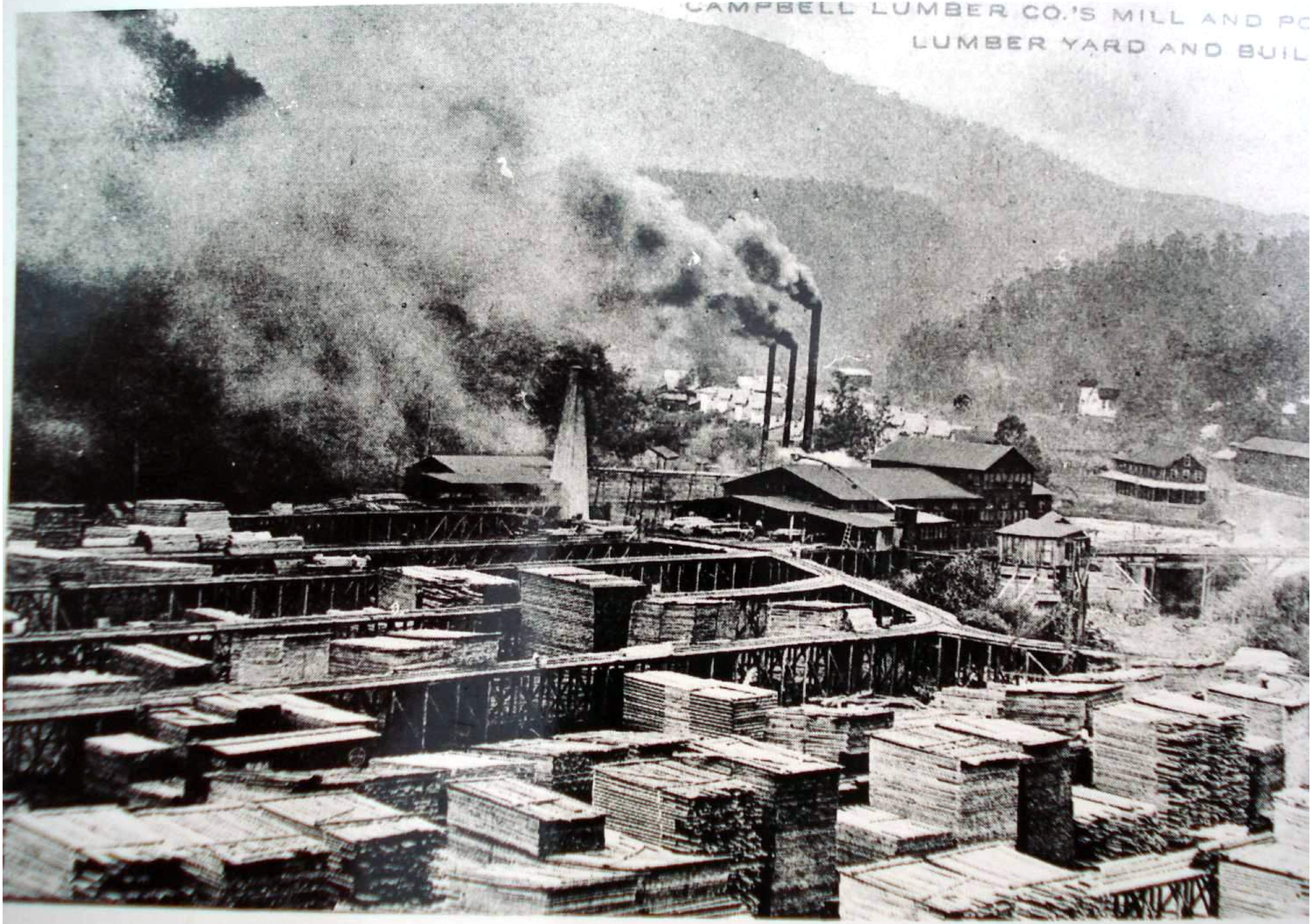
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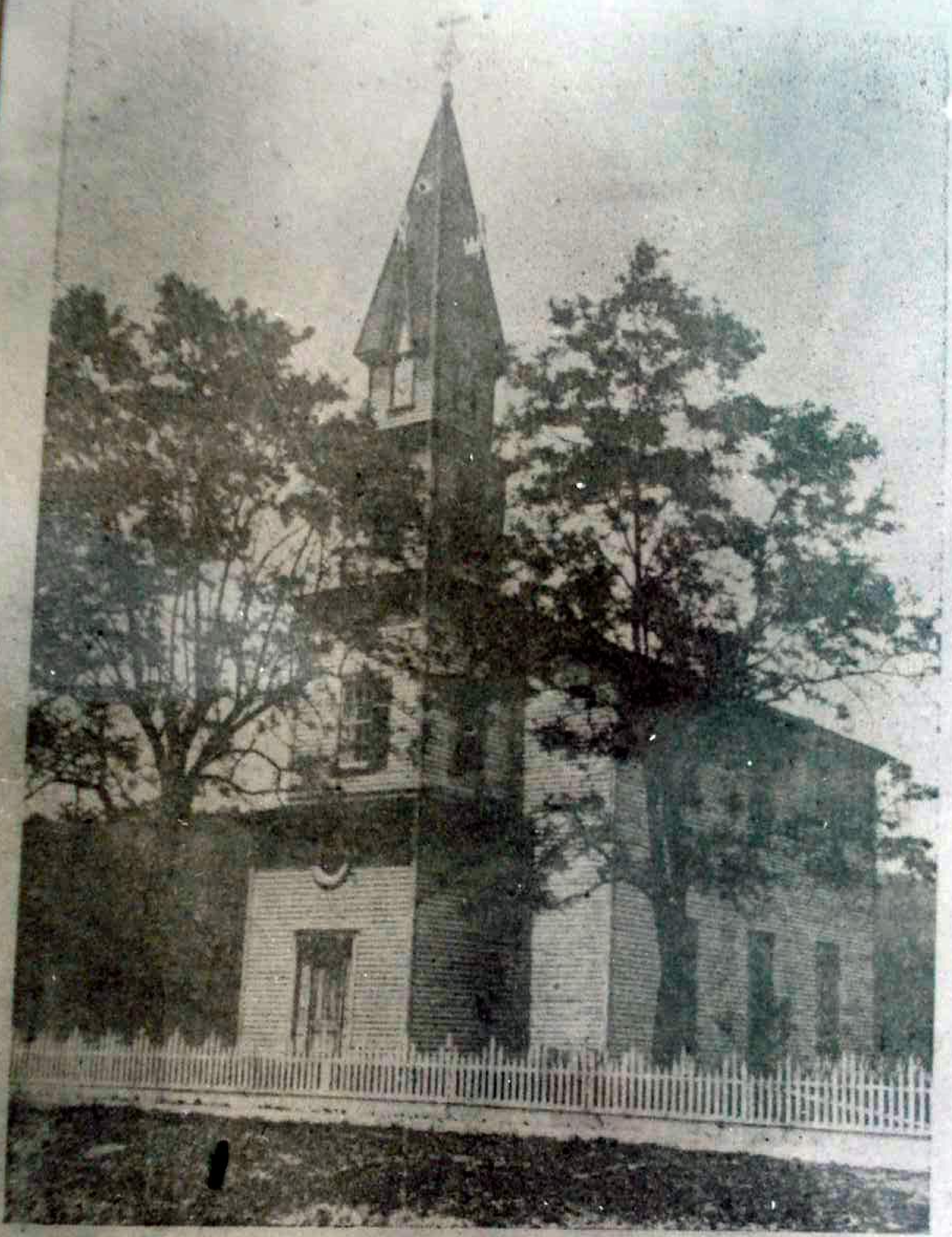

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Huntersville W. Va

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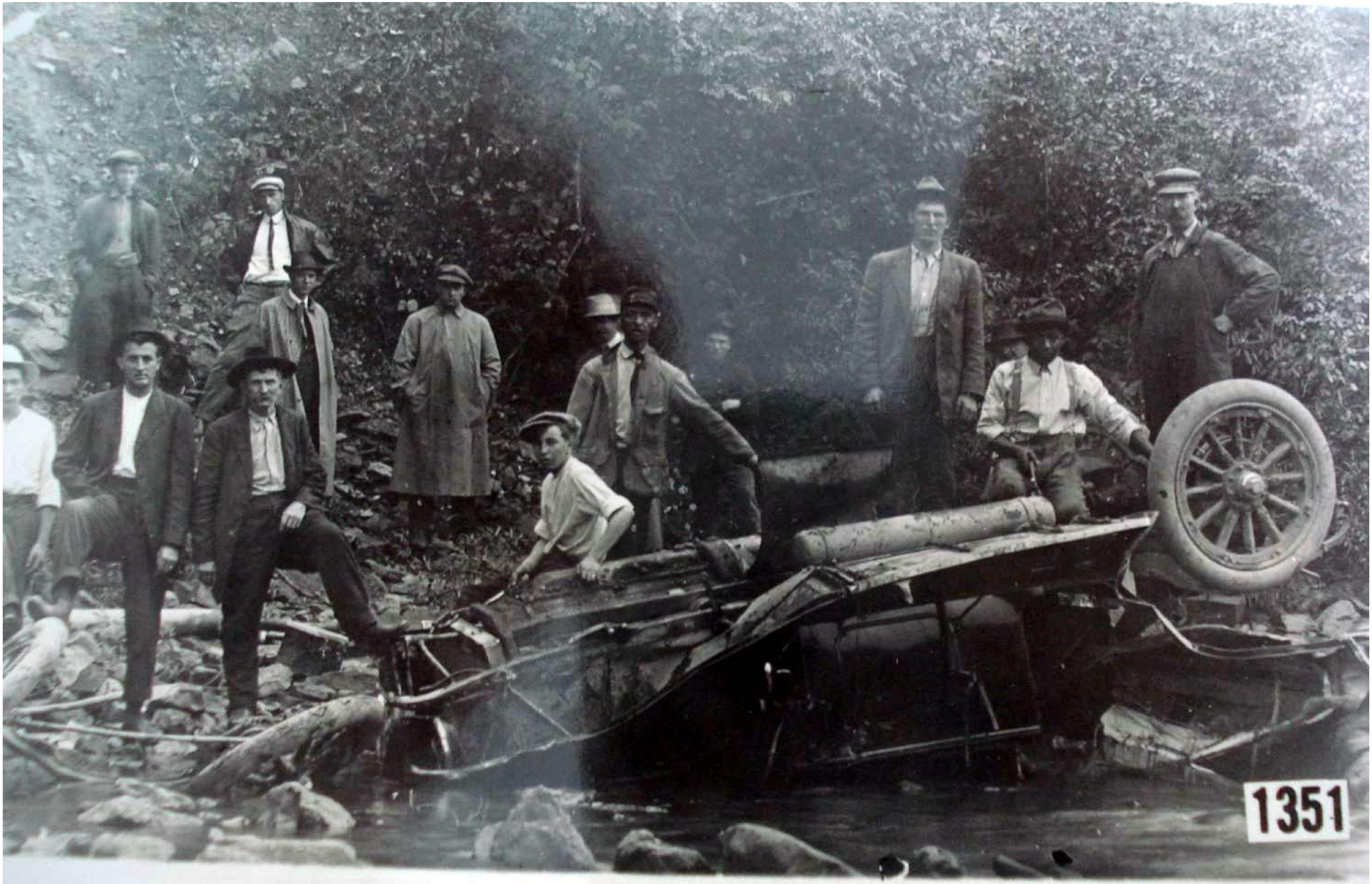
3597-mus34 038.JPG



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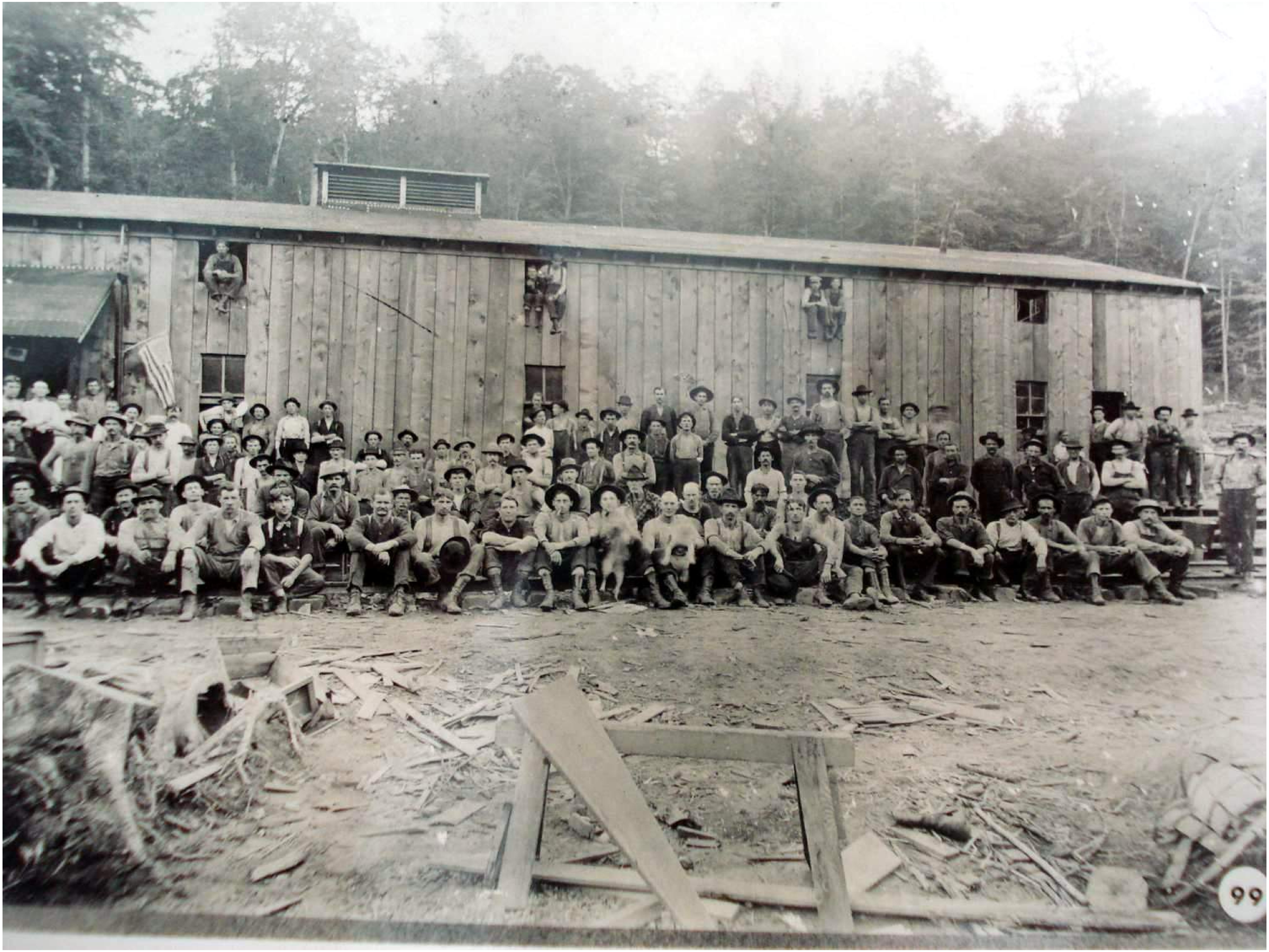

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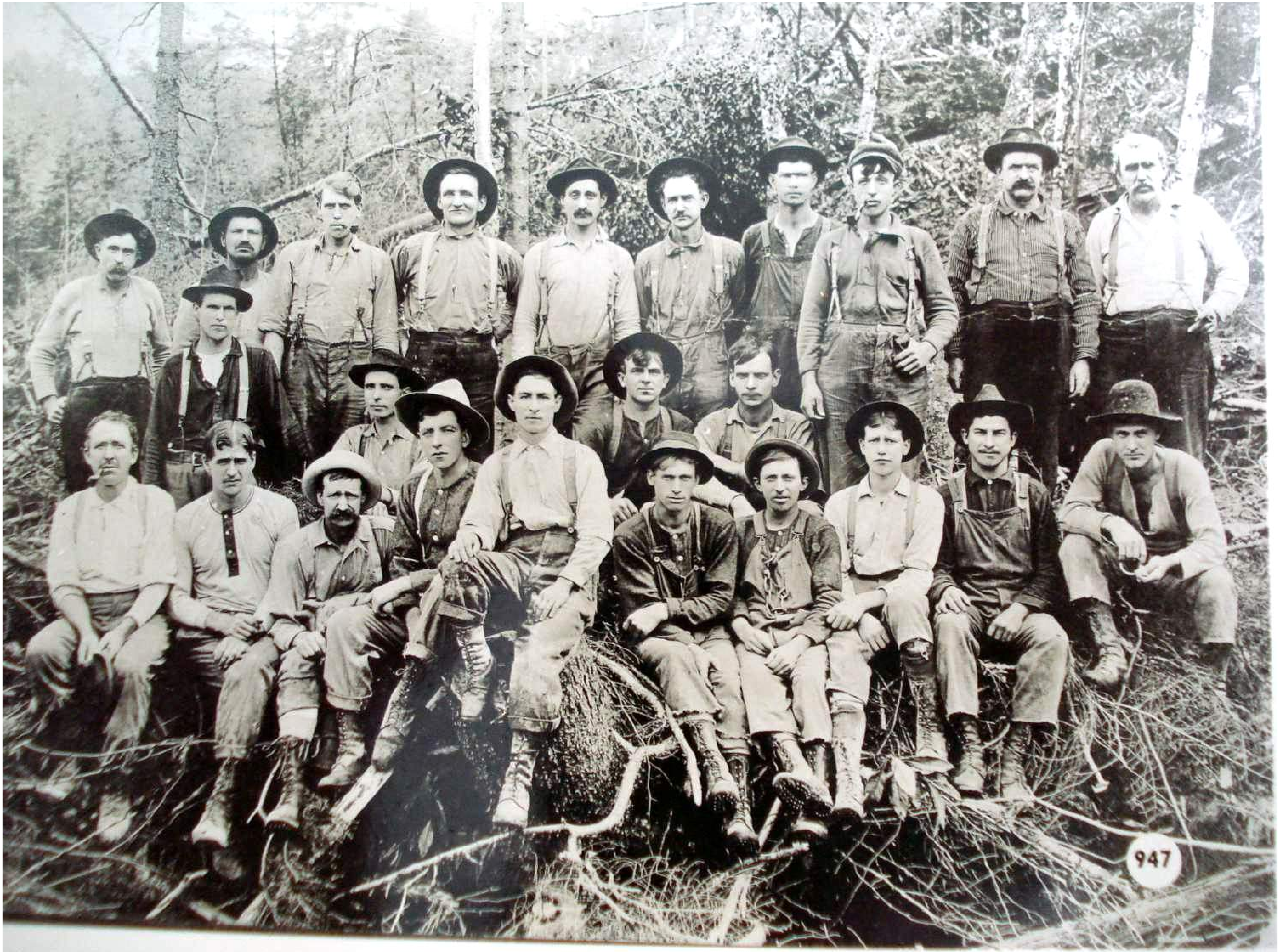
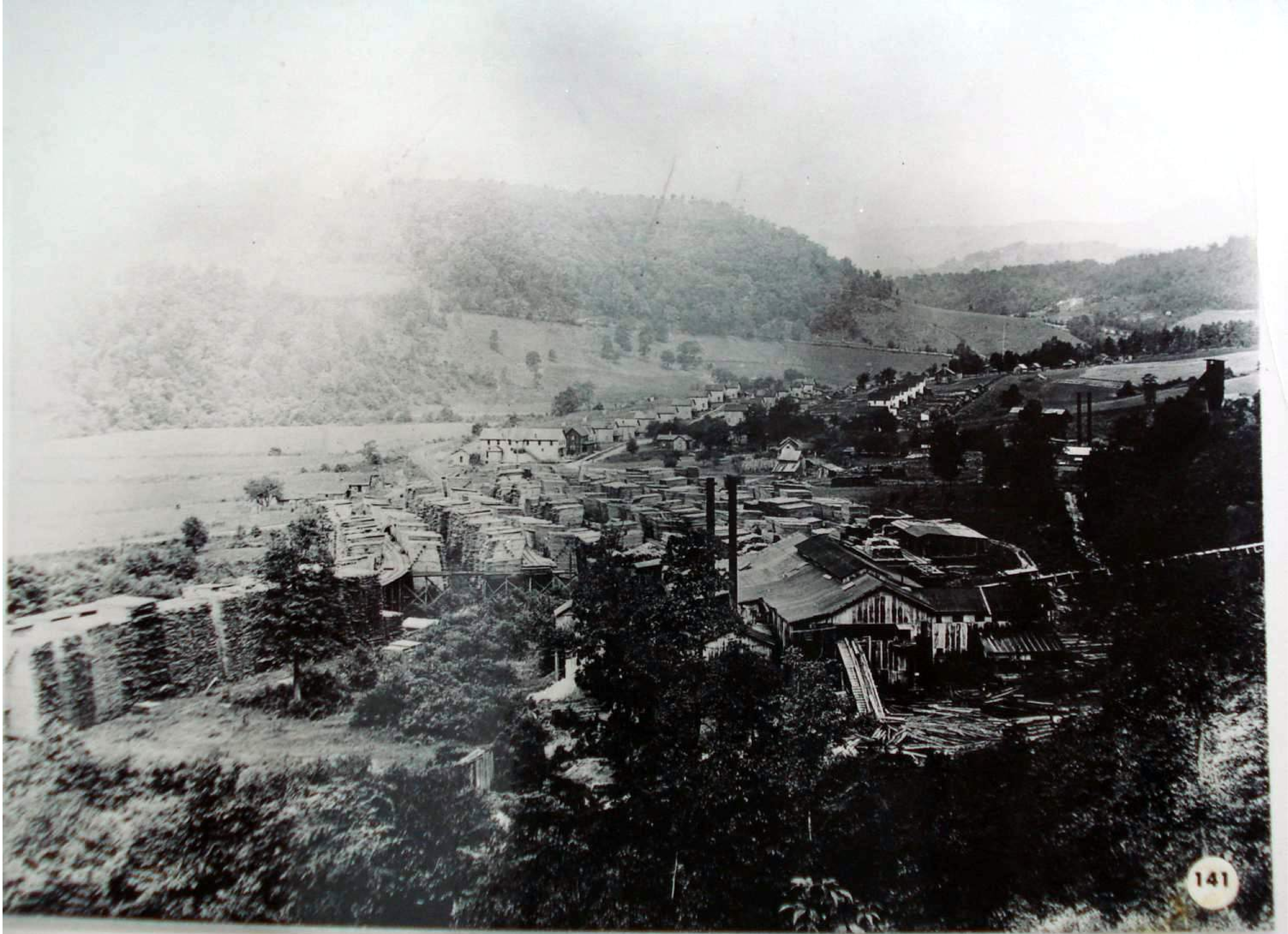


3601-mus34 042.JPG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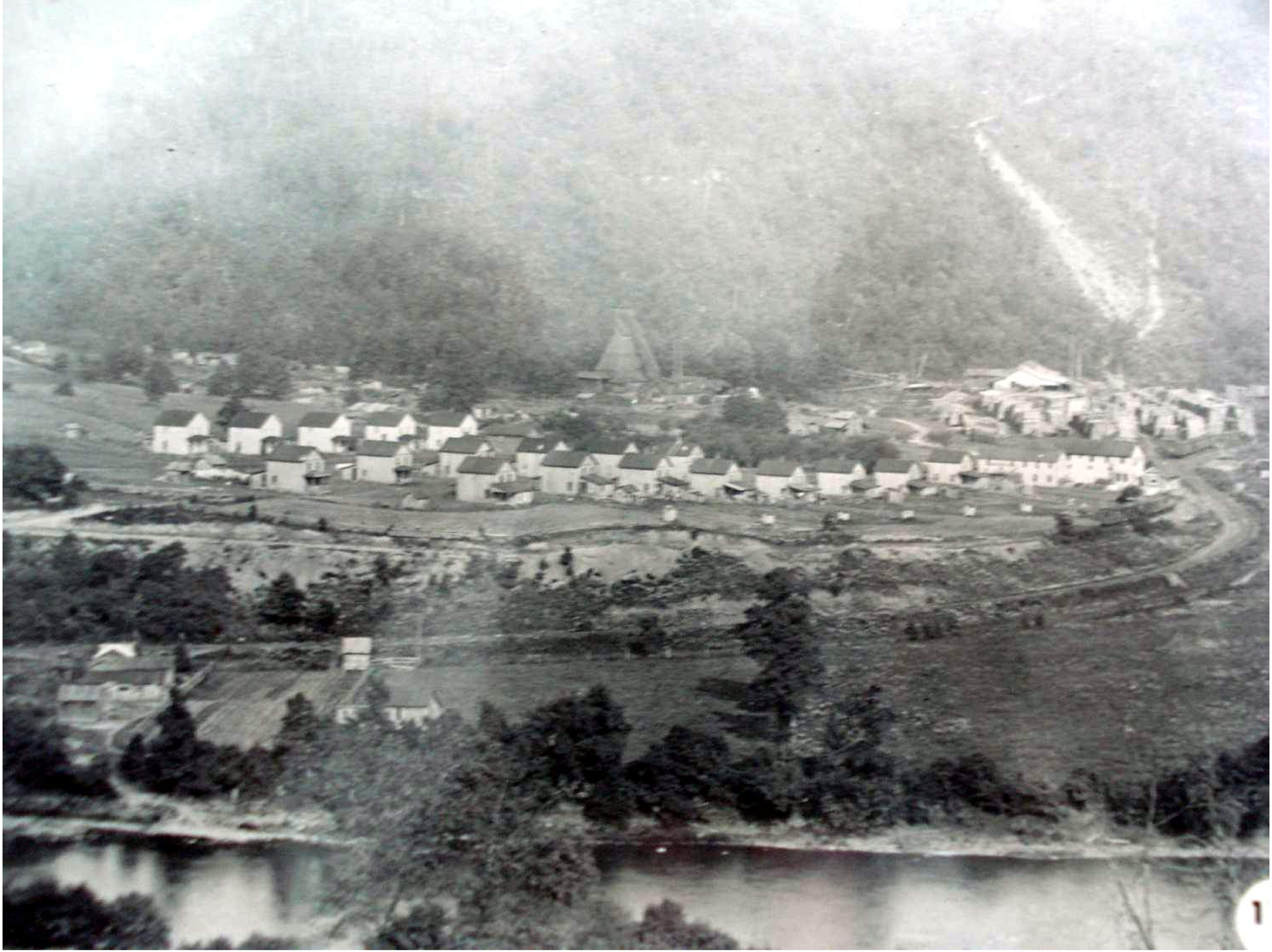
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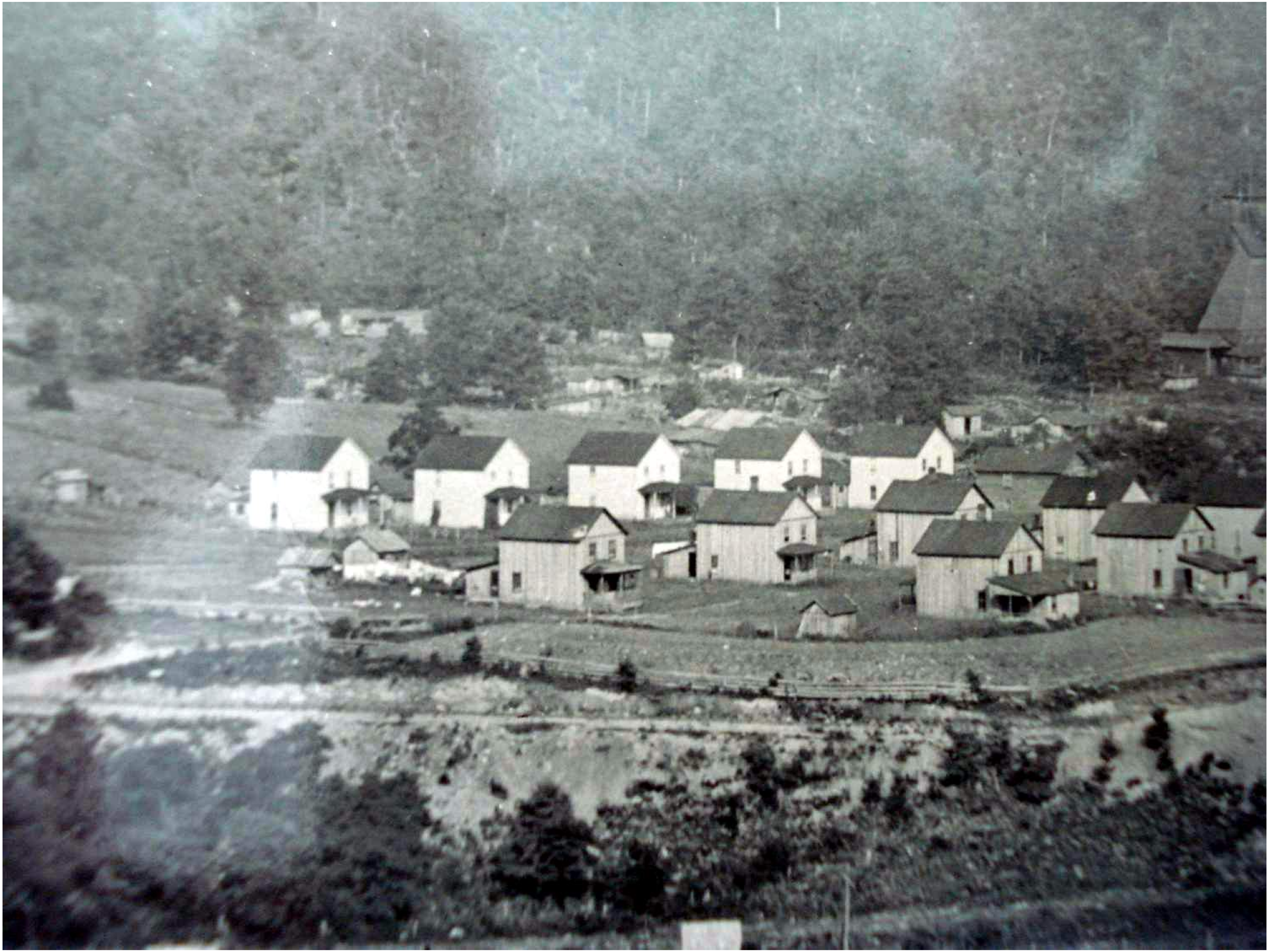

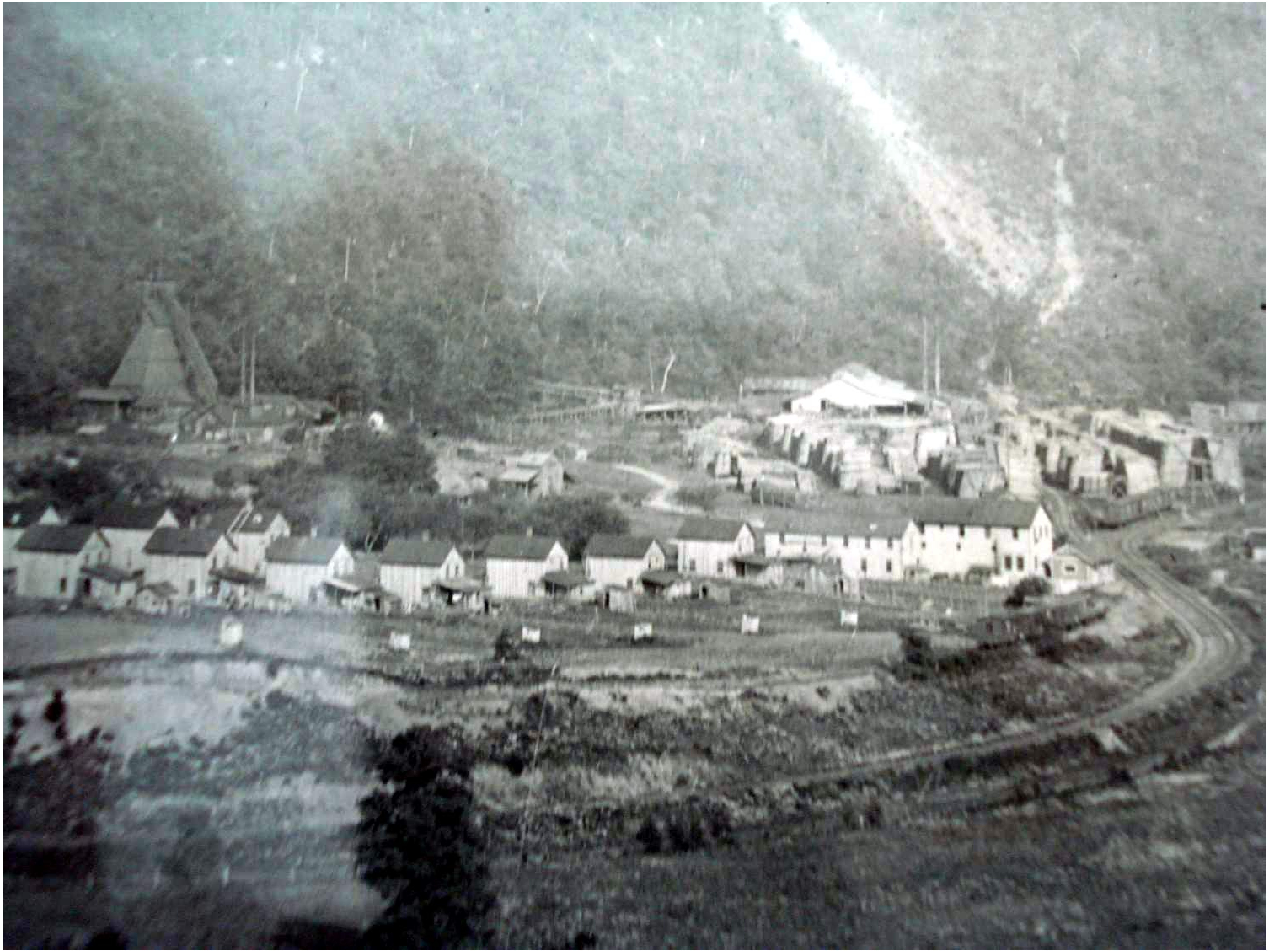

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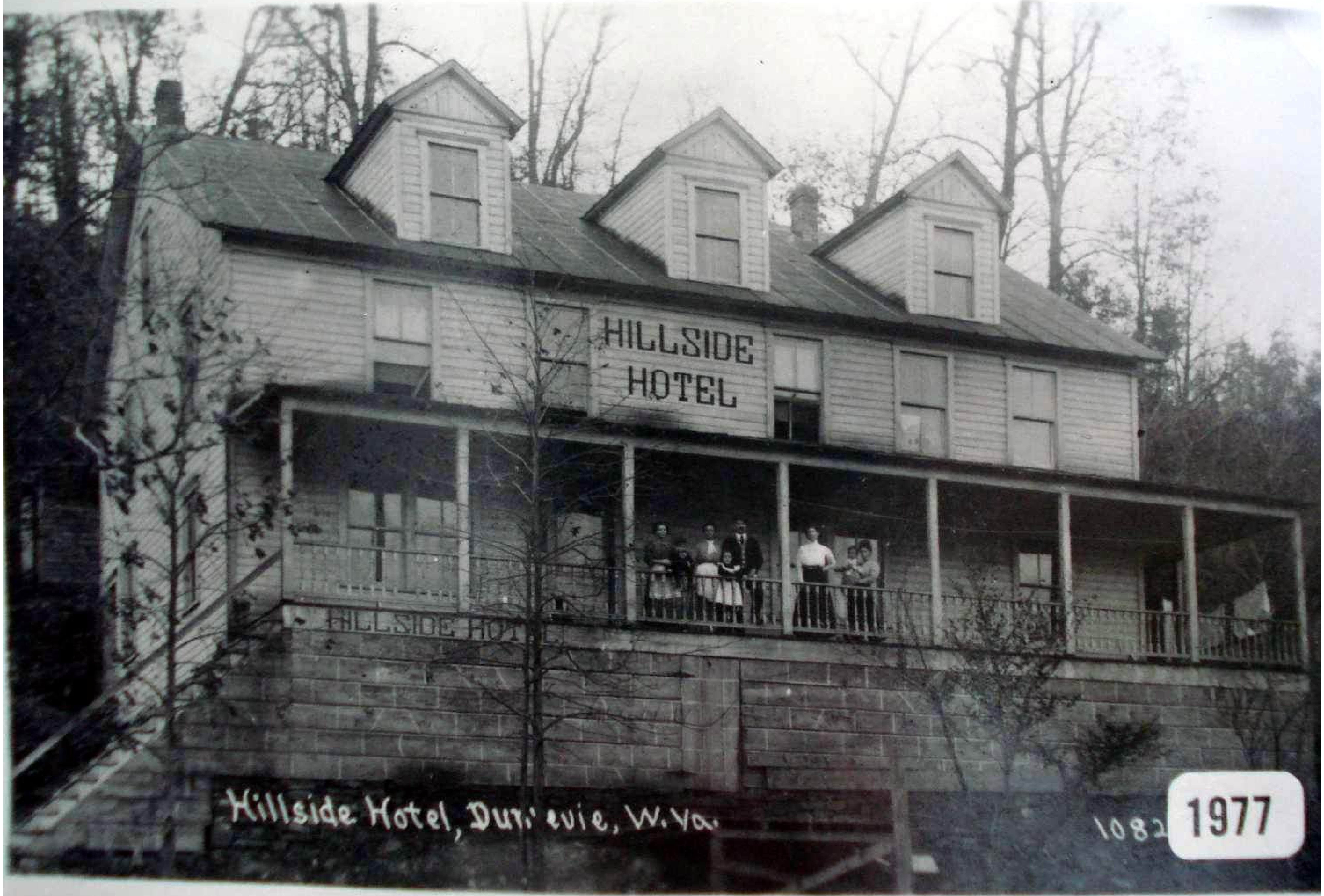
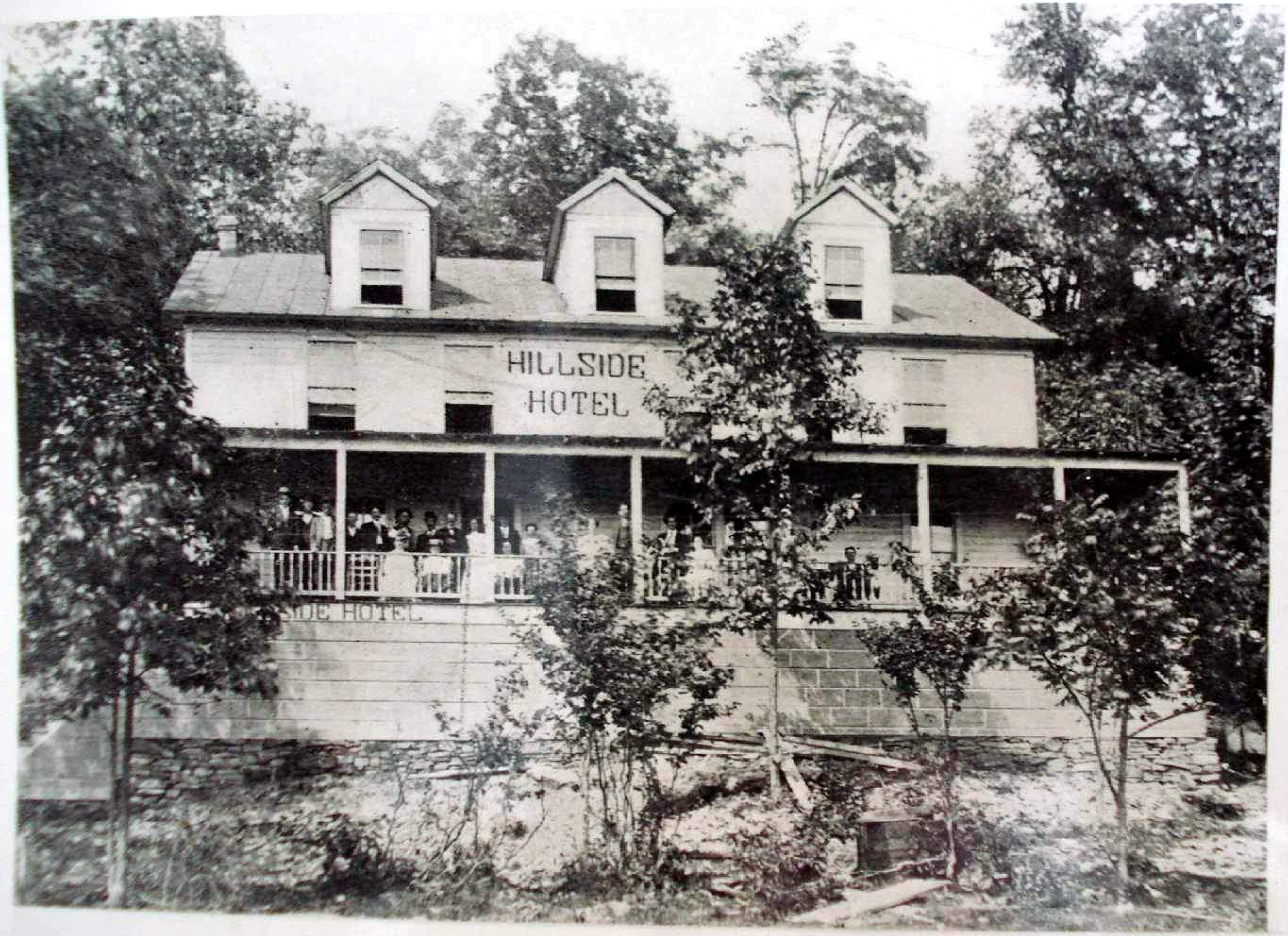

HILLSIDE HOTEL
HILLSIDE HOTEL
Hillside Hotel, Dunlevie, W.Va.
1082
1977

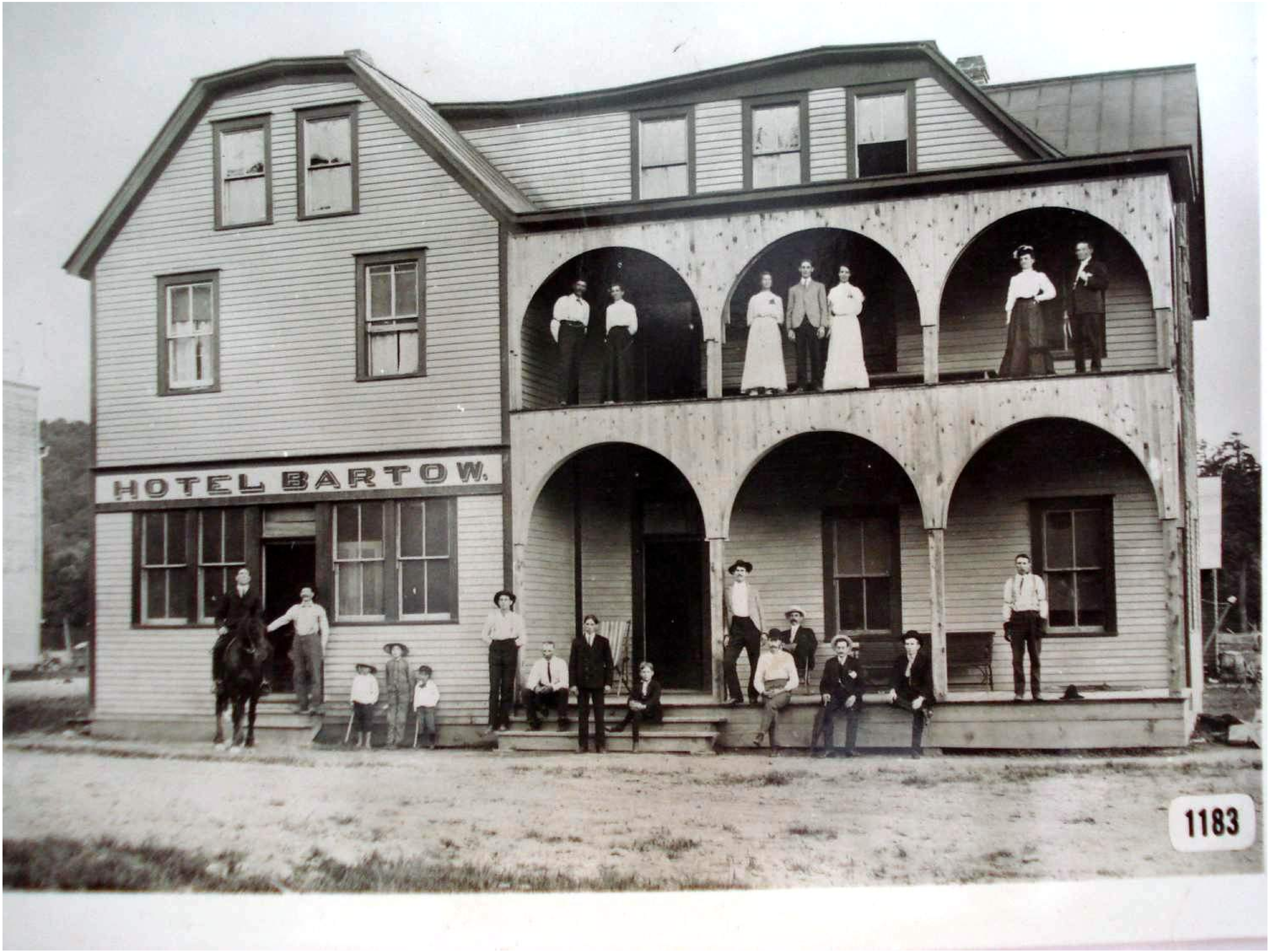
3609-mus34 050.JPG


HILLSIDE
HOTEL
SIDE HOTEL

HILLSIDE HOTEL—W. J. MILLIKEN, PROP., DUNLEVIE, W. VA.

59

3610-mus34 051.JPG


HOTEL BARTOW.
1183

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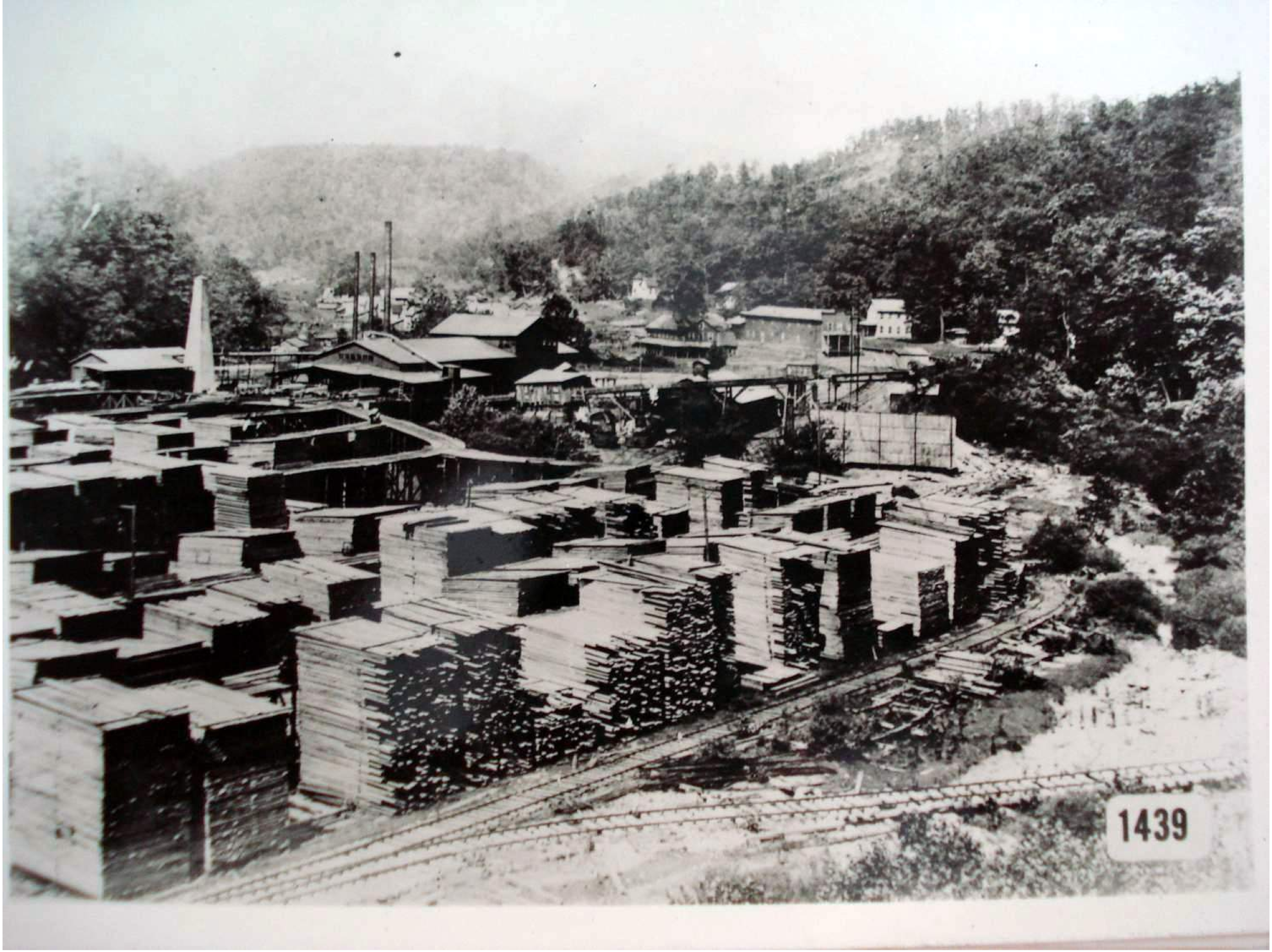
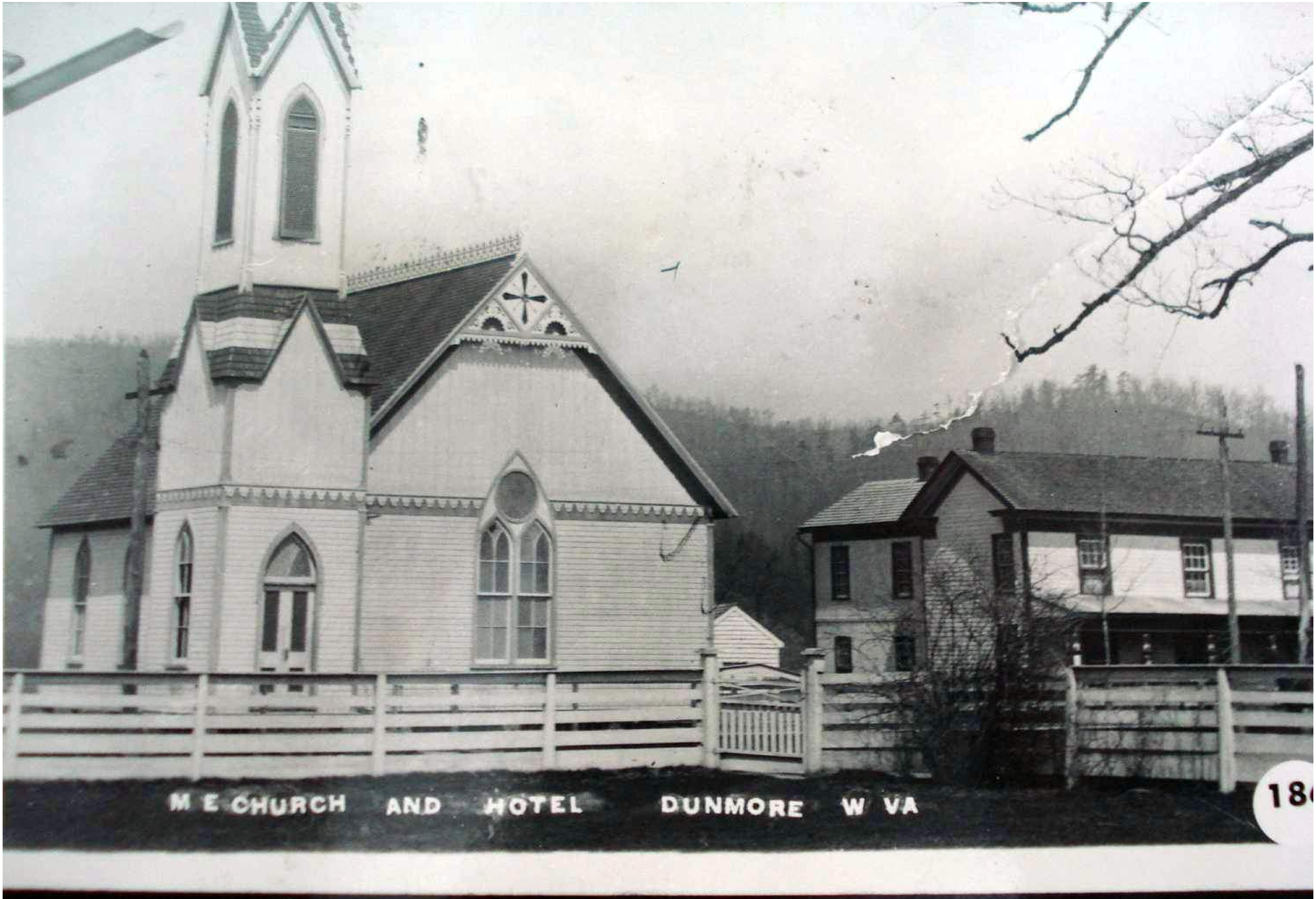
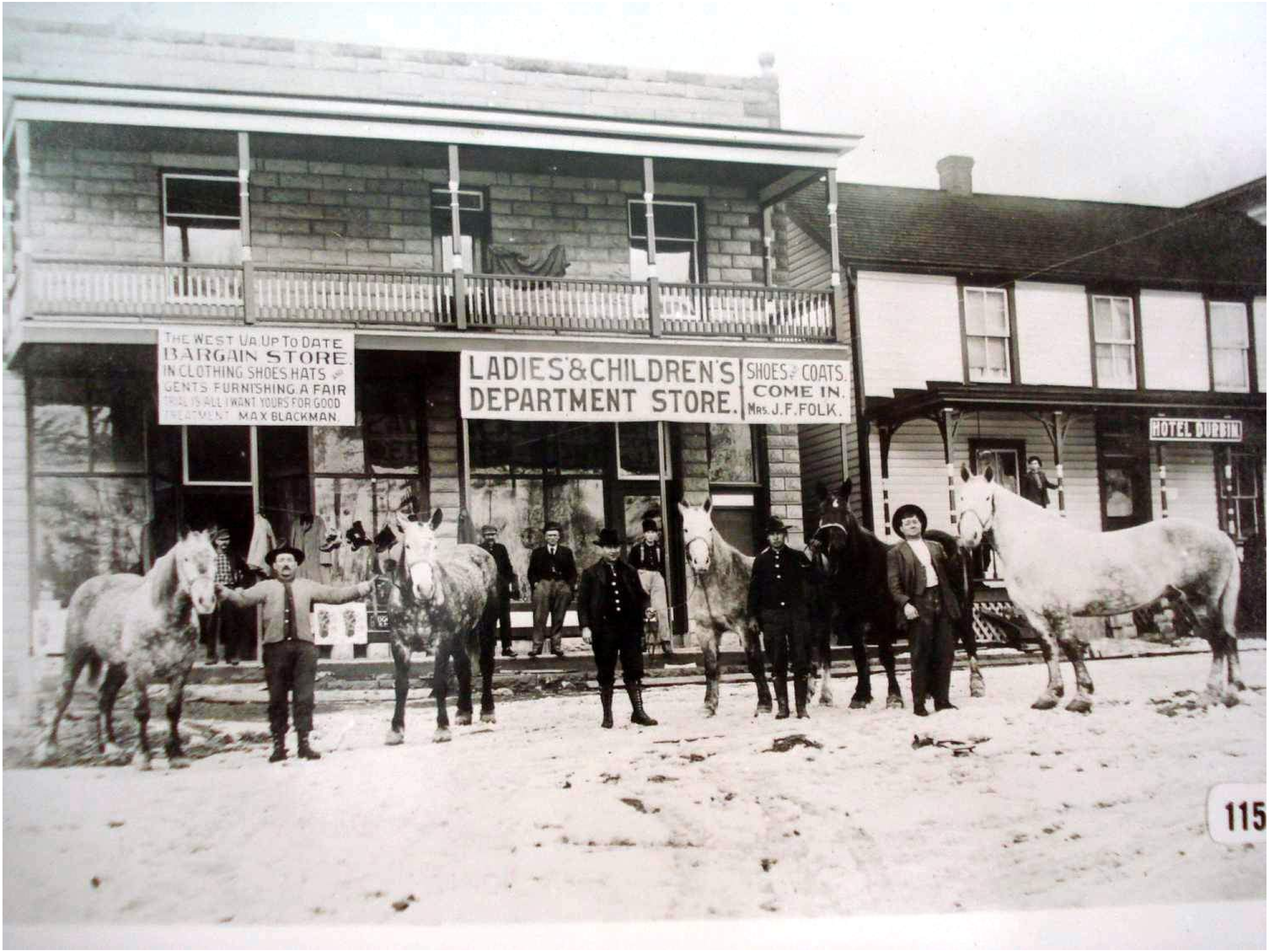
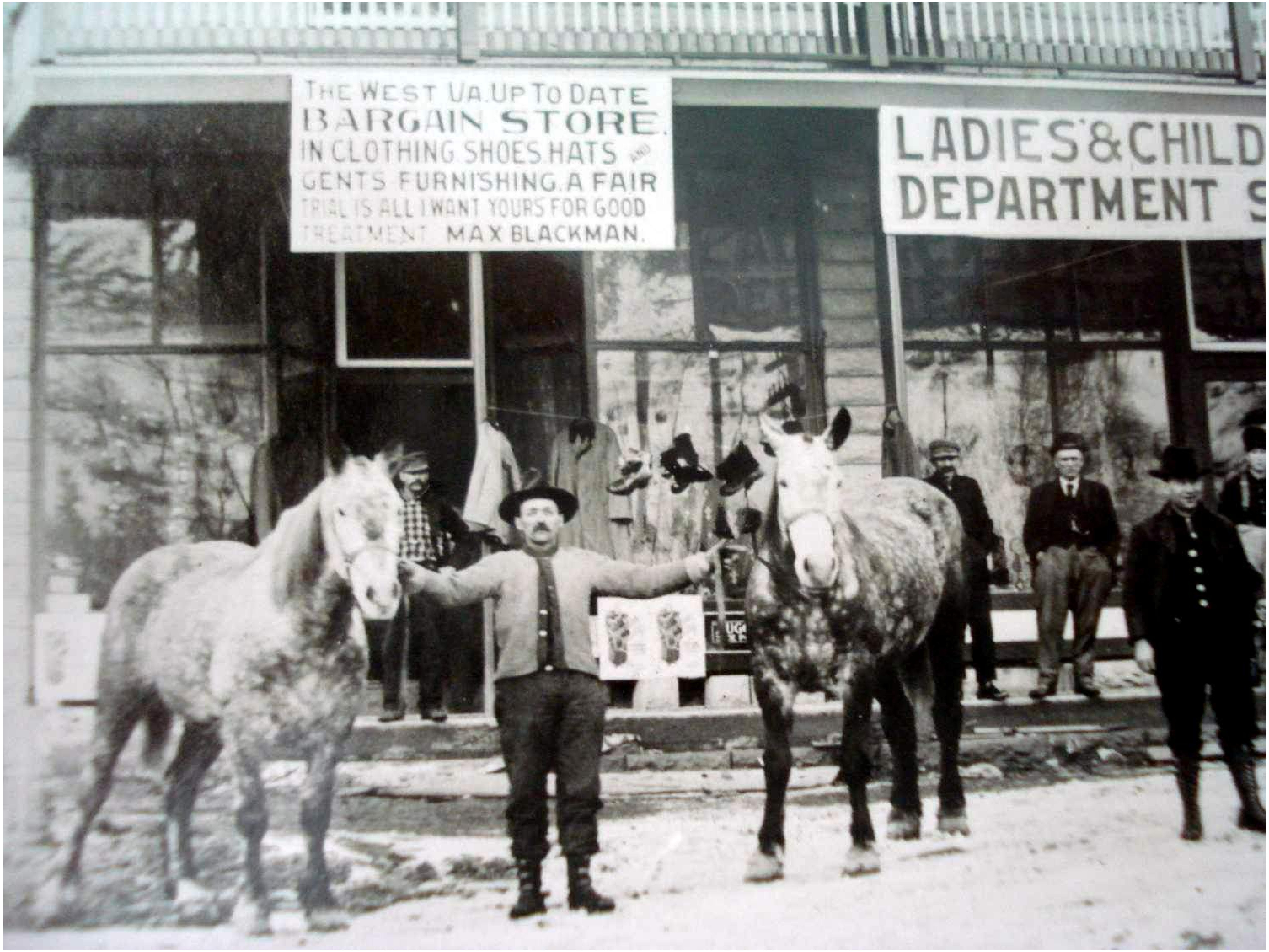




M E CHURCH AND HOTEL DUNMORE W VA


THE WEST VA. UP TO DATE
BARGAIN STORE.
IN CLOTHING SHOES HATS AND
GENTS FURNISHING A FAIR
TRIAL IS ALL I WANT YOURS FOR GOOD
TREATMENT MAX BLACKMAN
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE.
SHOES AND COATS.
COME IN.
MRS. J. F. FOLK.
HOTEL DURBIN
115

3614-mus34 055.JPG


THE WEST VA. UP TO DATE
BARGAIN STORE.
IN CLOTHING SHOES HATS AND
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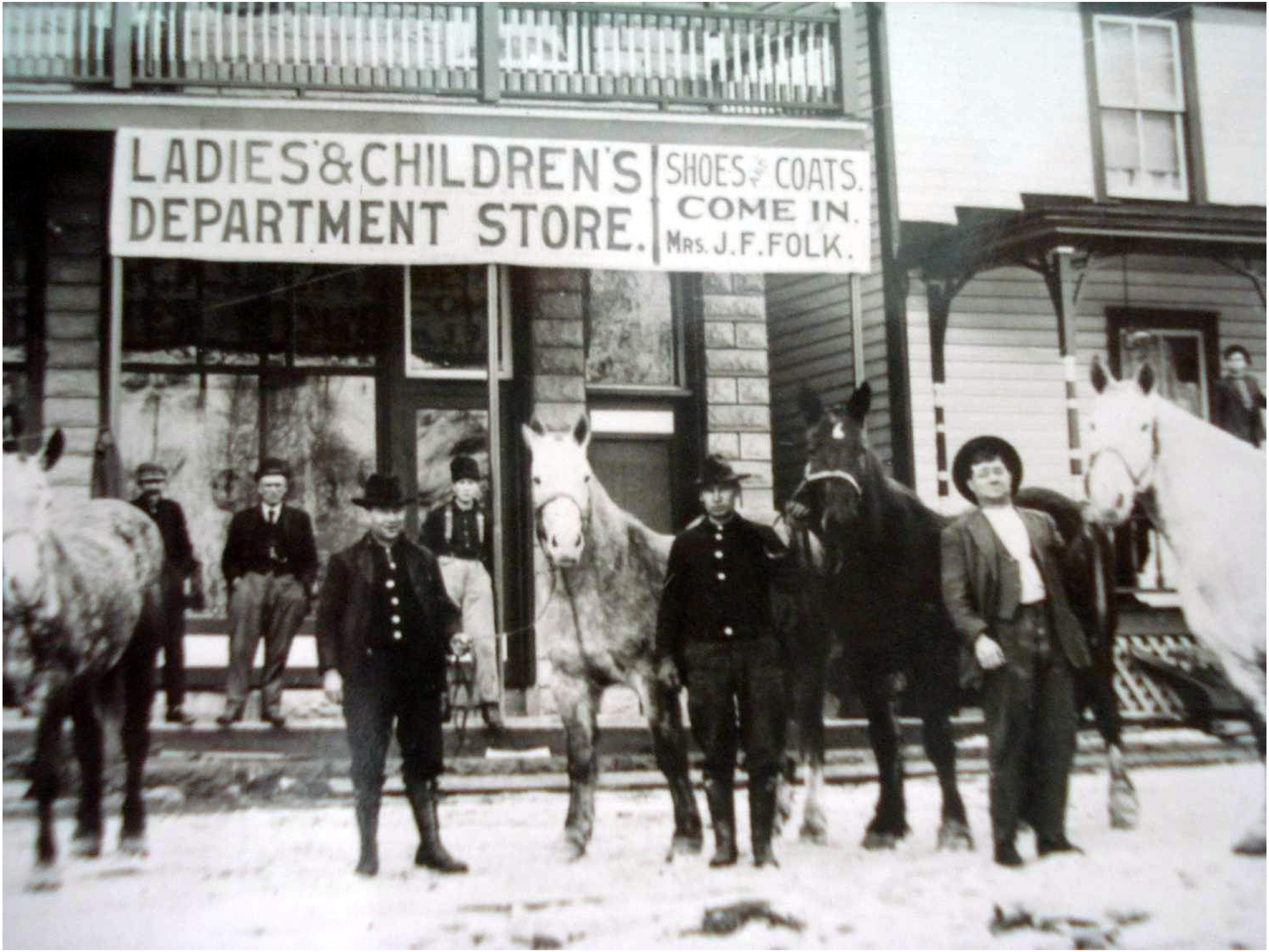
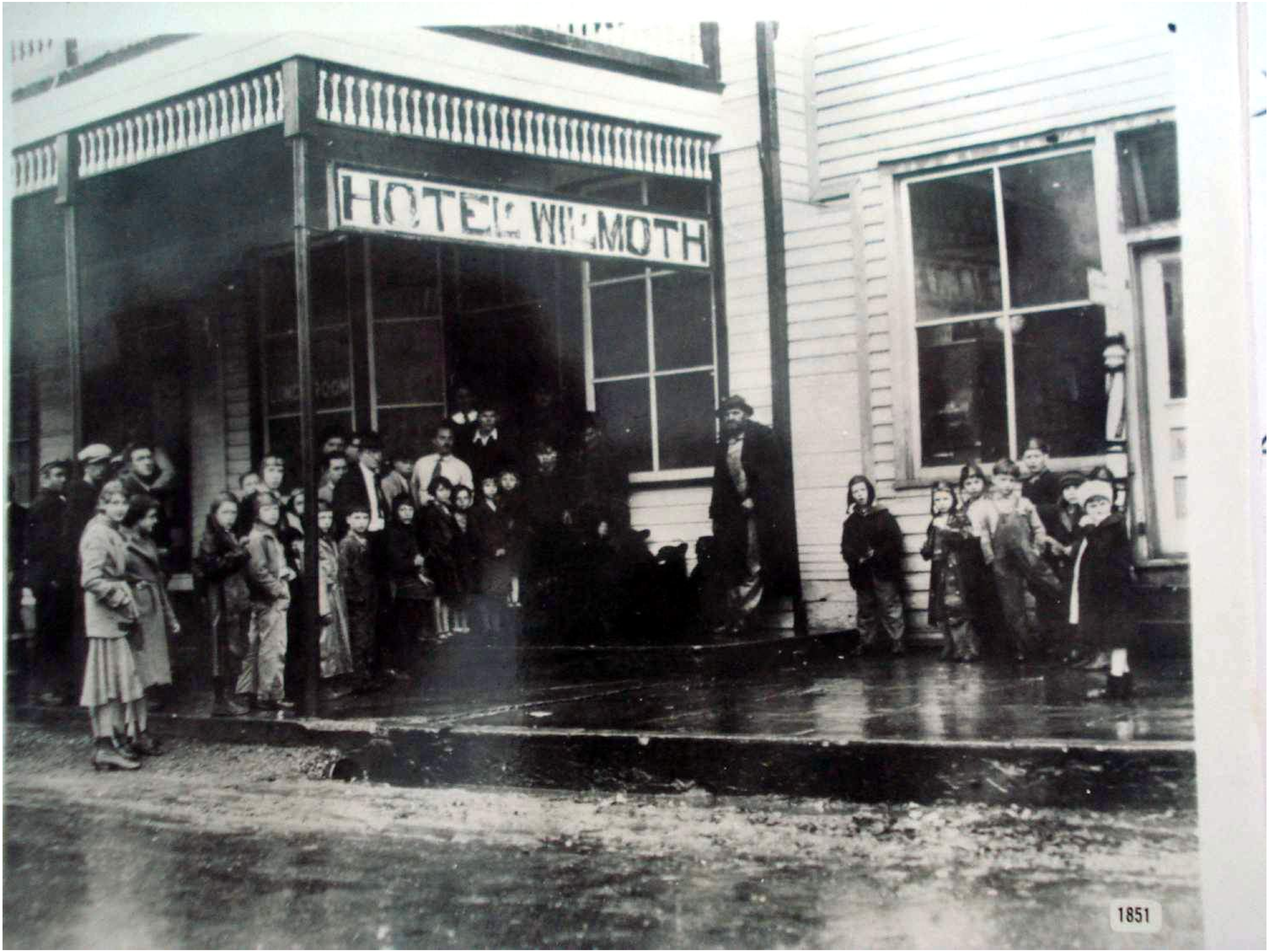
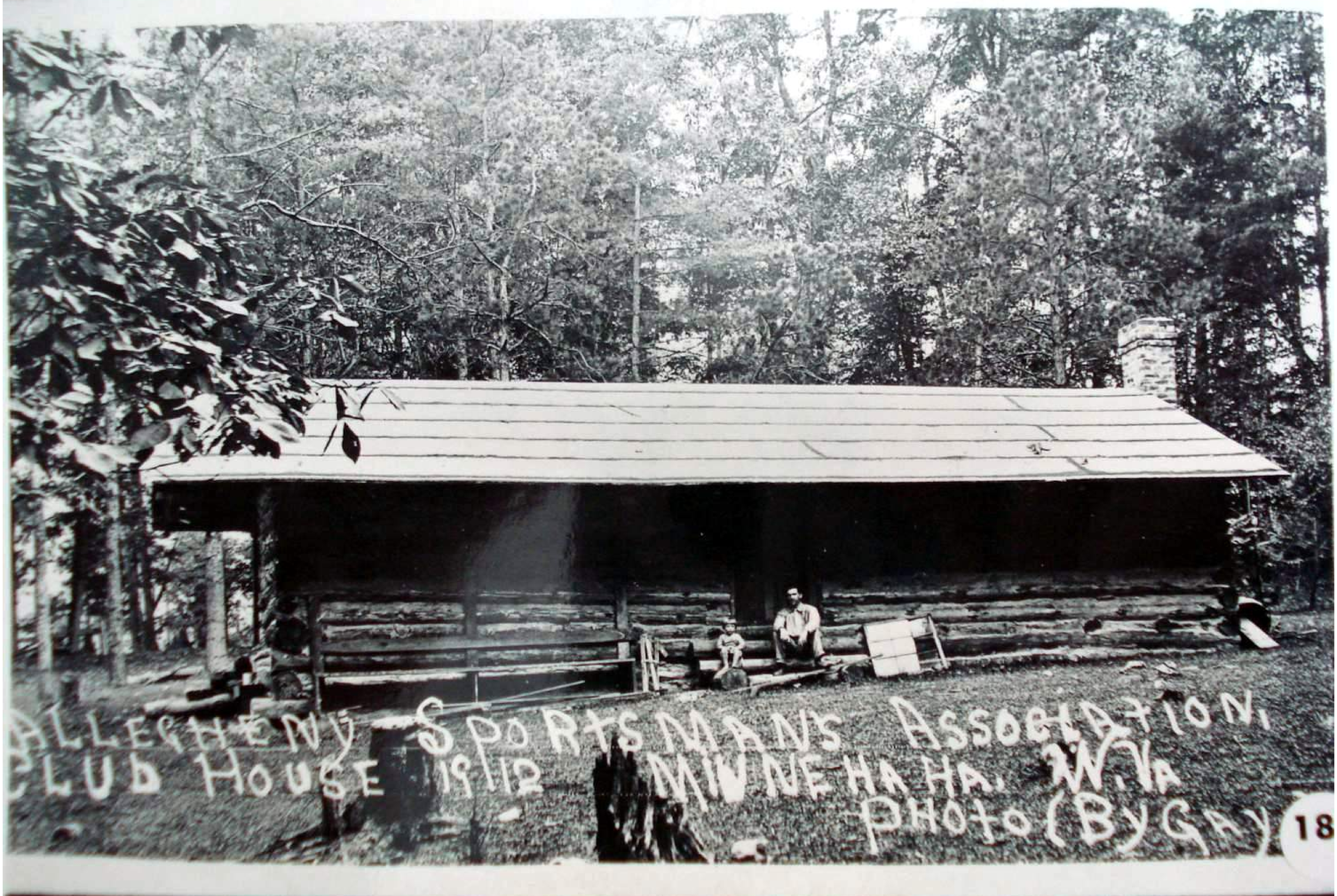
TRIAL IS ALL I WANT YOURS FOR GOOD
TREATMENT MAX BLACKMAN.
LADIES' & CHILD
DEPARTMENT S

3615-mus34 056.JPG


LADIES & CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE.
SHOES AND COATS.
COME IN.
Mrs. J. F. FOLK.

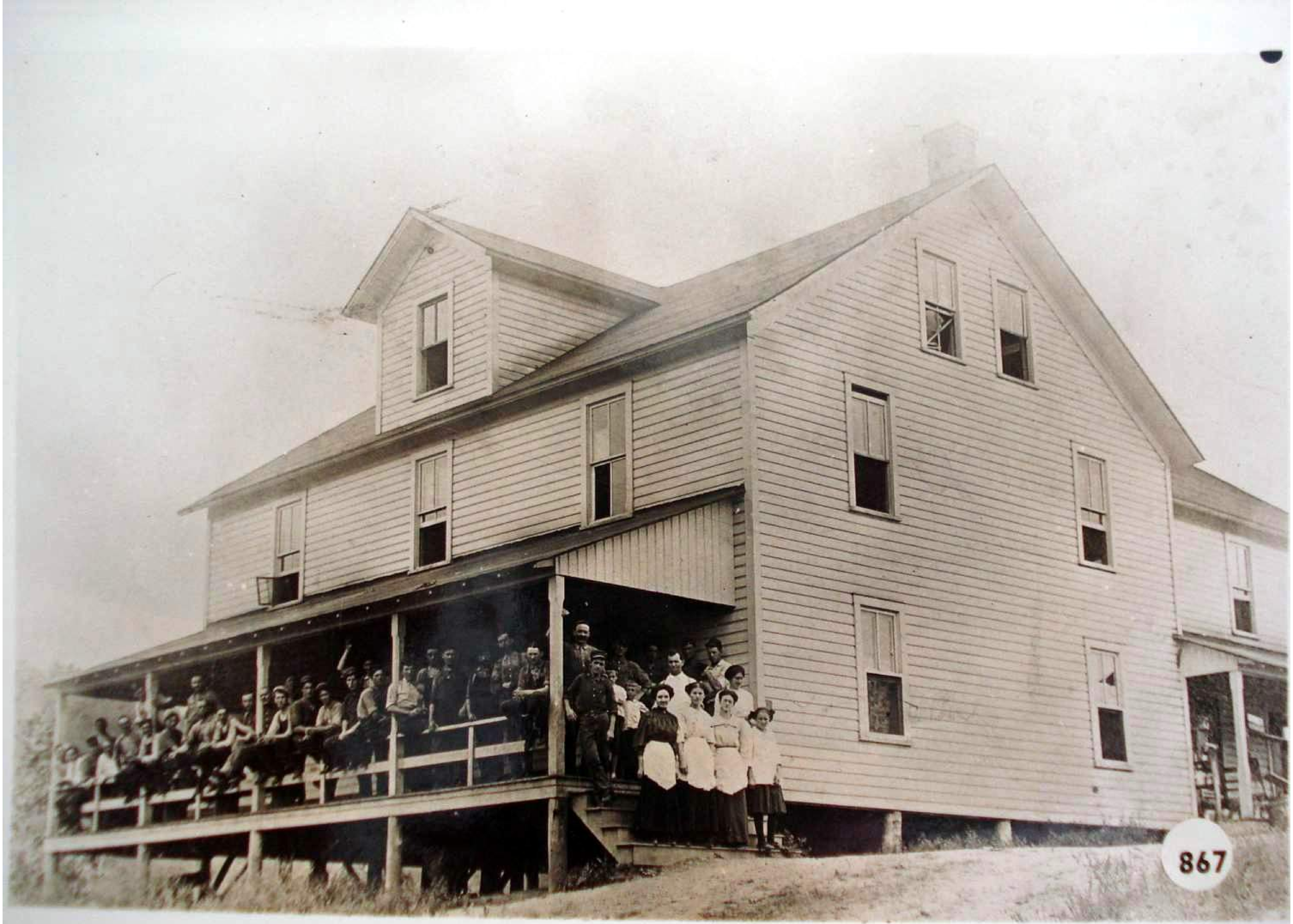

HOTEL WILMOTH
LUNCH ROOM
1851

3617-mus34 058.JPG



ALLEGHENY SPORTSMANS ASSOCIATION,
CLUB HOUSE 1912 MINNEHAHA. W. Va
PHOTO (By GAY)

18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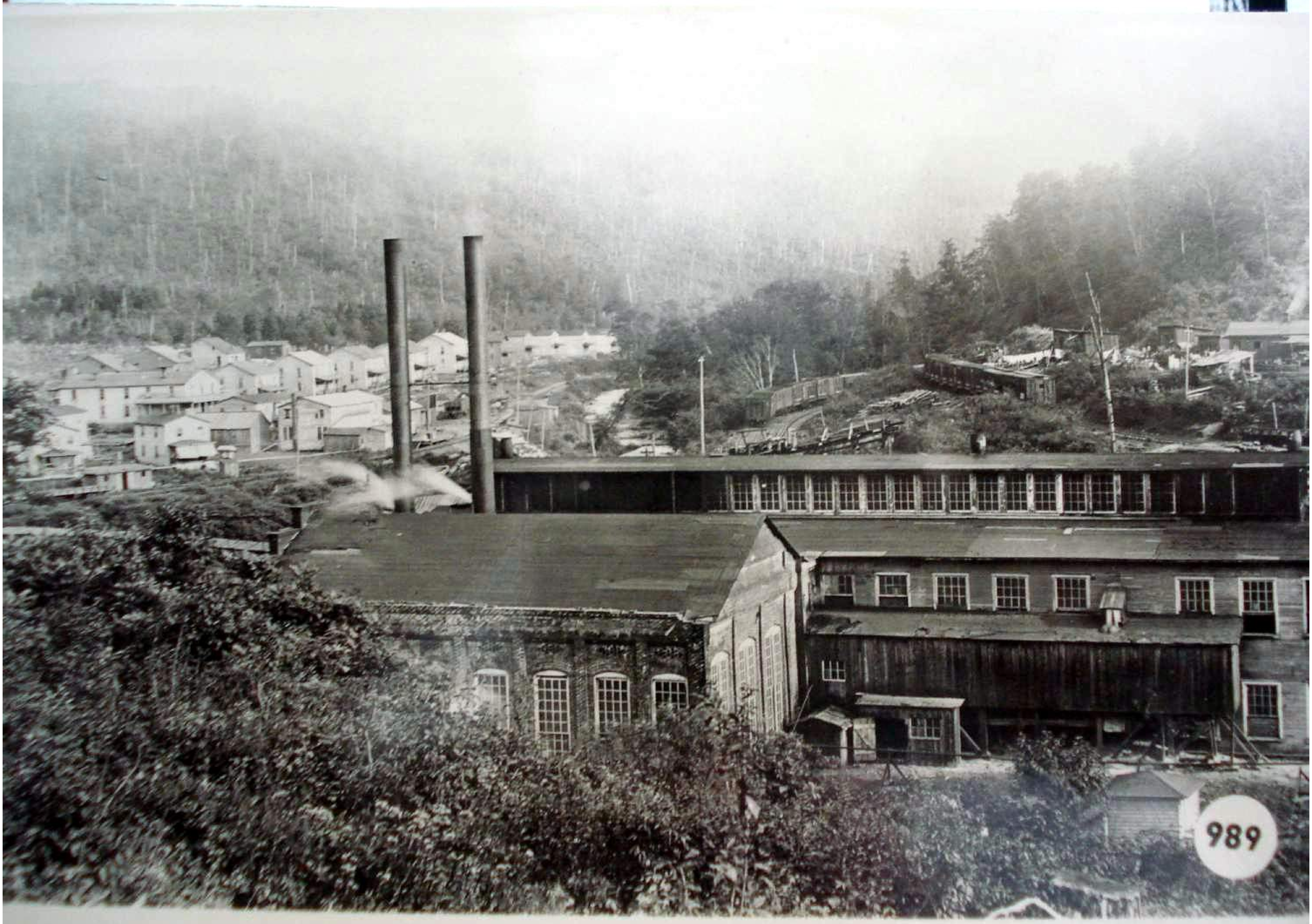
3620-mus34 061.JPG



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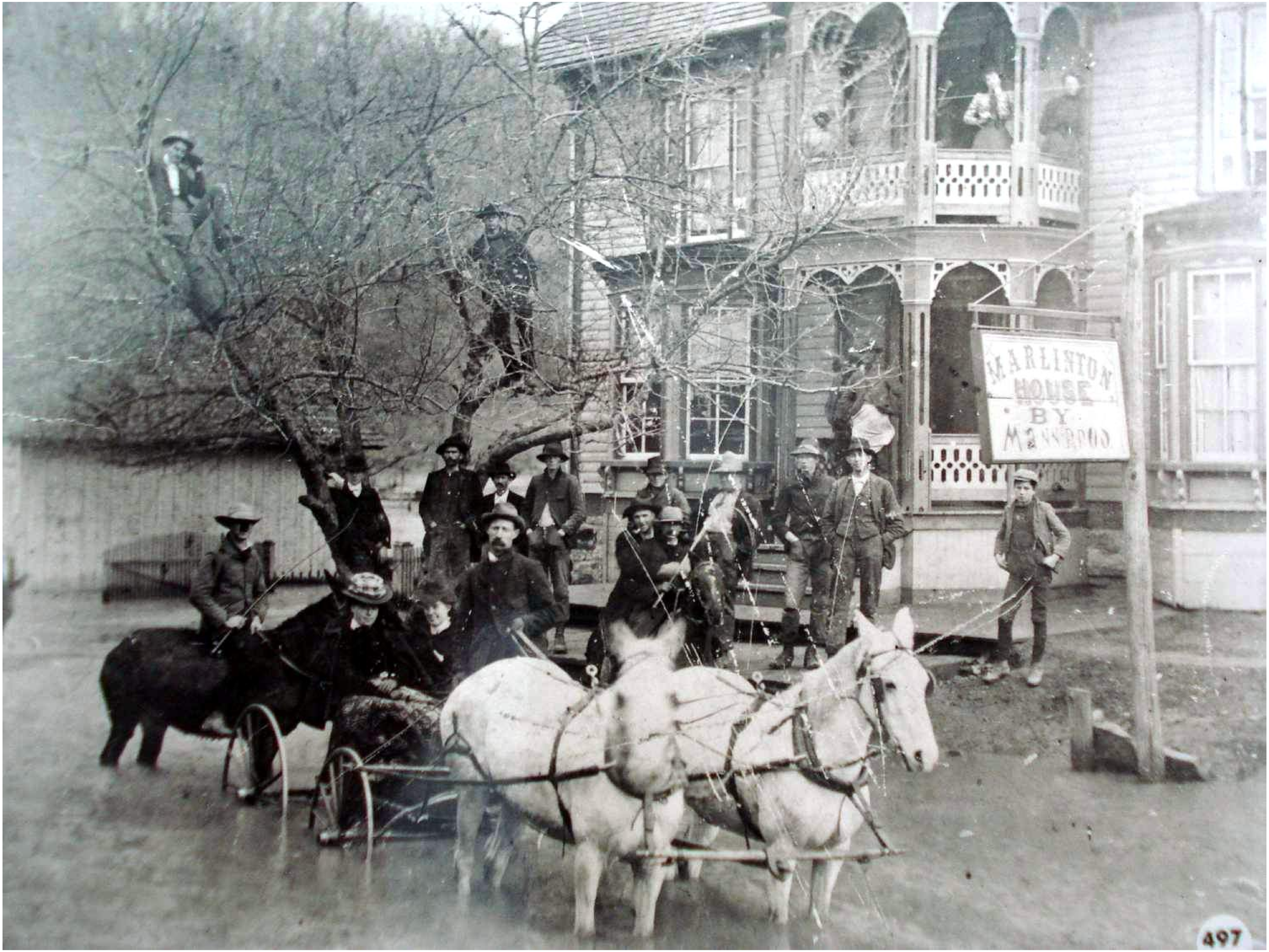
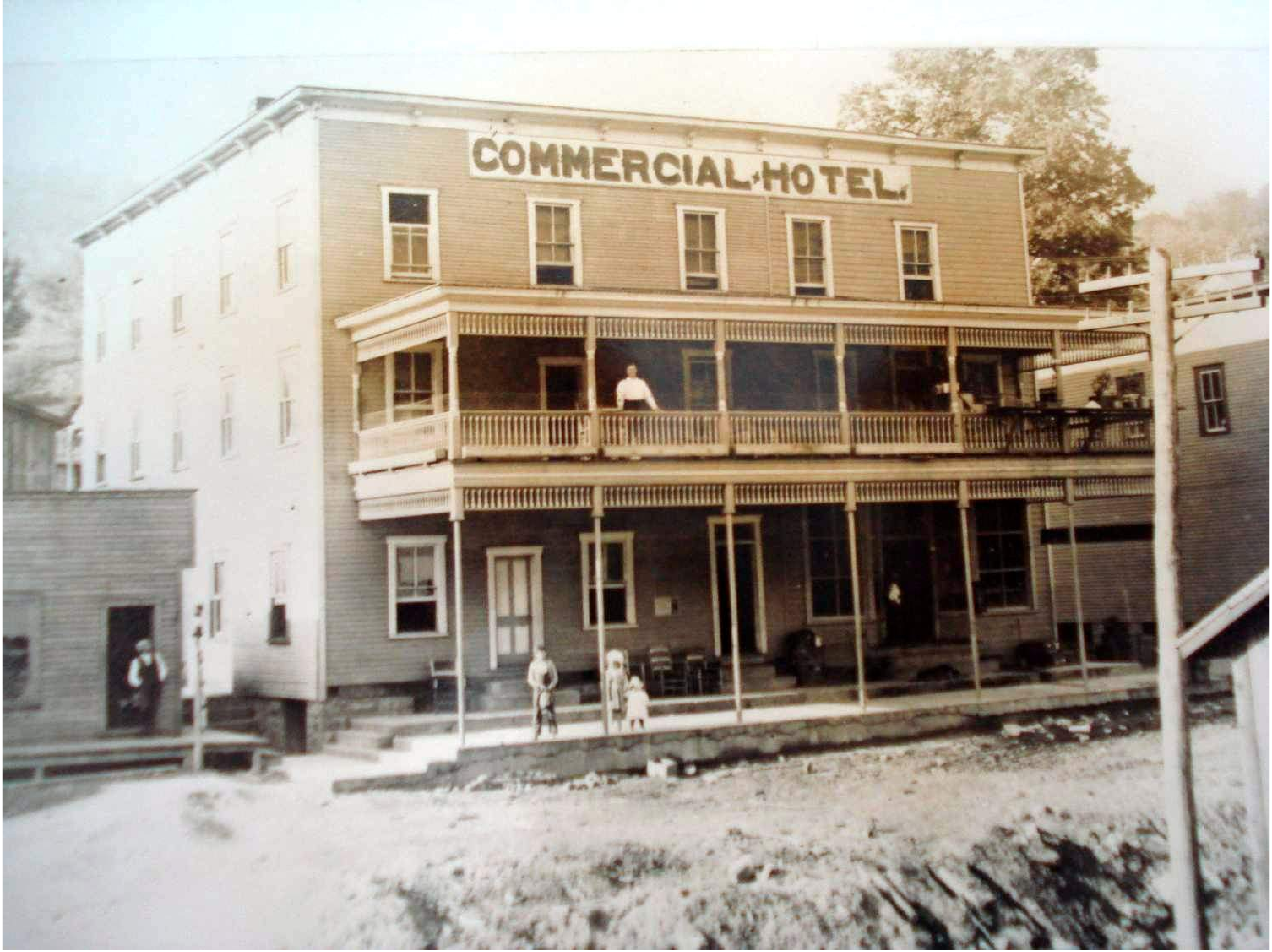
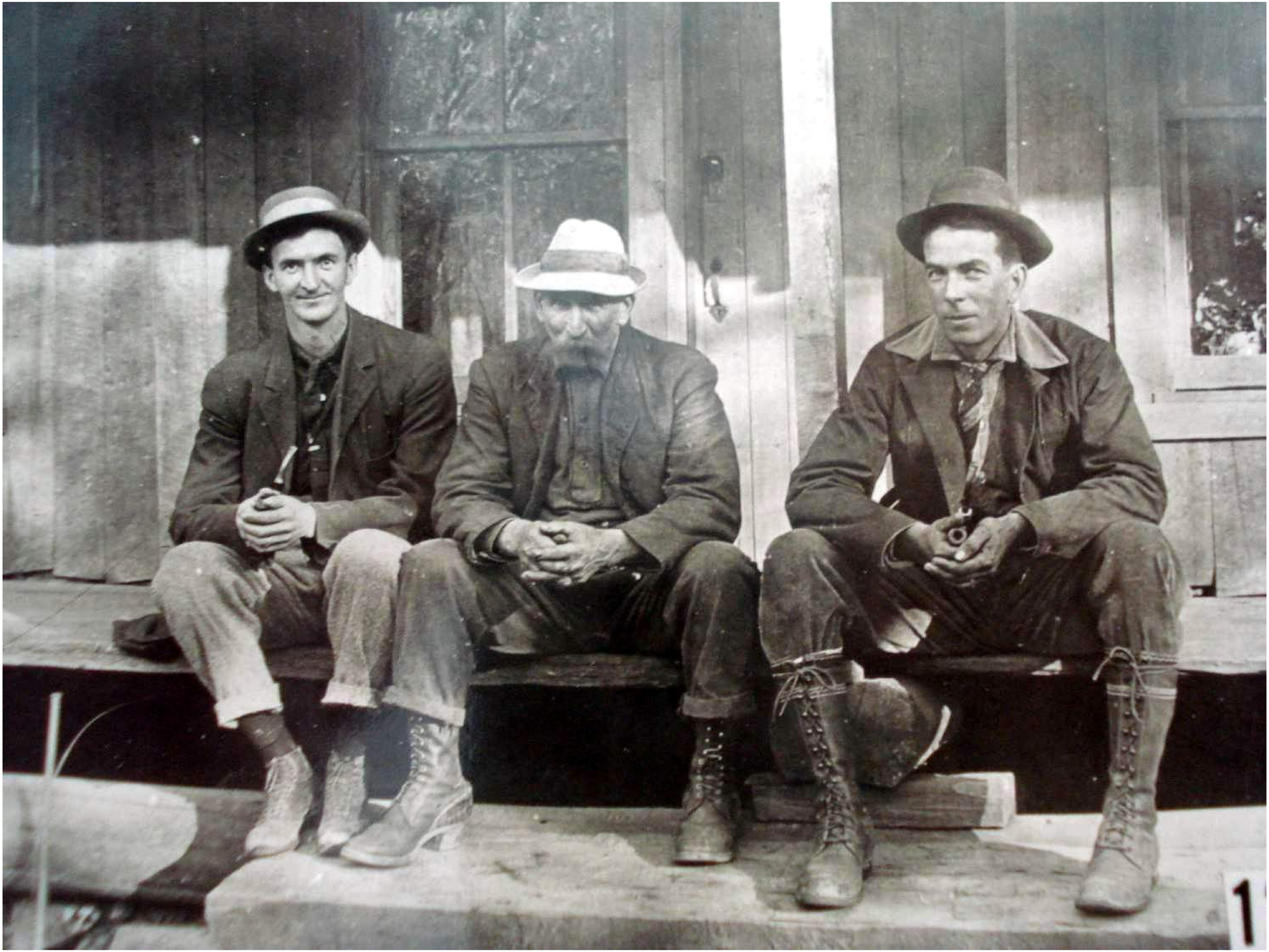

MARLINTON
HOUSE
BY
497

3622-mus34 063.JPG


COMMERCIAL HOTEL

3623-mus34 064.JPG



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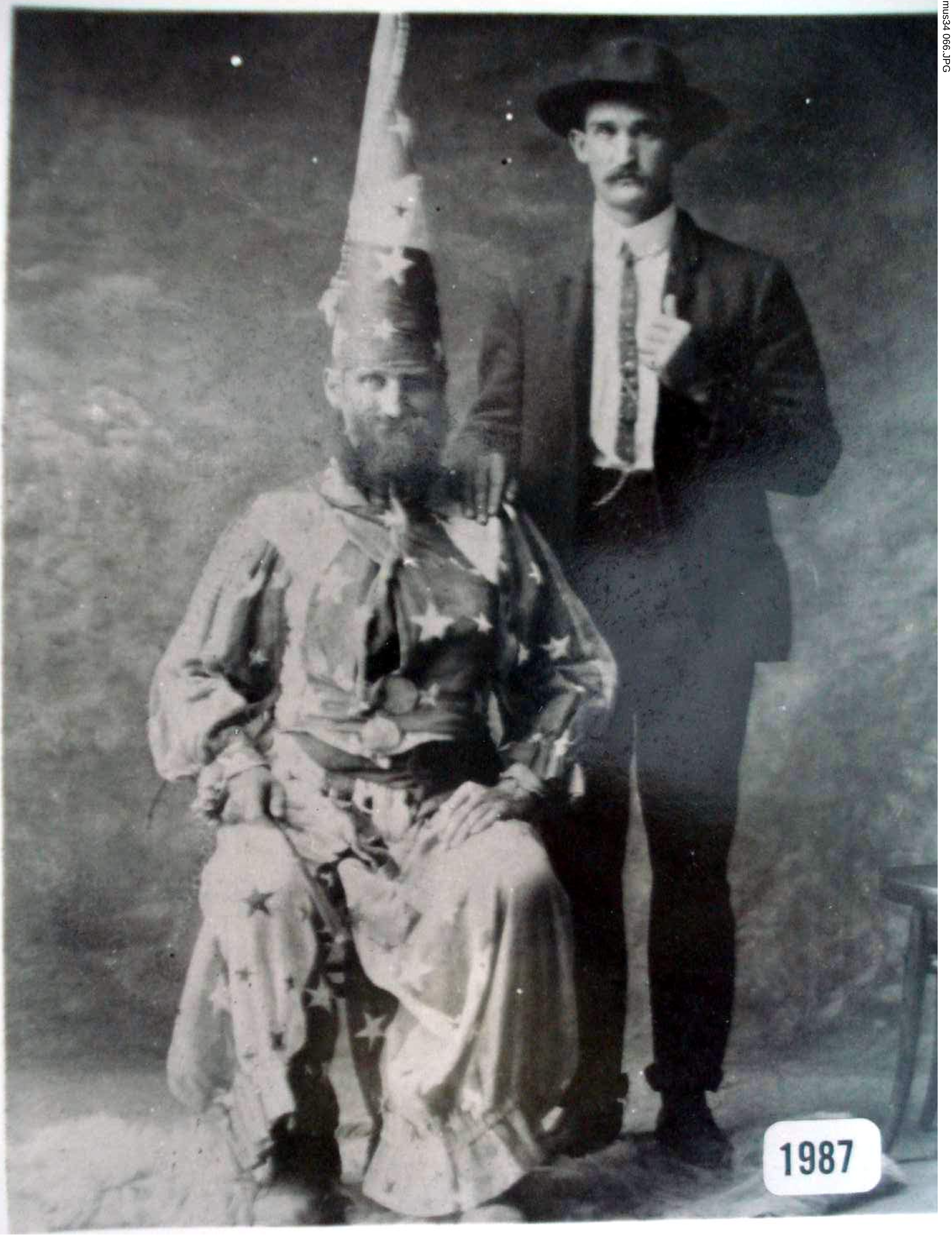

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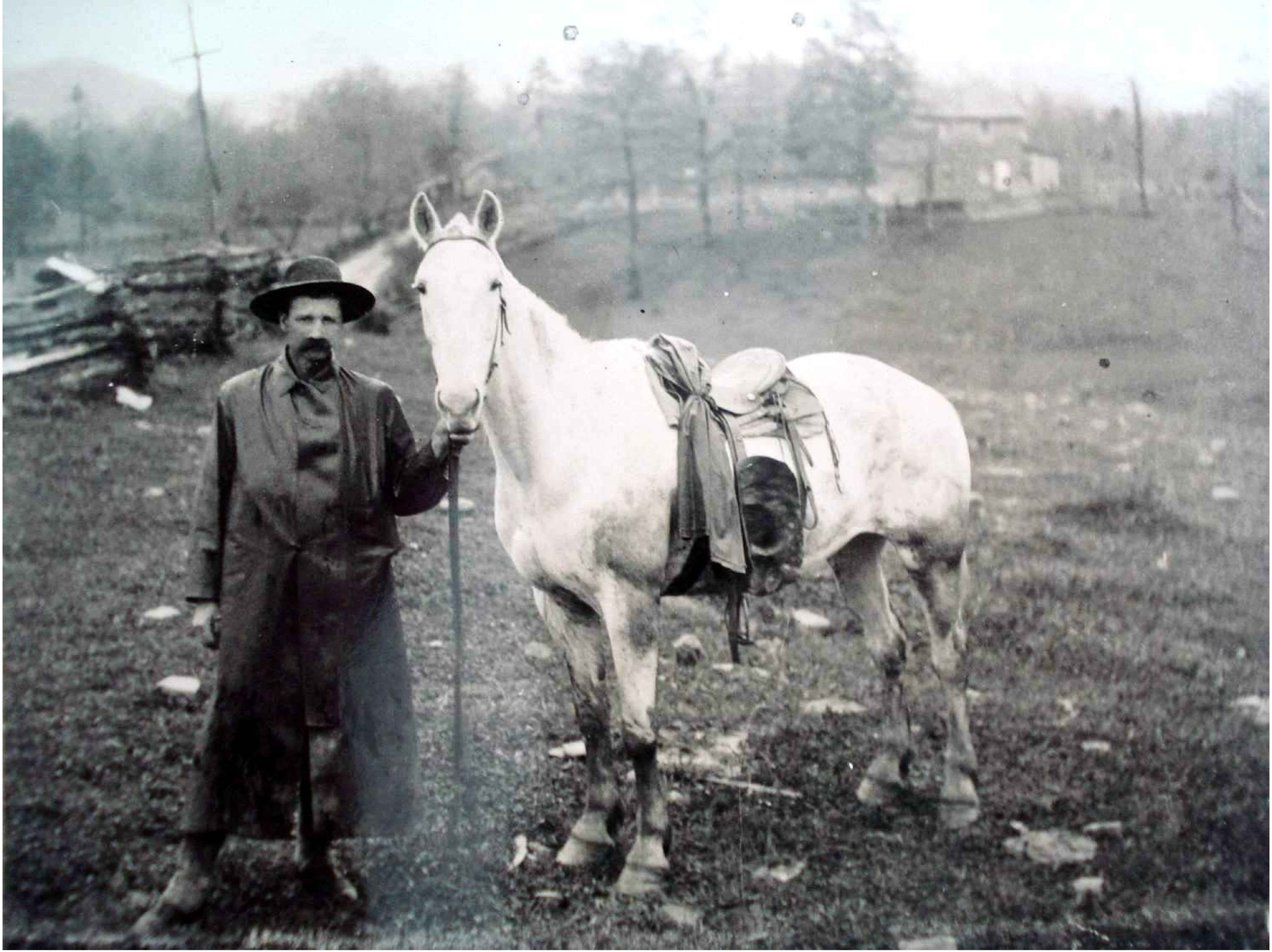

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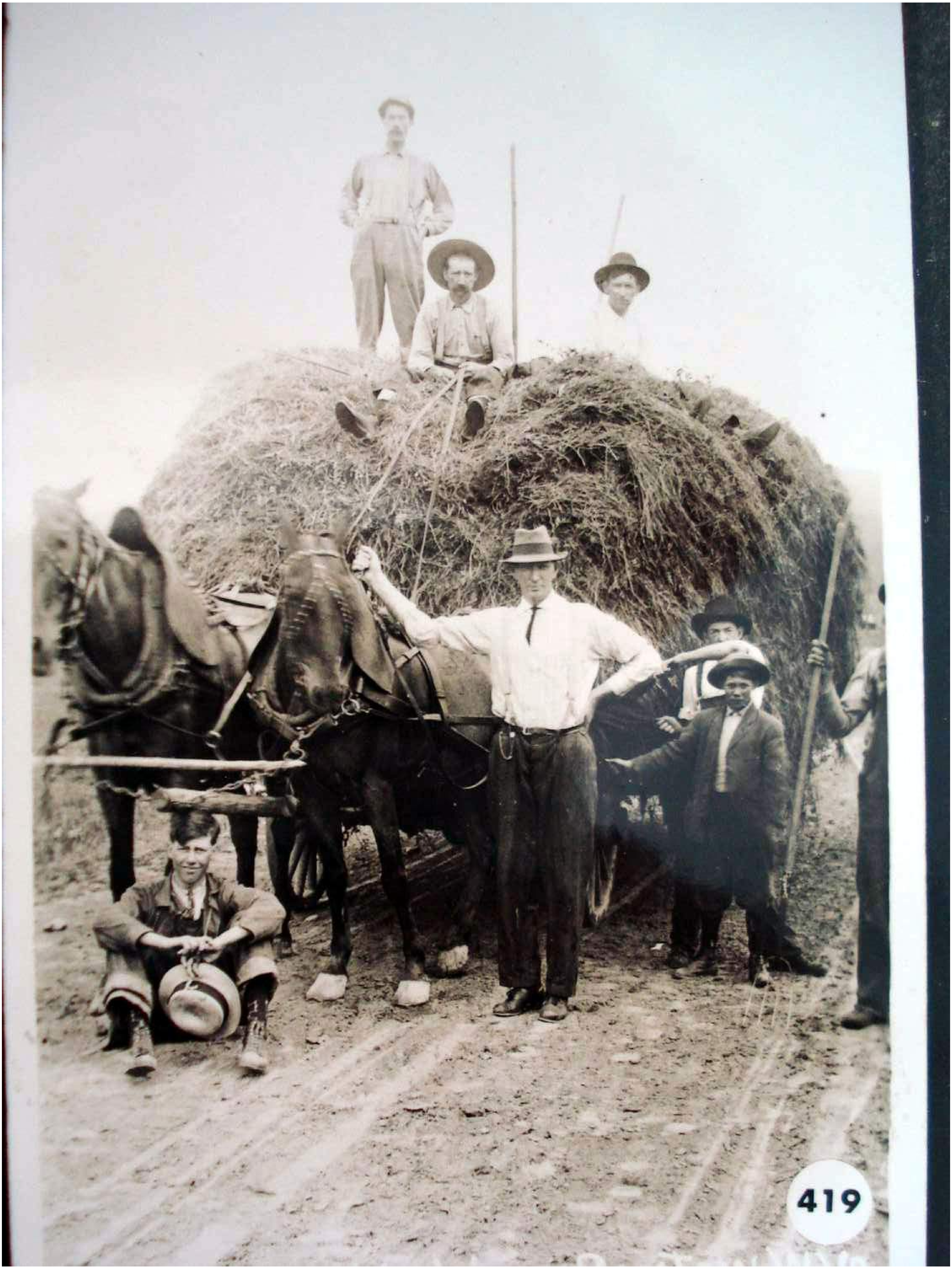

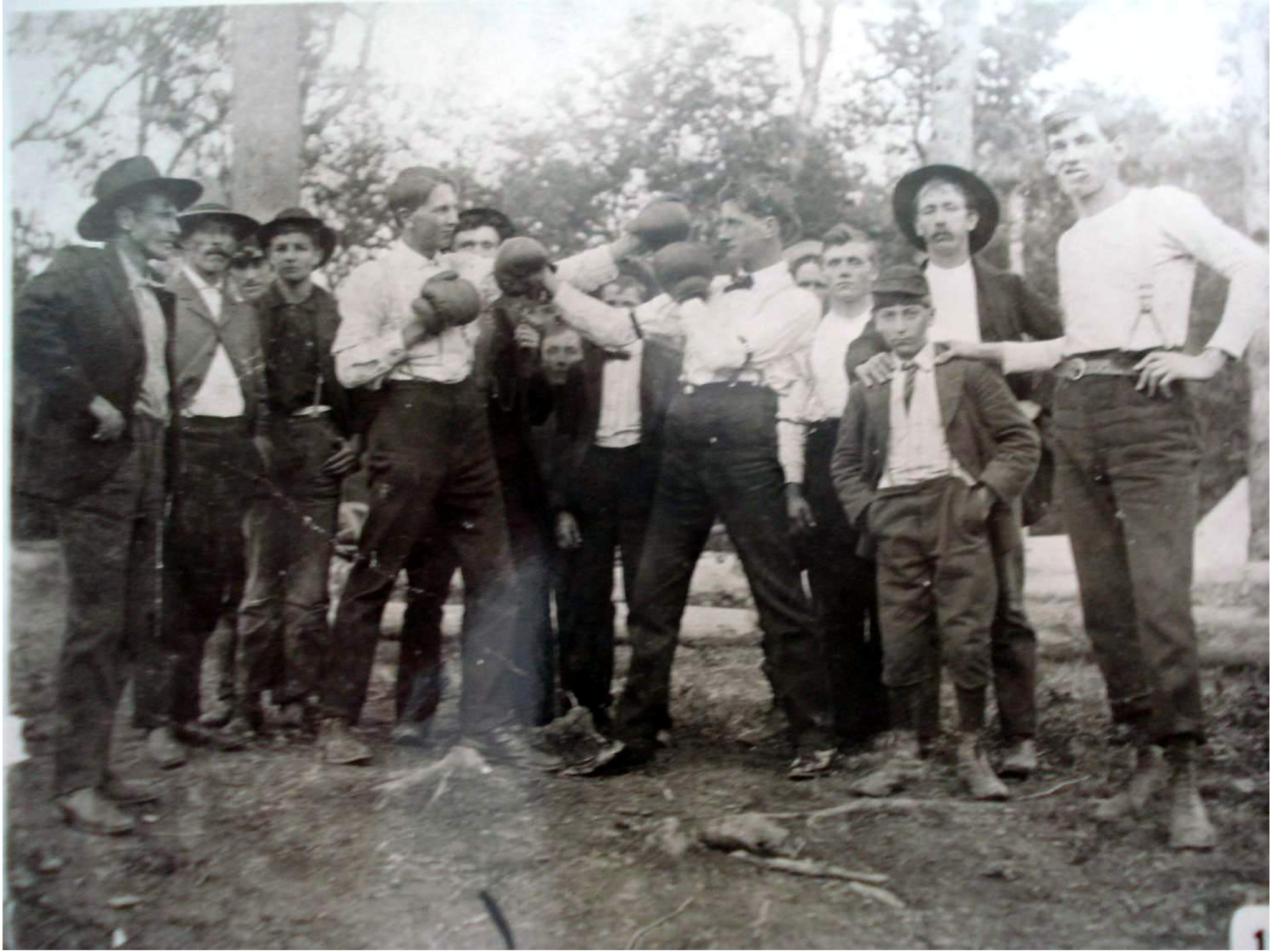

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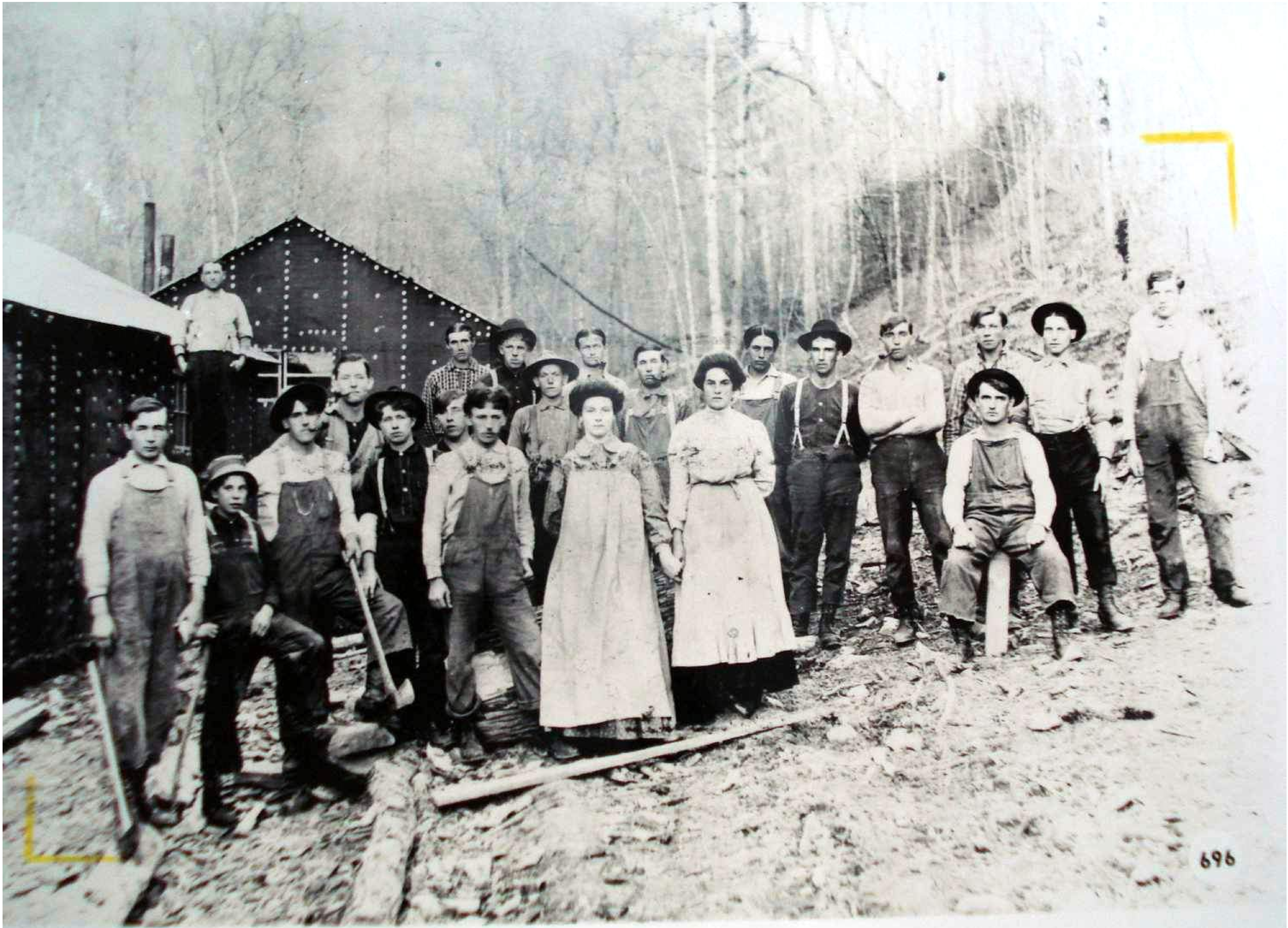
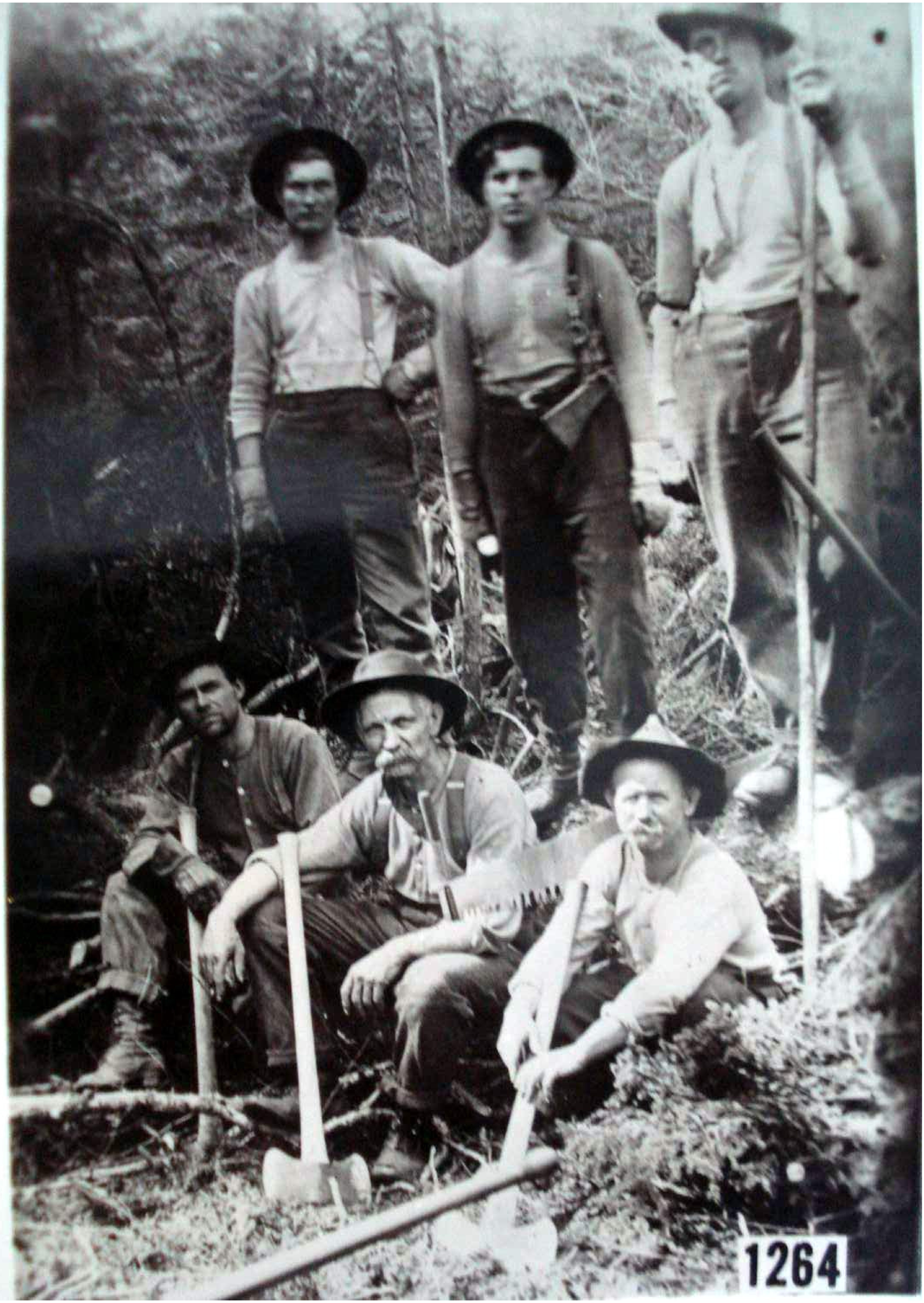
3630-mus34 071.JPG



15 x 8 1/2

Caption

Log camp & crew on the North Fork of Deer Creek



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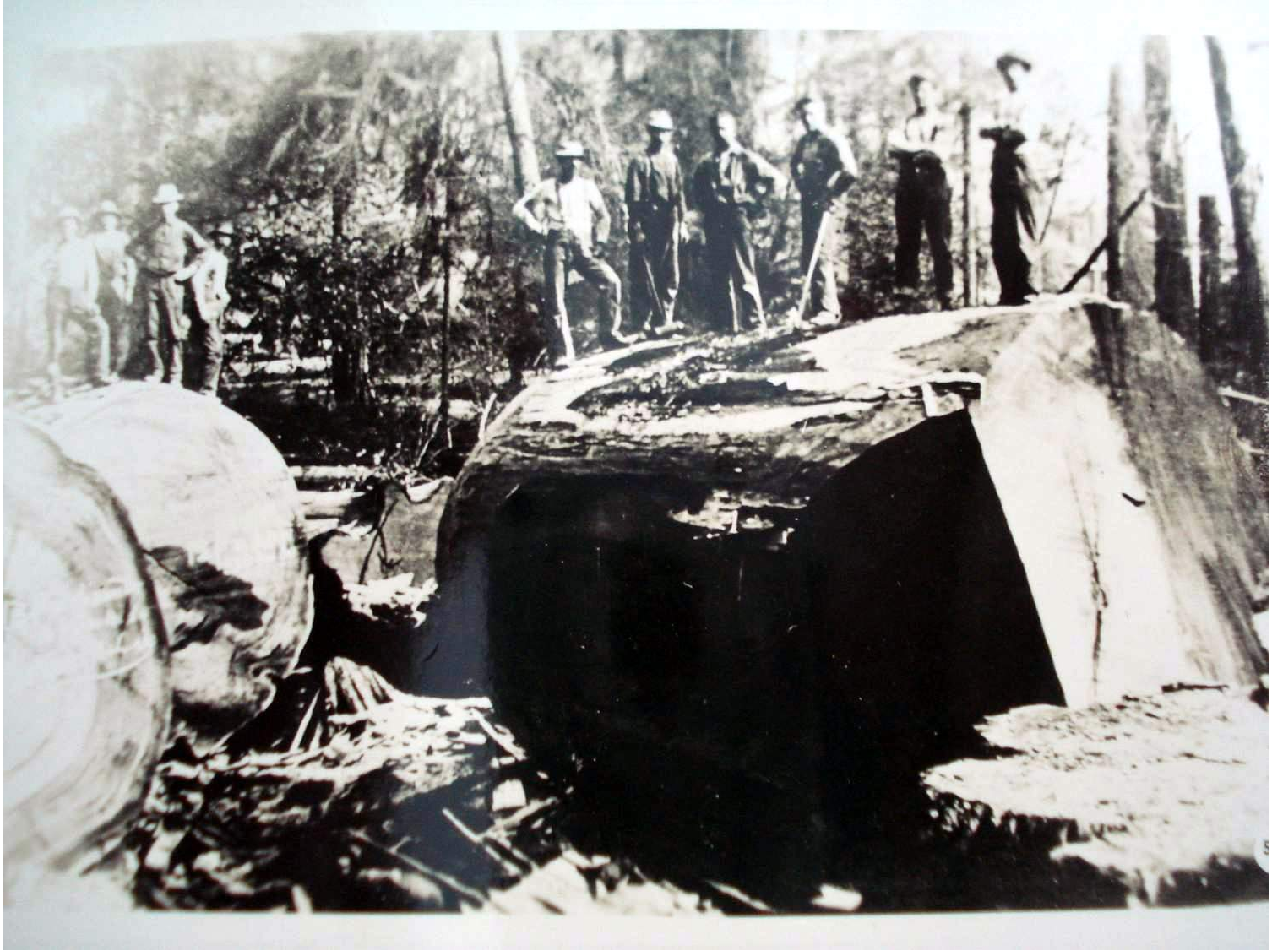

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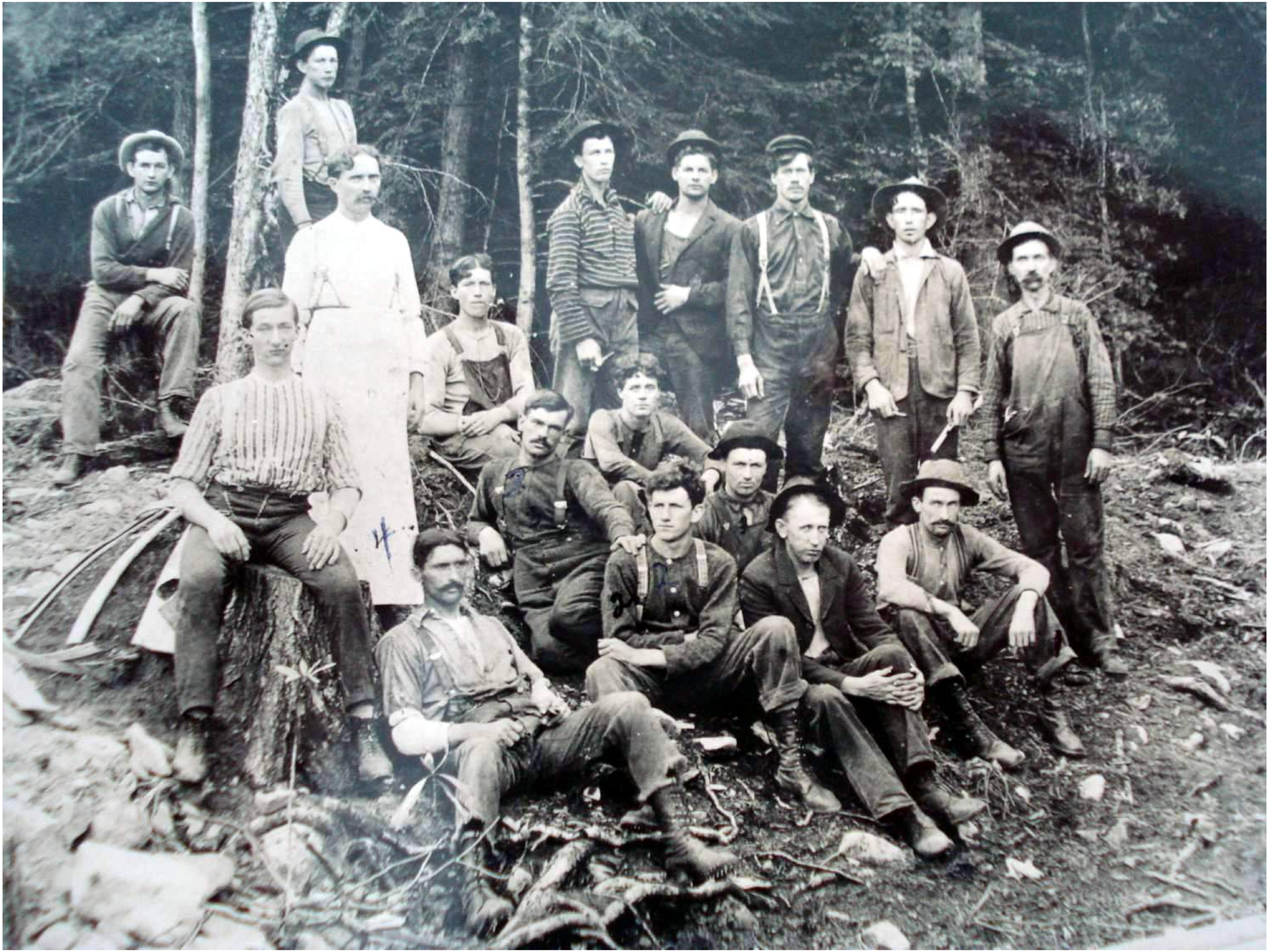
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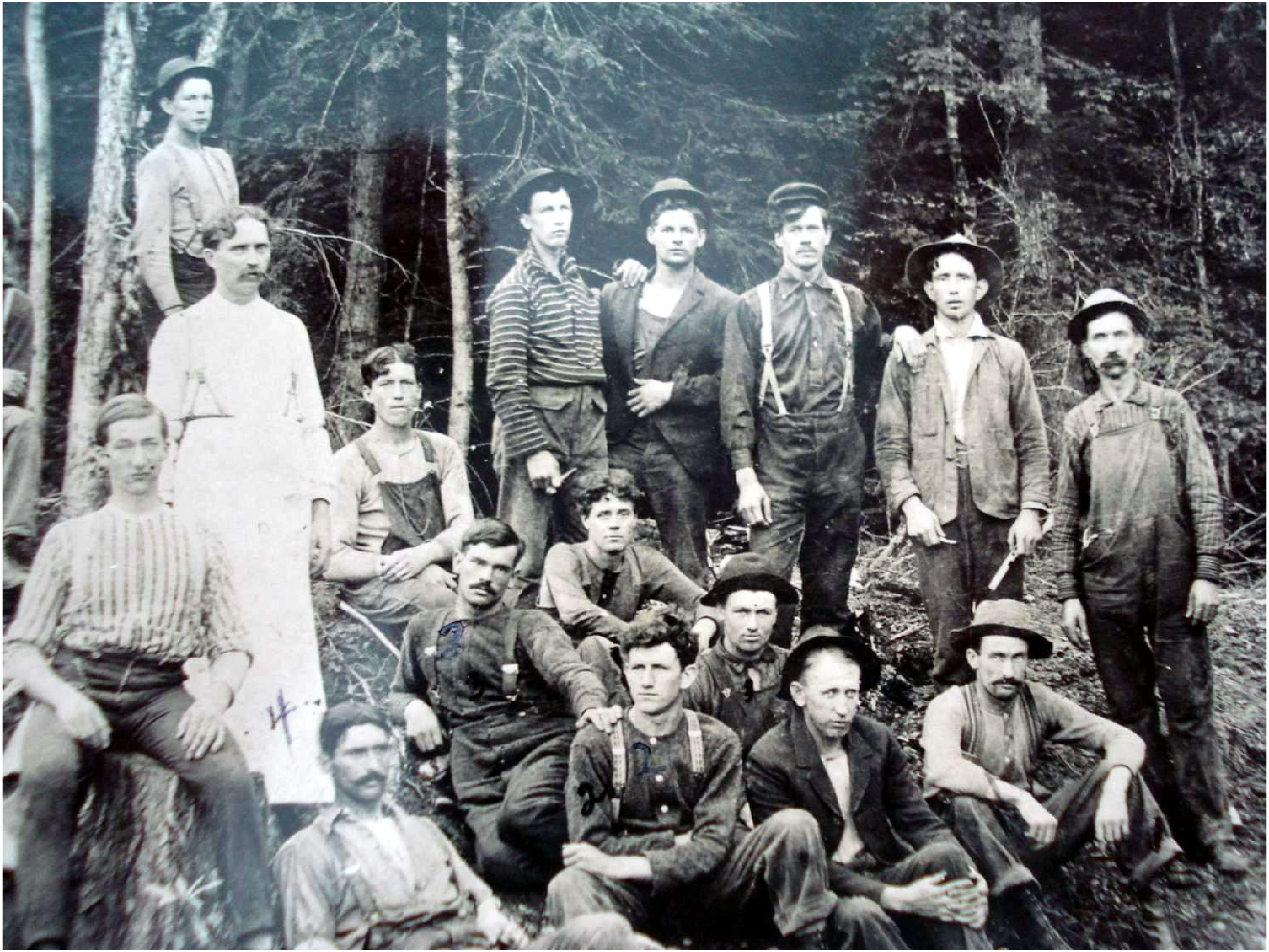

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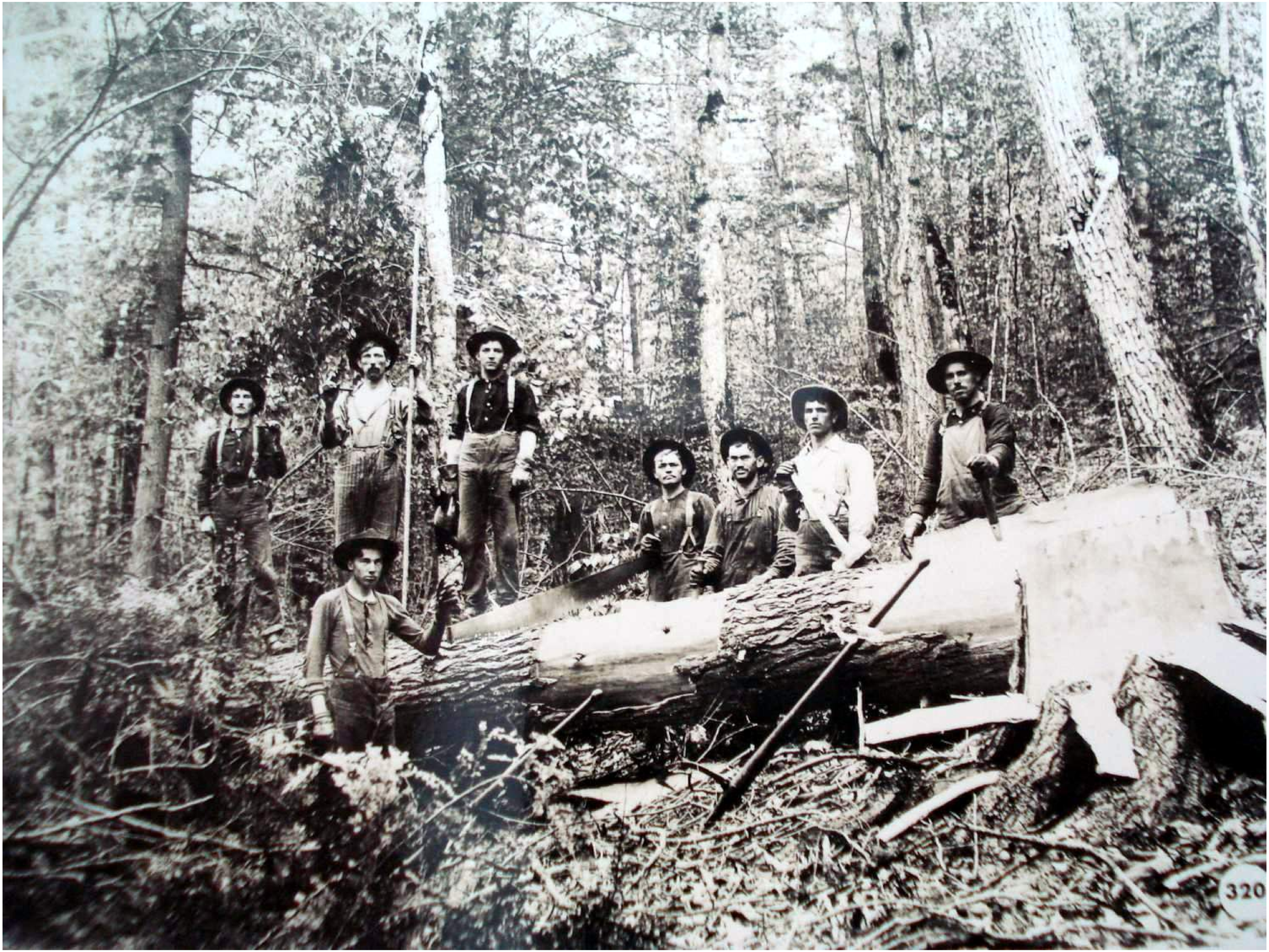

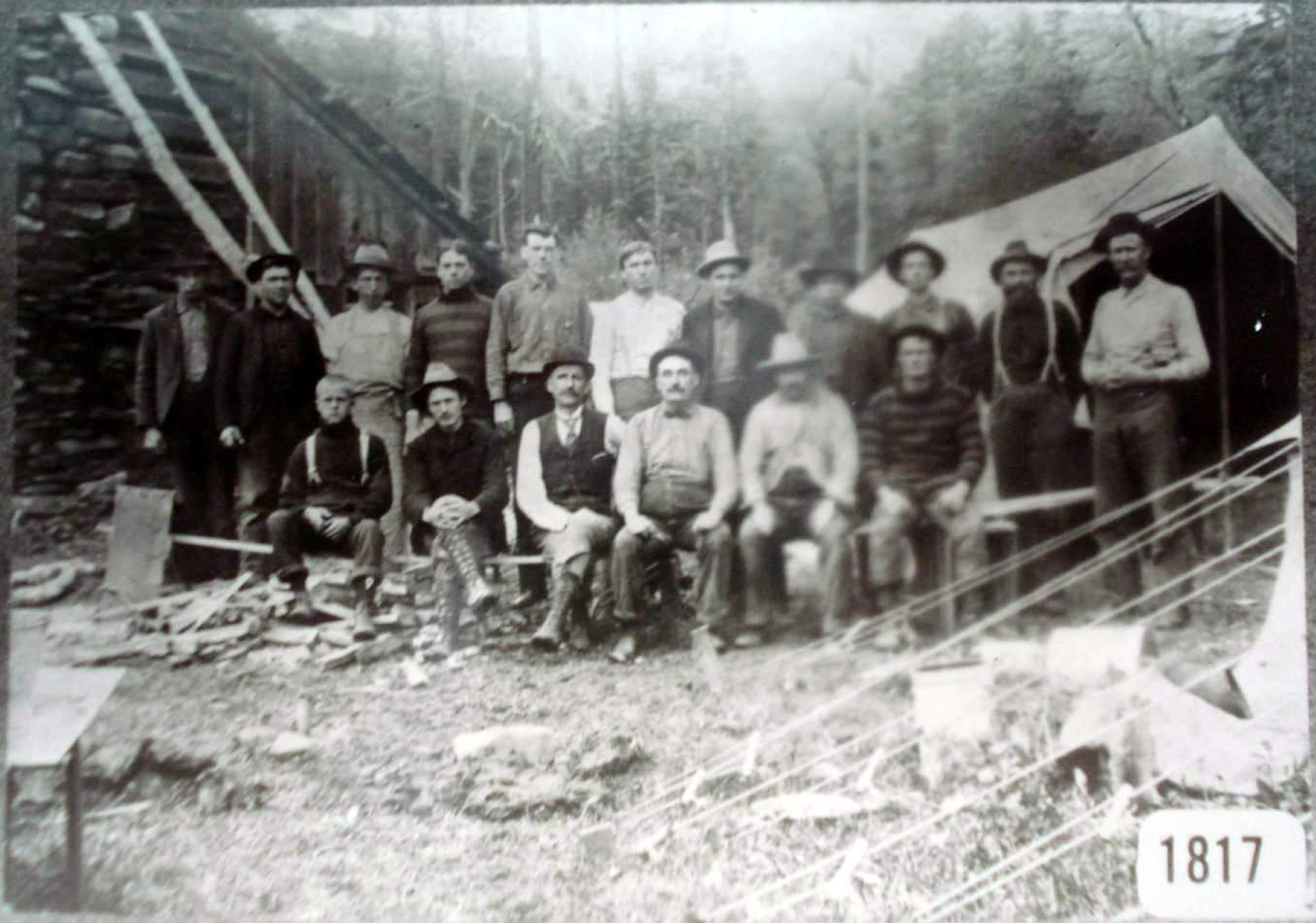

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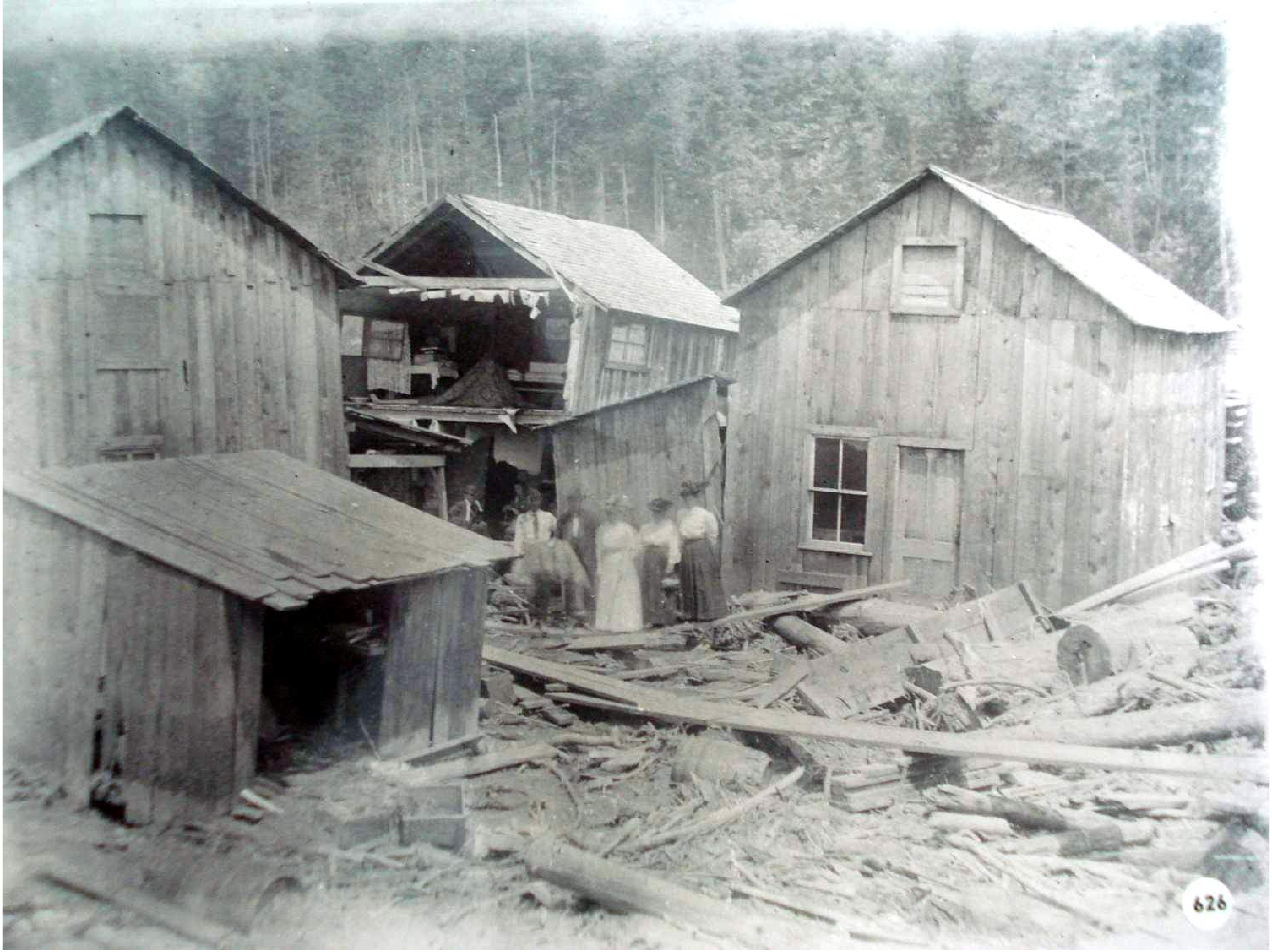
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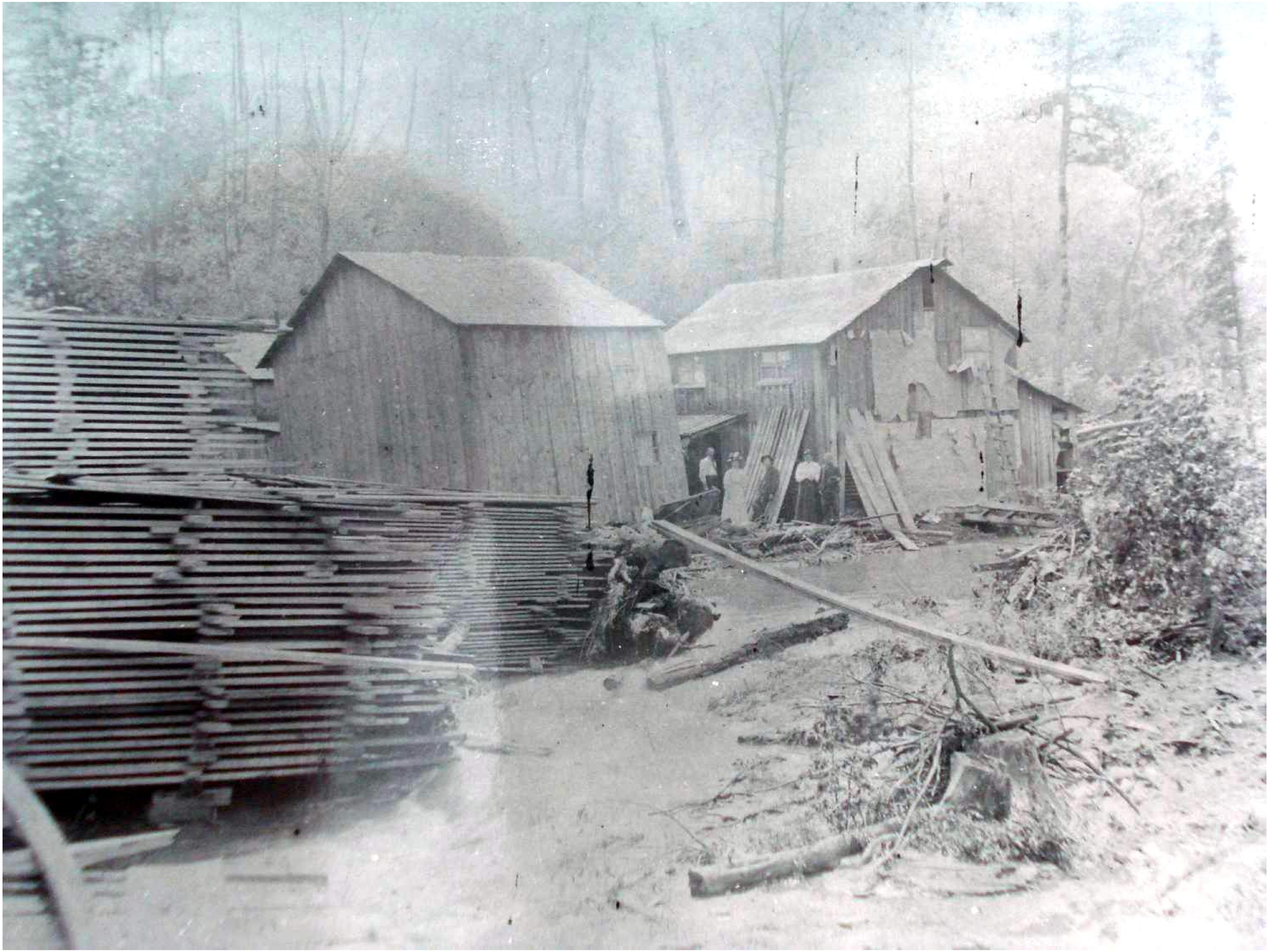

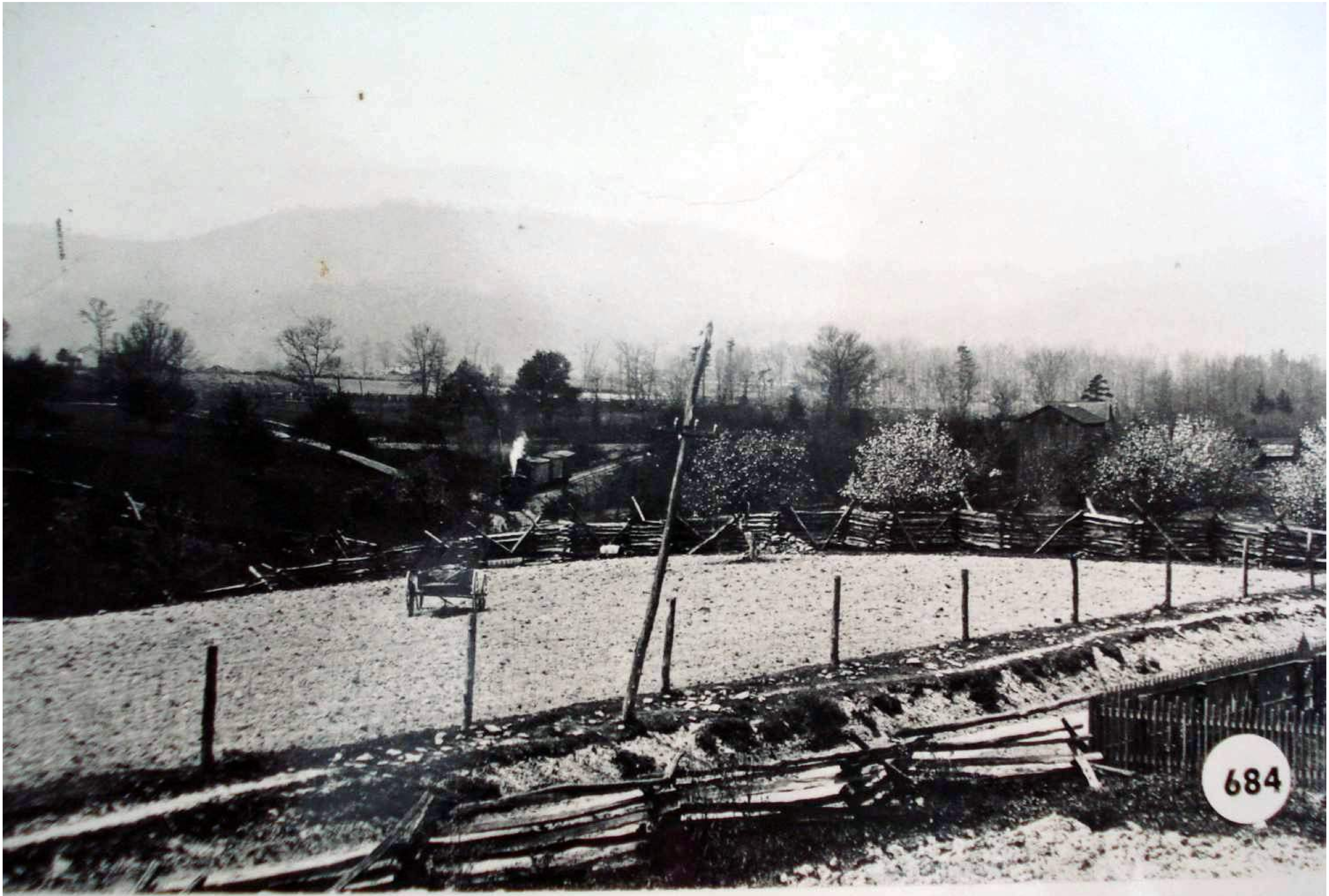
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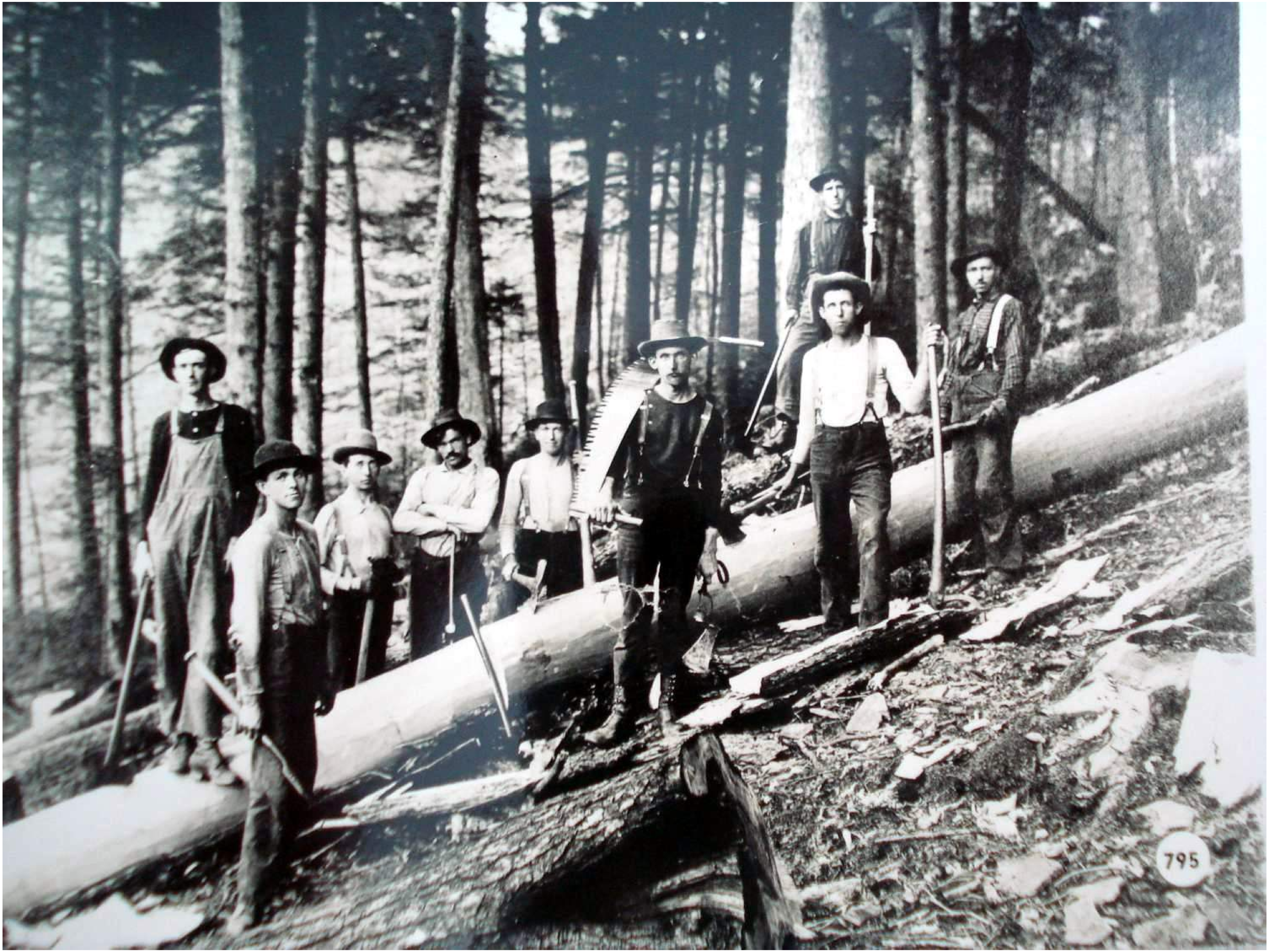

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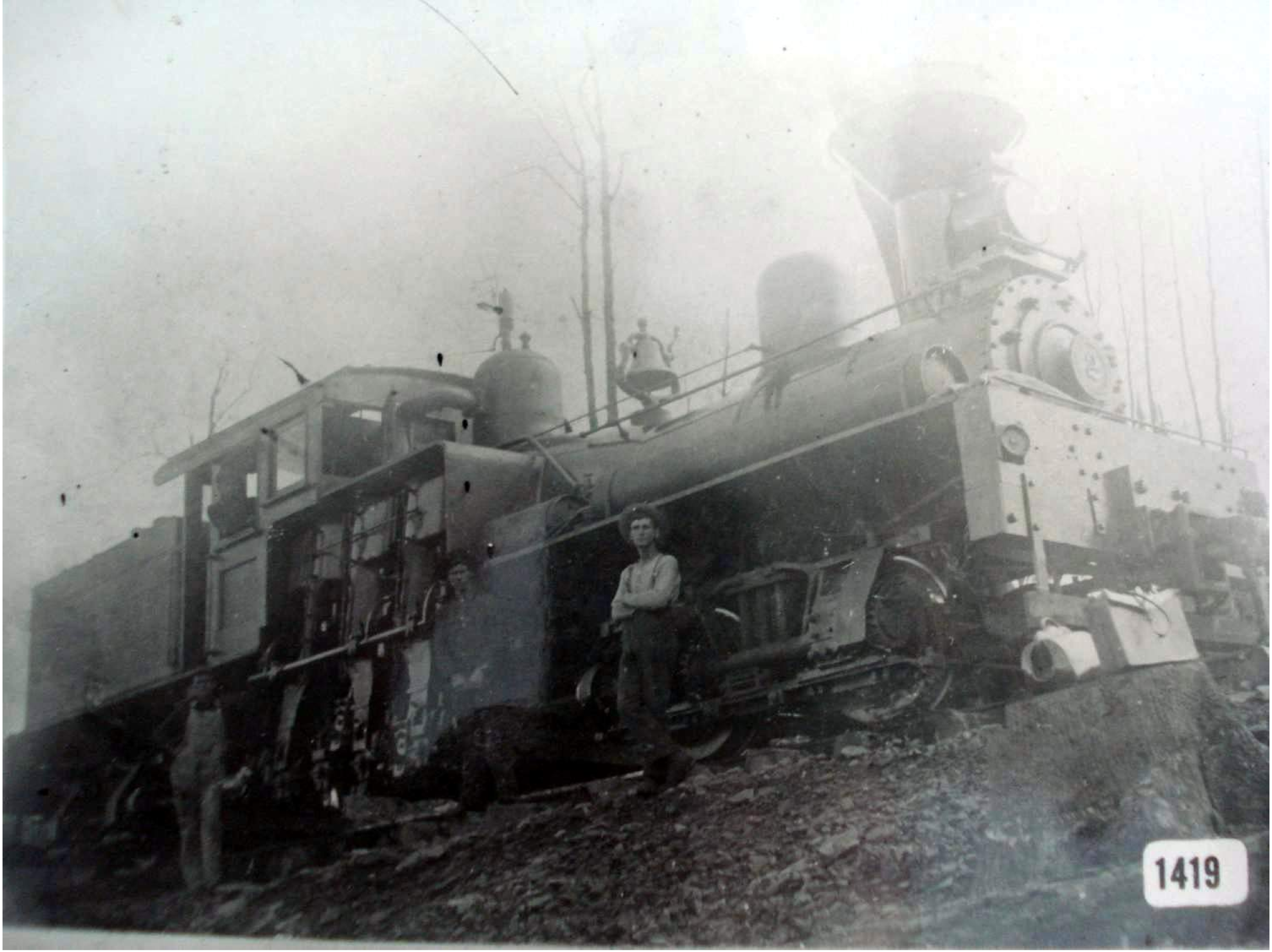

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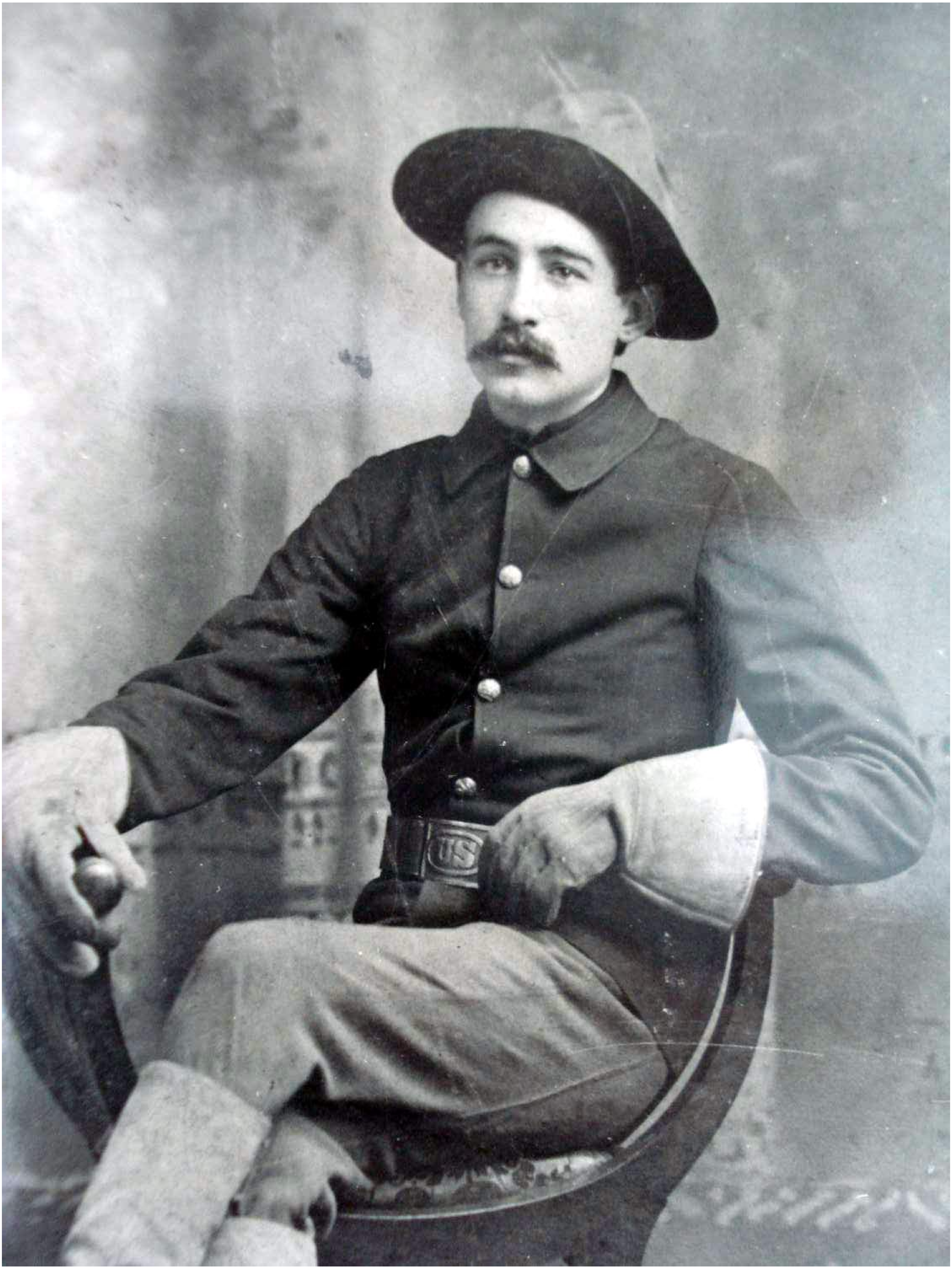
3645-mus34 086.JPG



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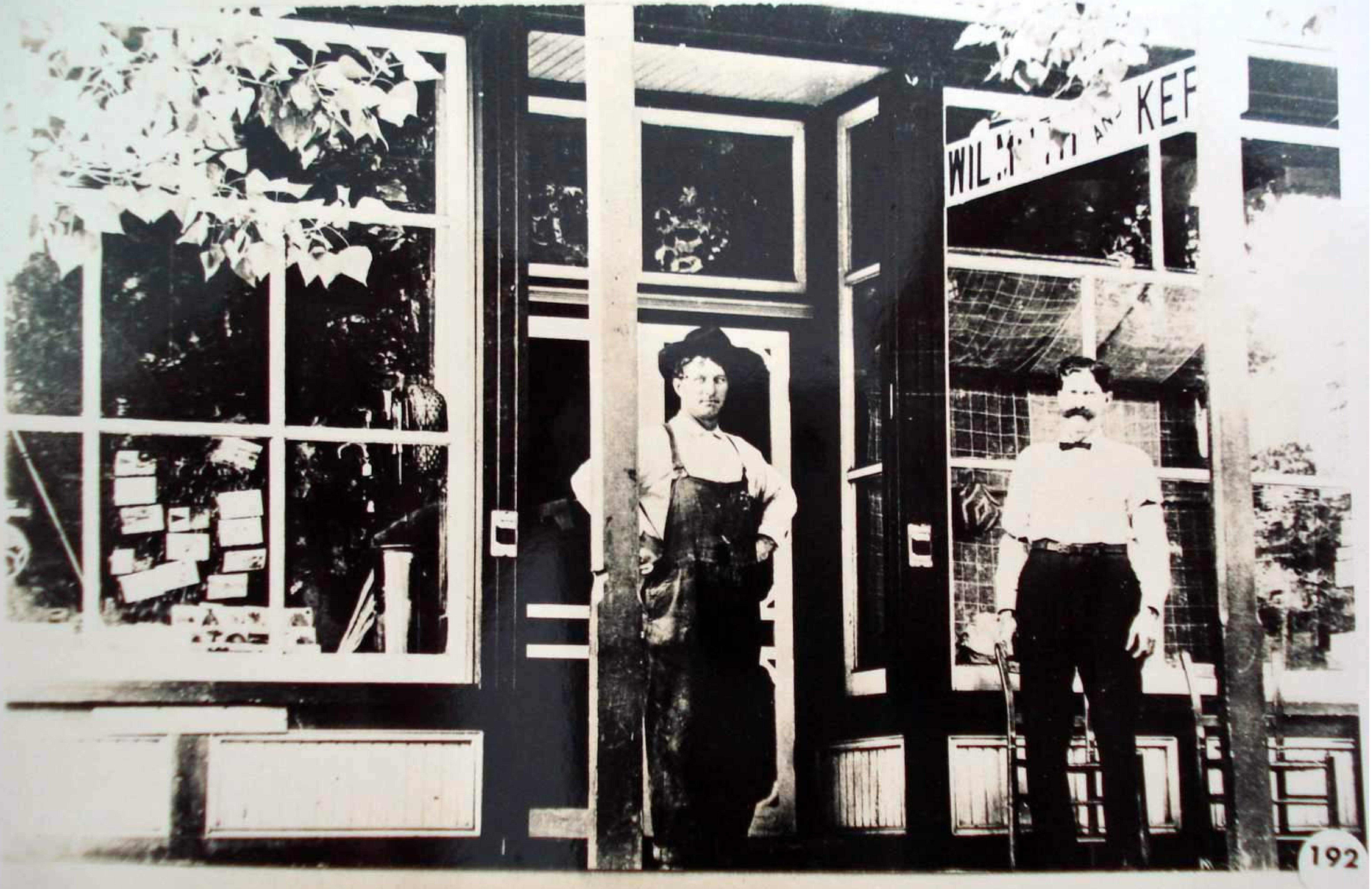
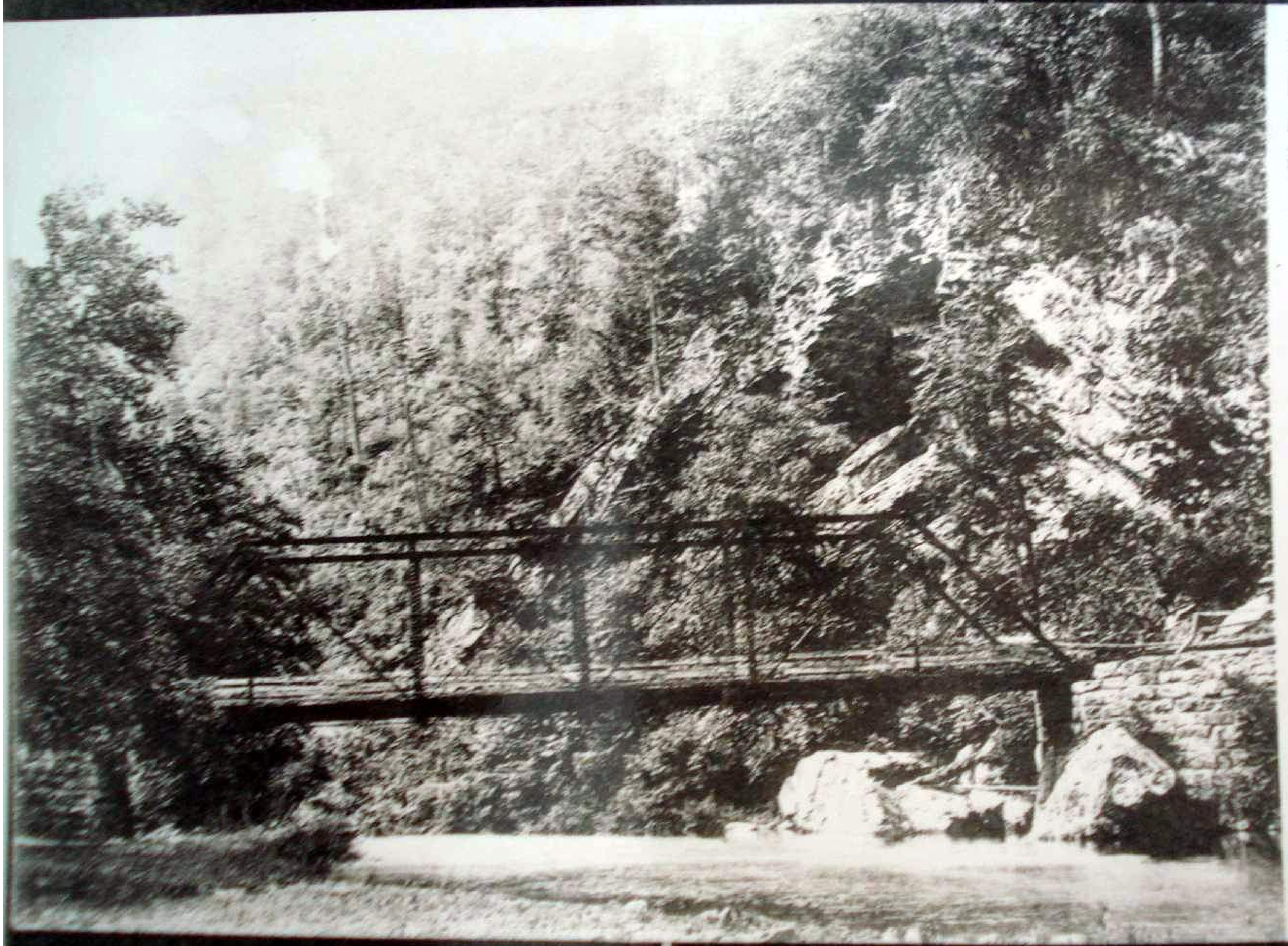
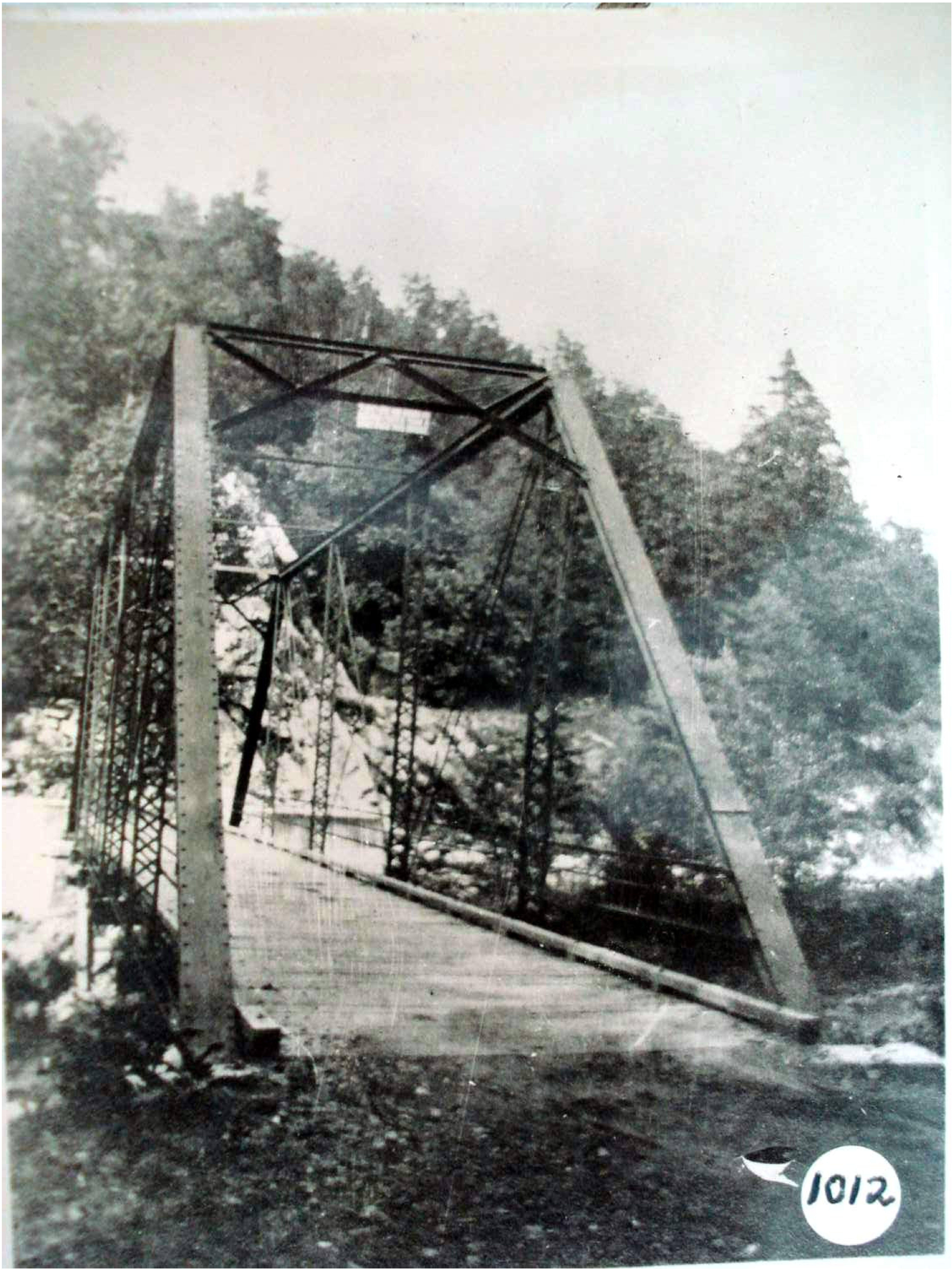

WIL... AND KEF
192



Scene on
Road from
Marlinton to
Minnehaha
Springs,
W. Va.

276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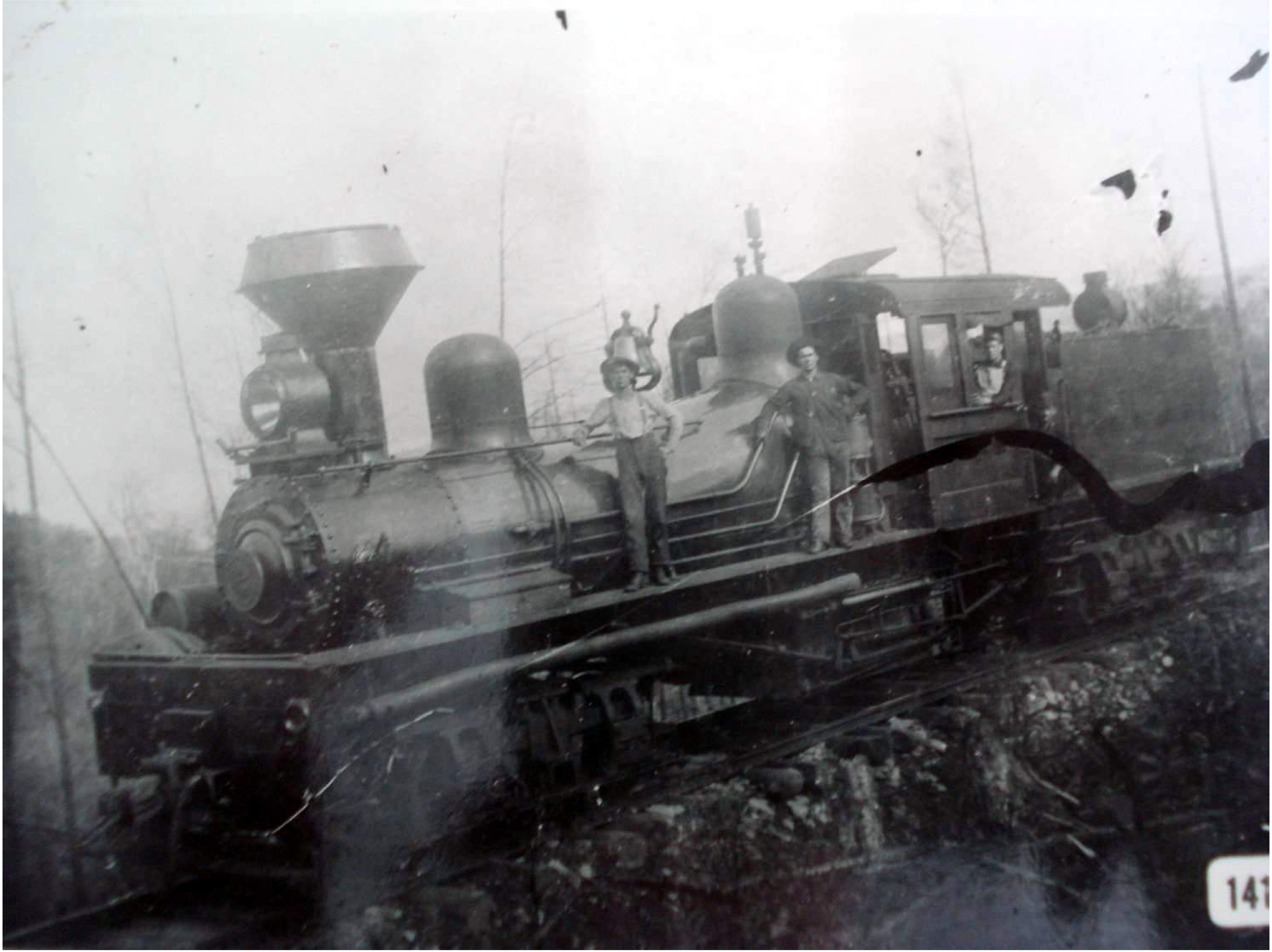

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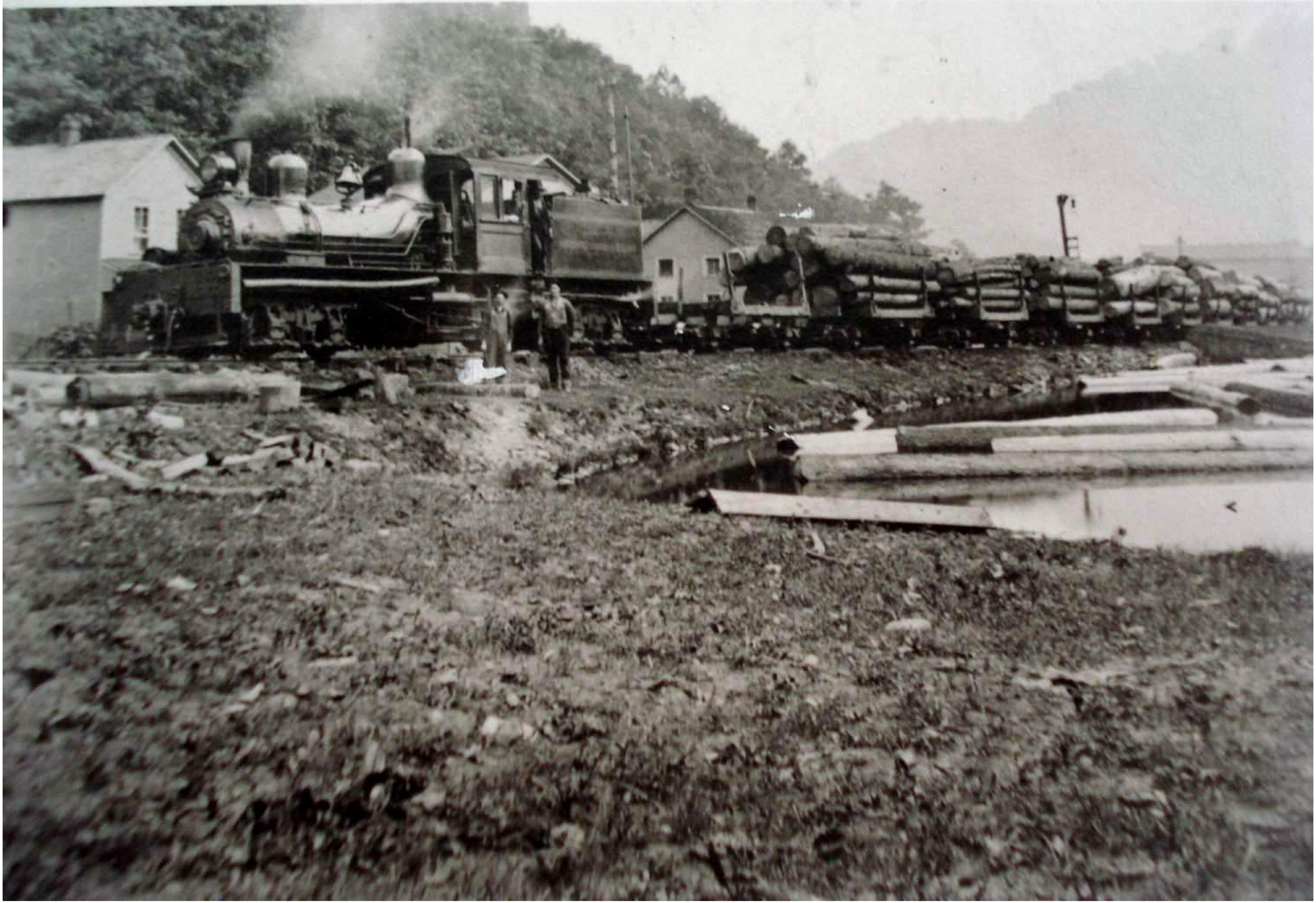

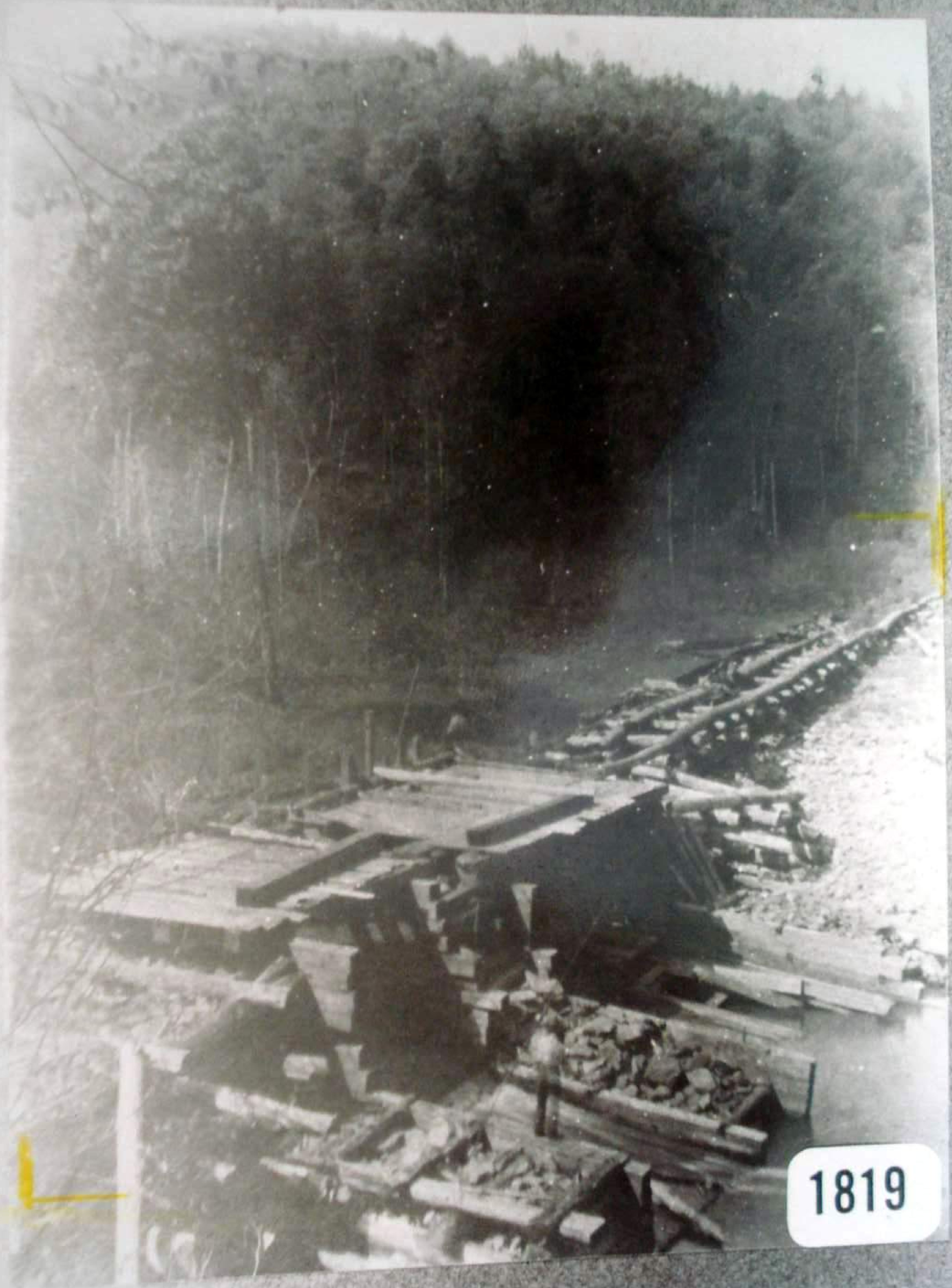

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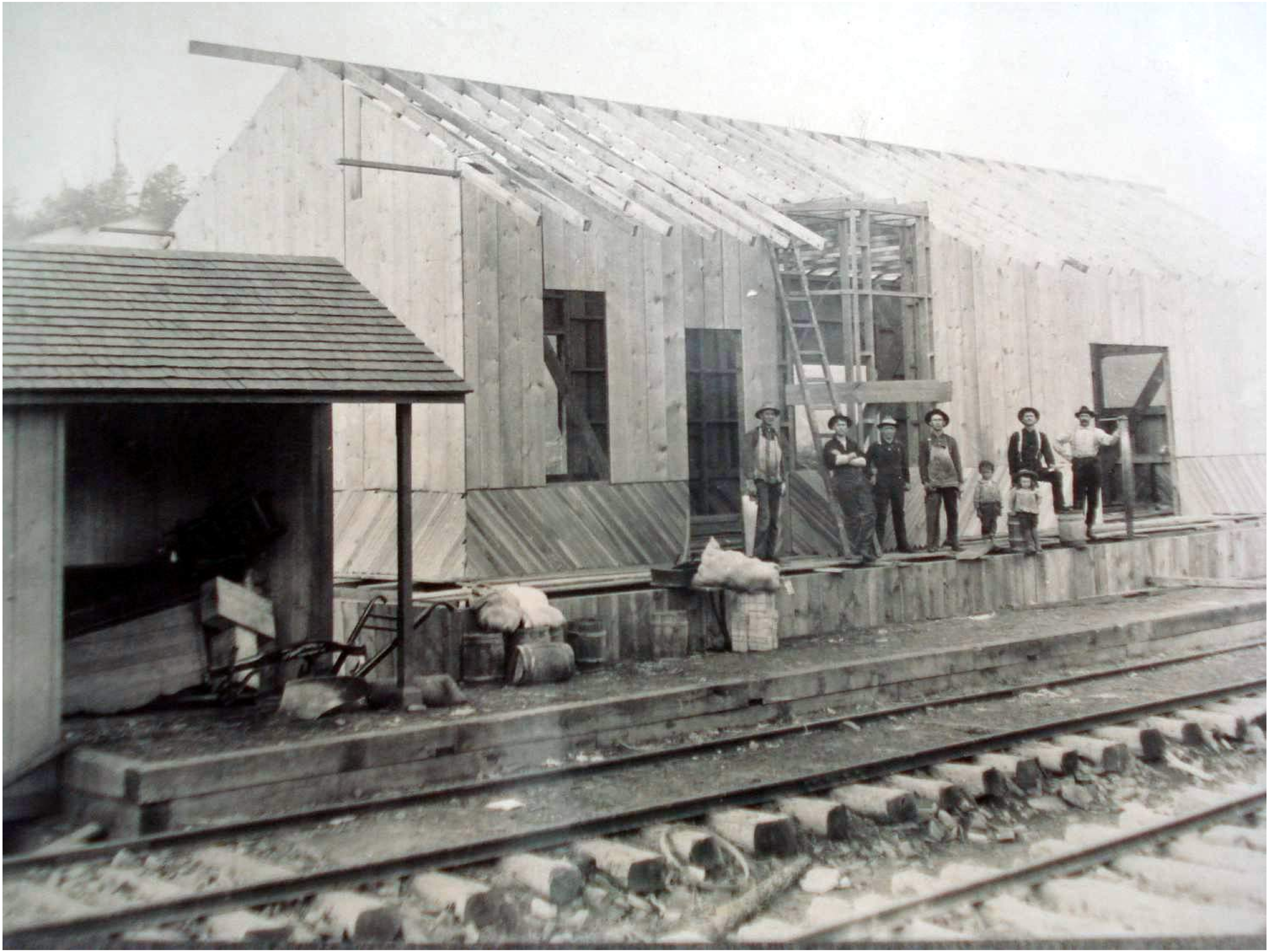

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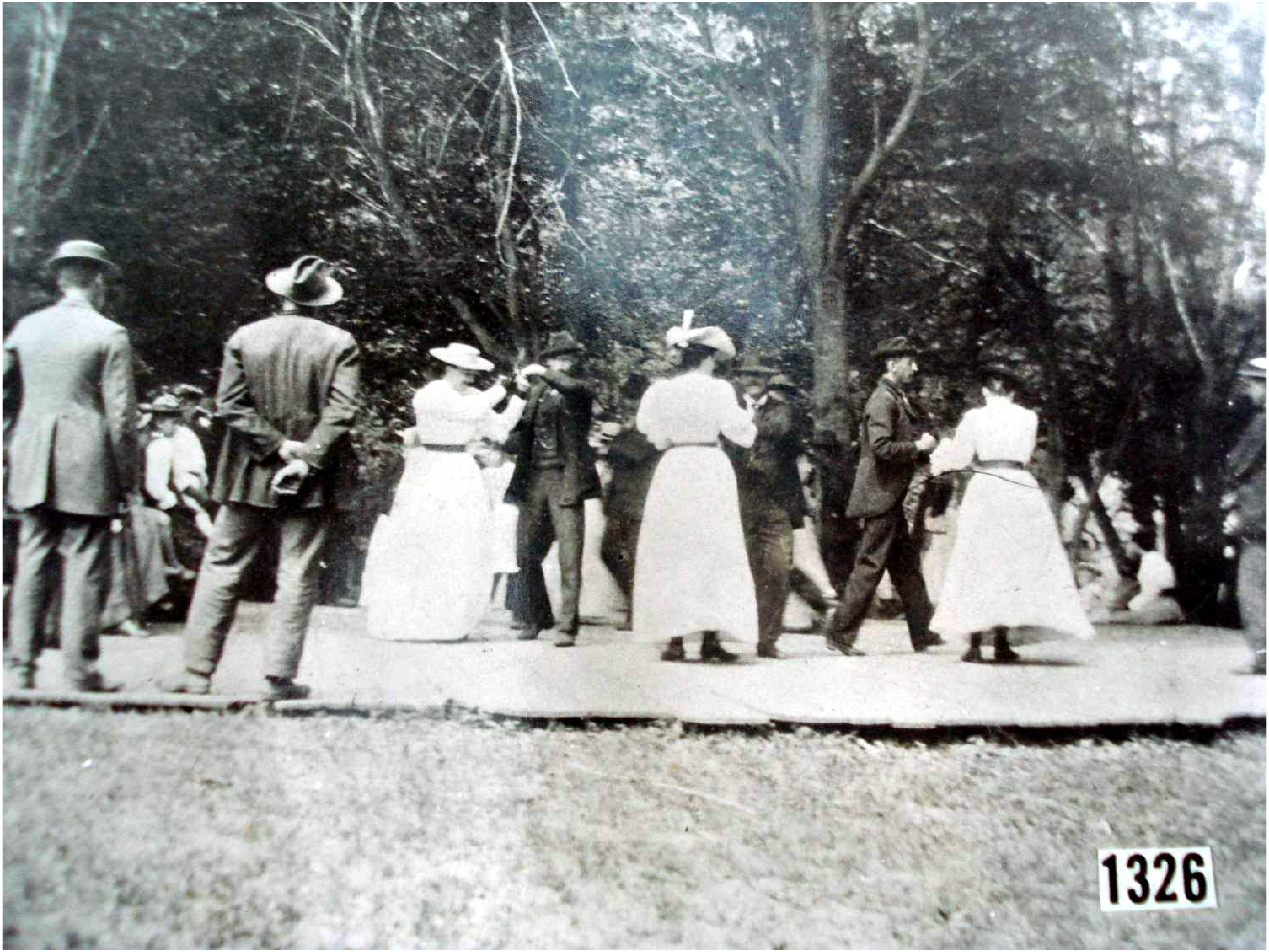

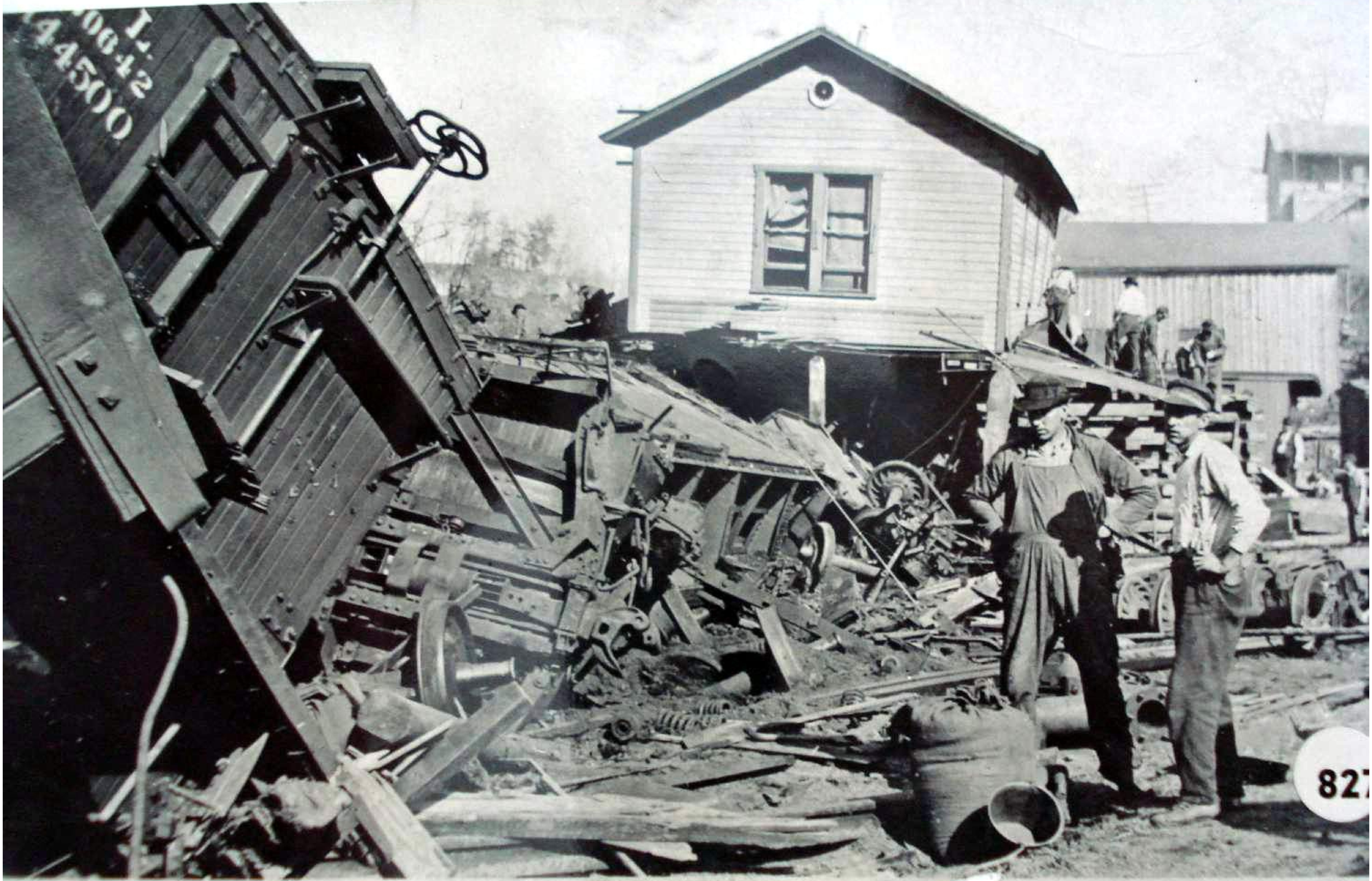
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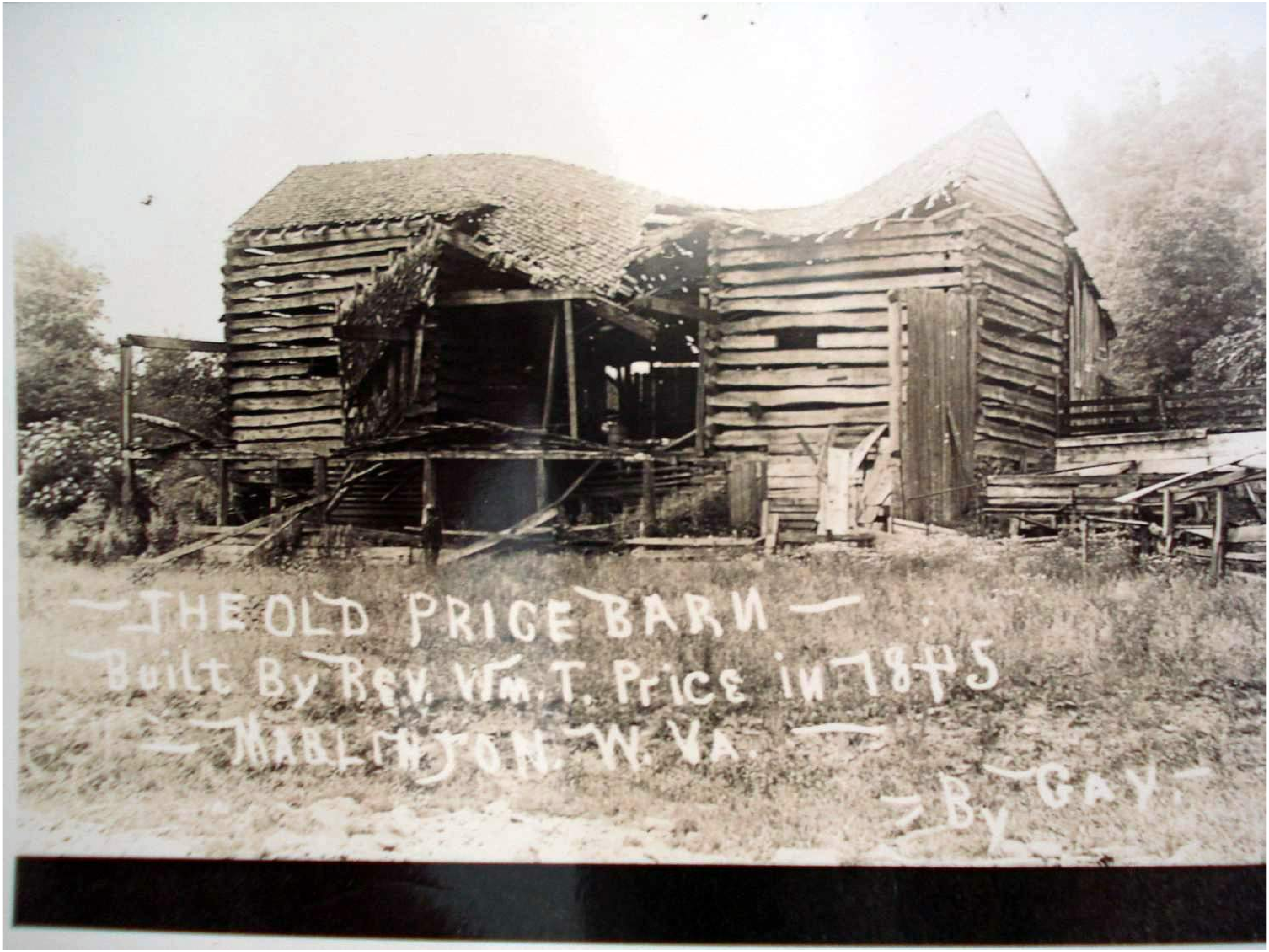
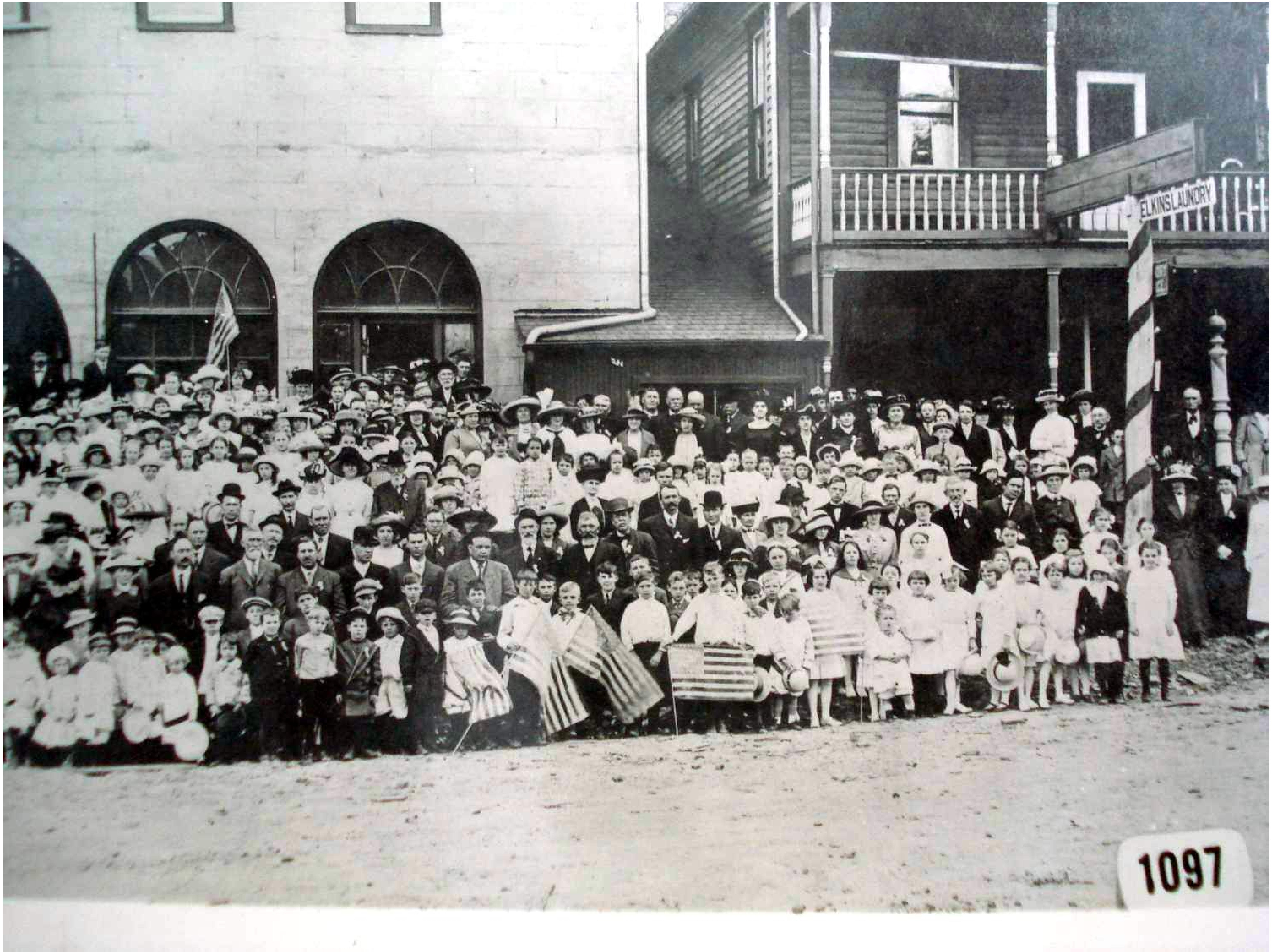

THE OLD PRICE BARN
Built By Rev. Wm. T. Price in 1845
MARLINTON. W. Va.
By GAY.


ELKINS LAUNDRY
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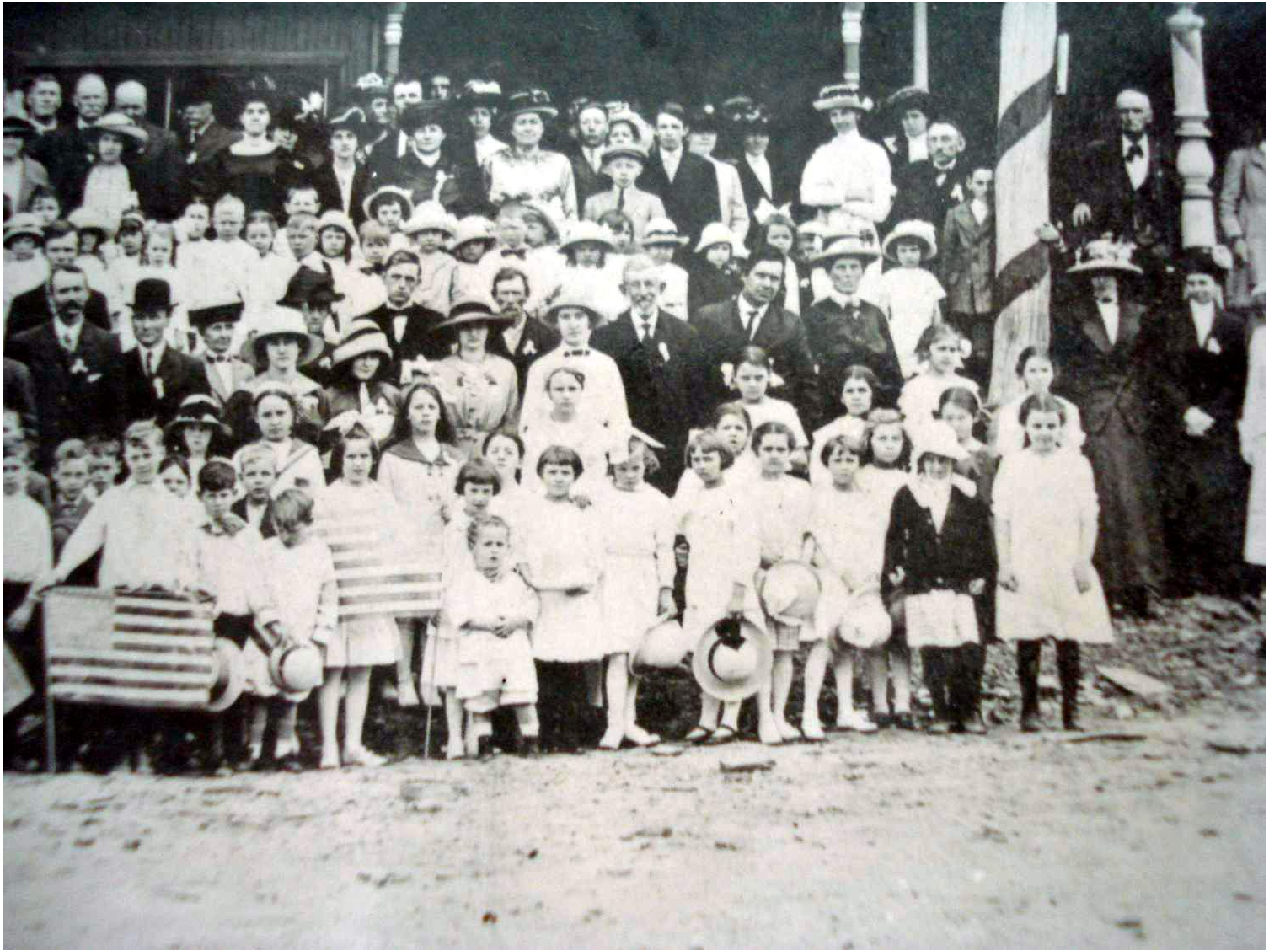
3659-mus34 100.JPG



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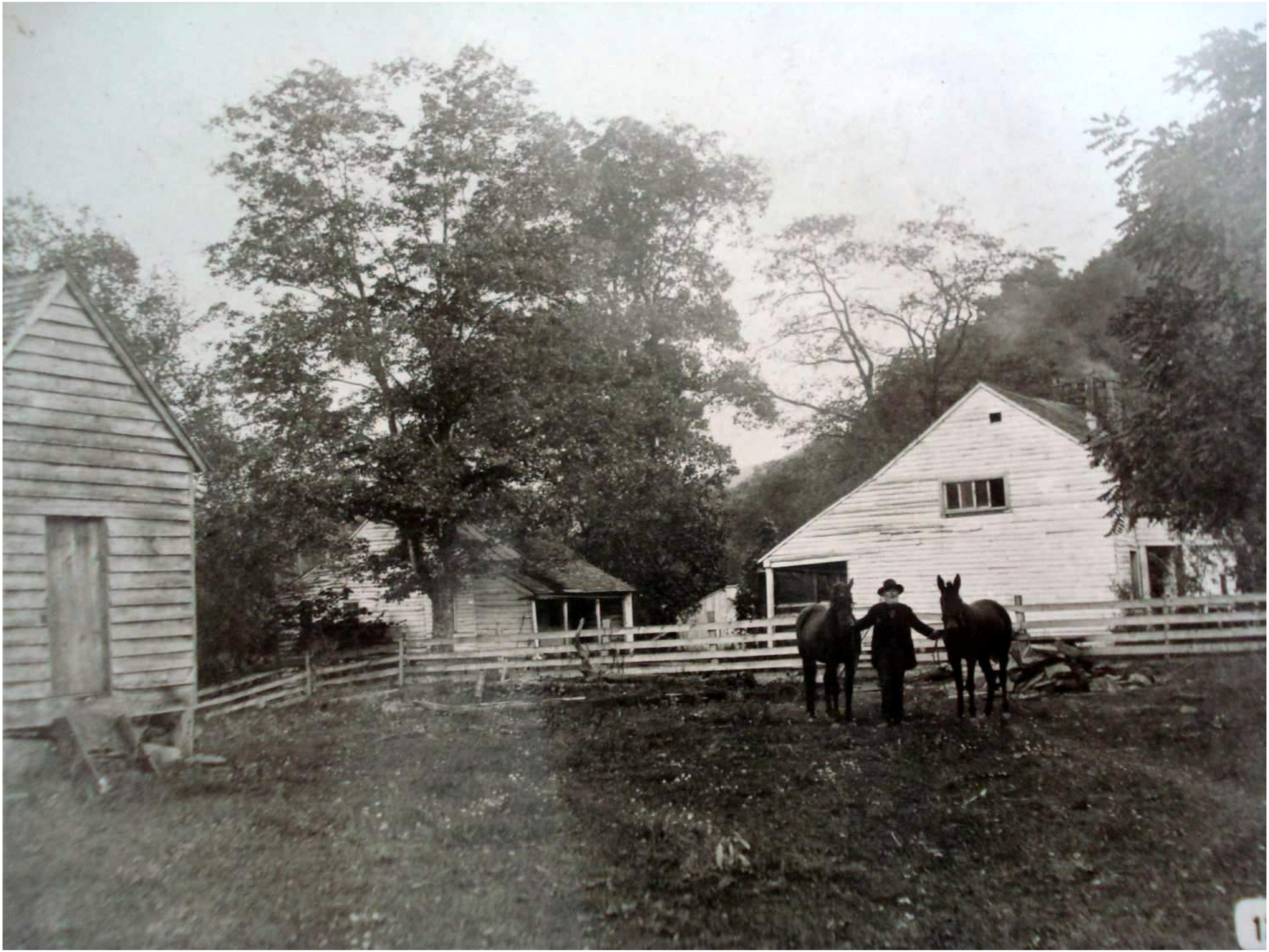

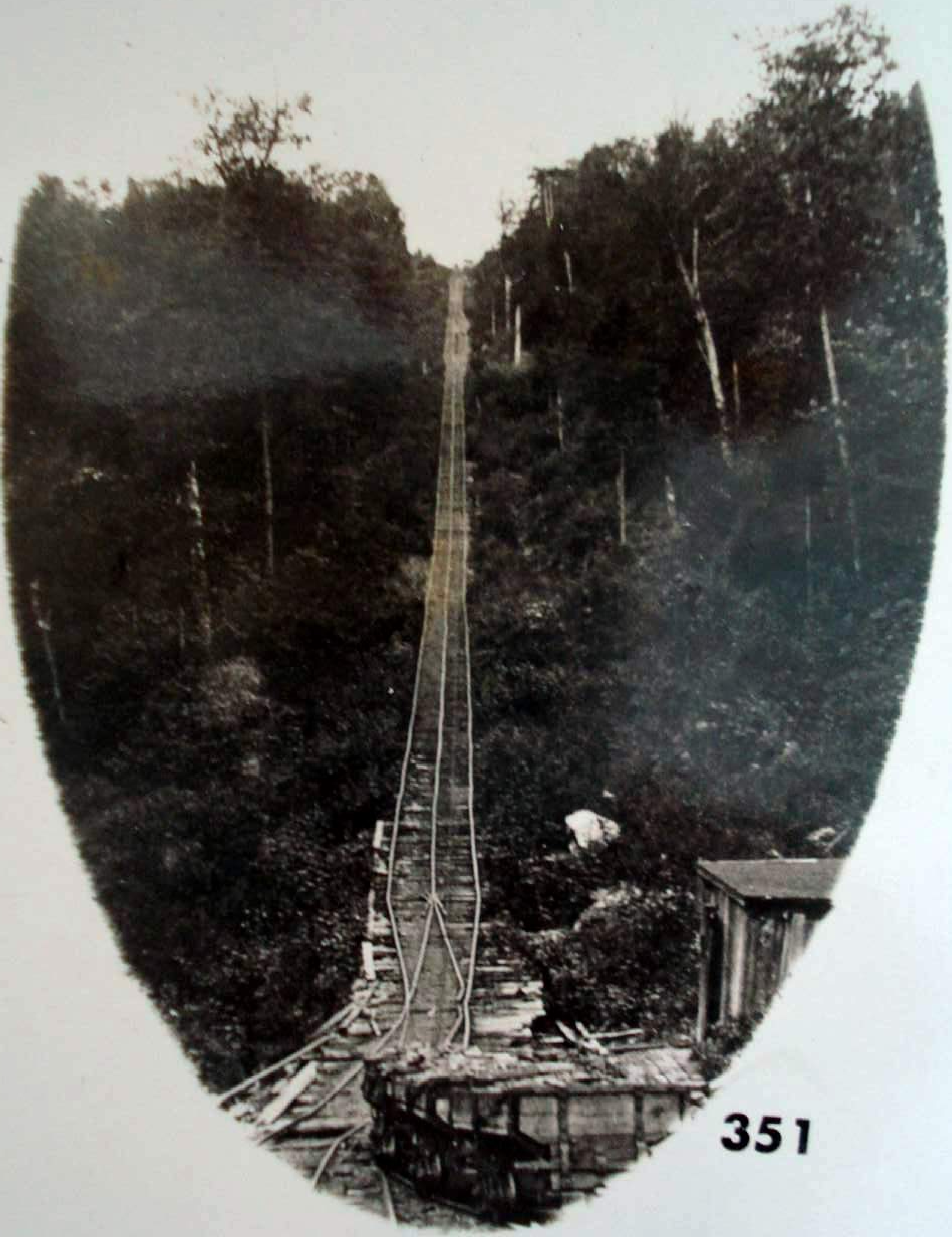

351

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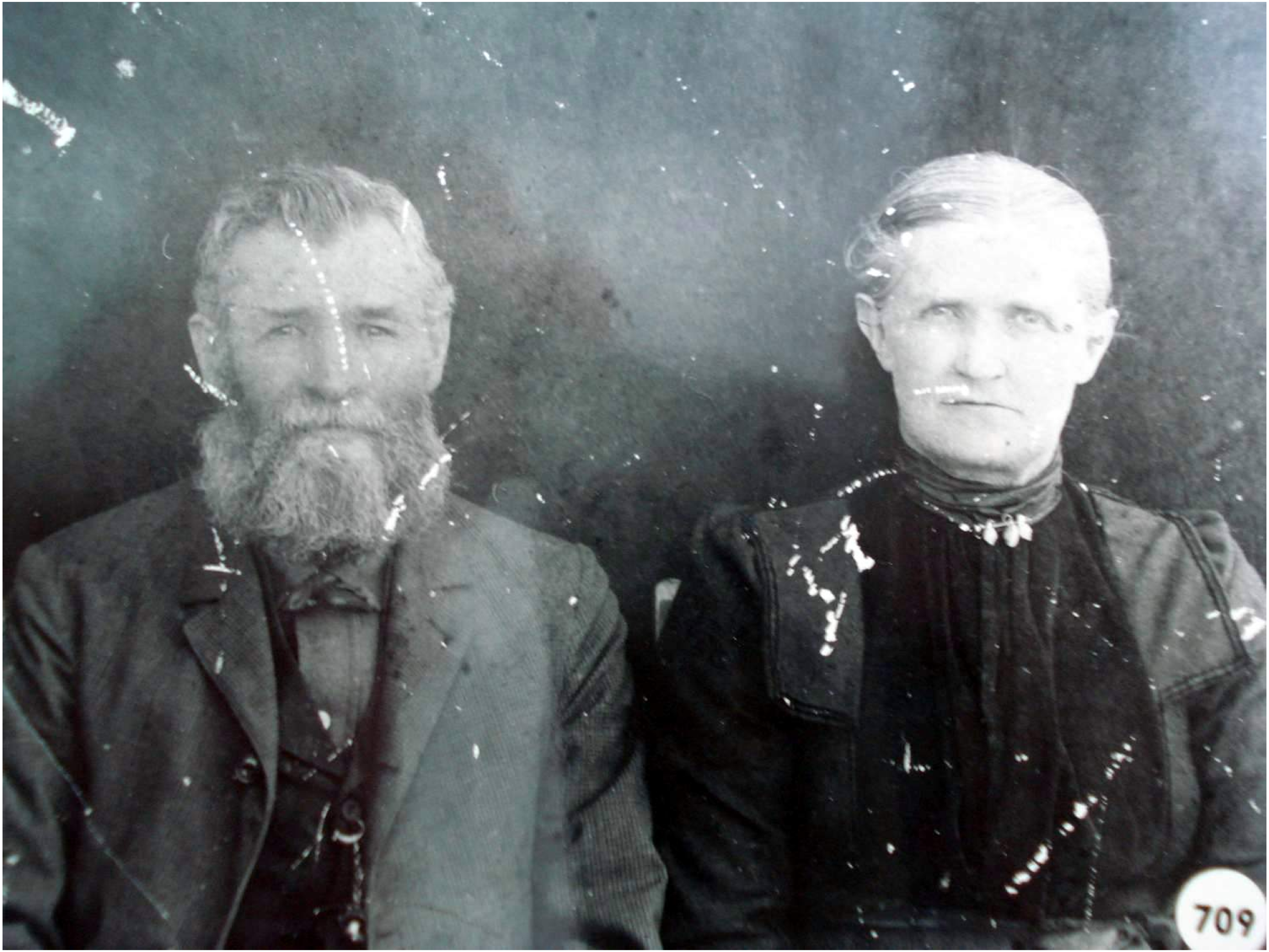

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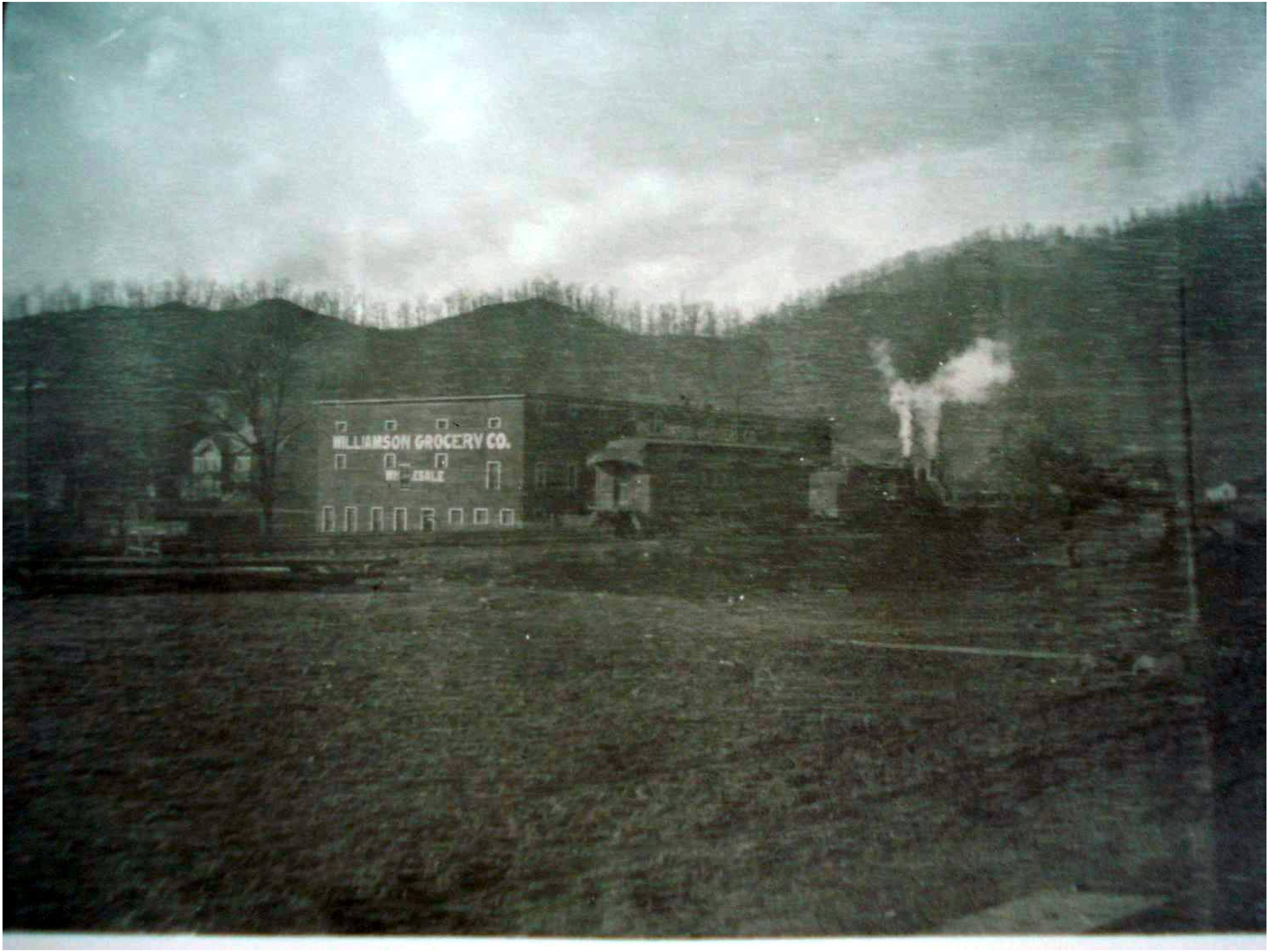
WILLIAMSON GROCERY CO.
WHOLESALE

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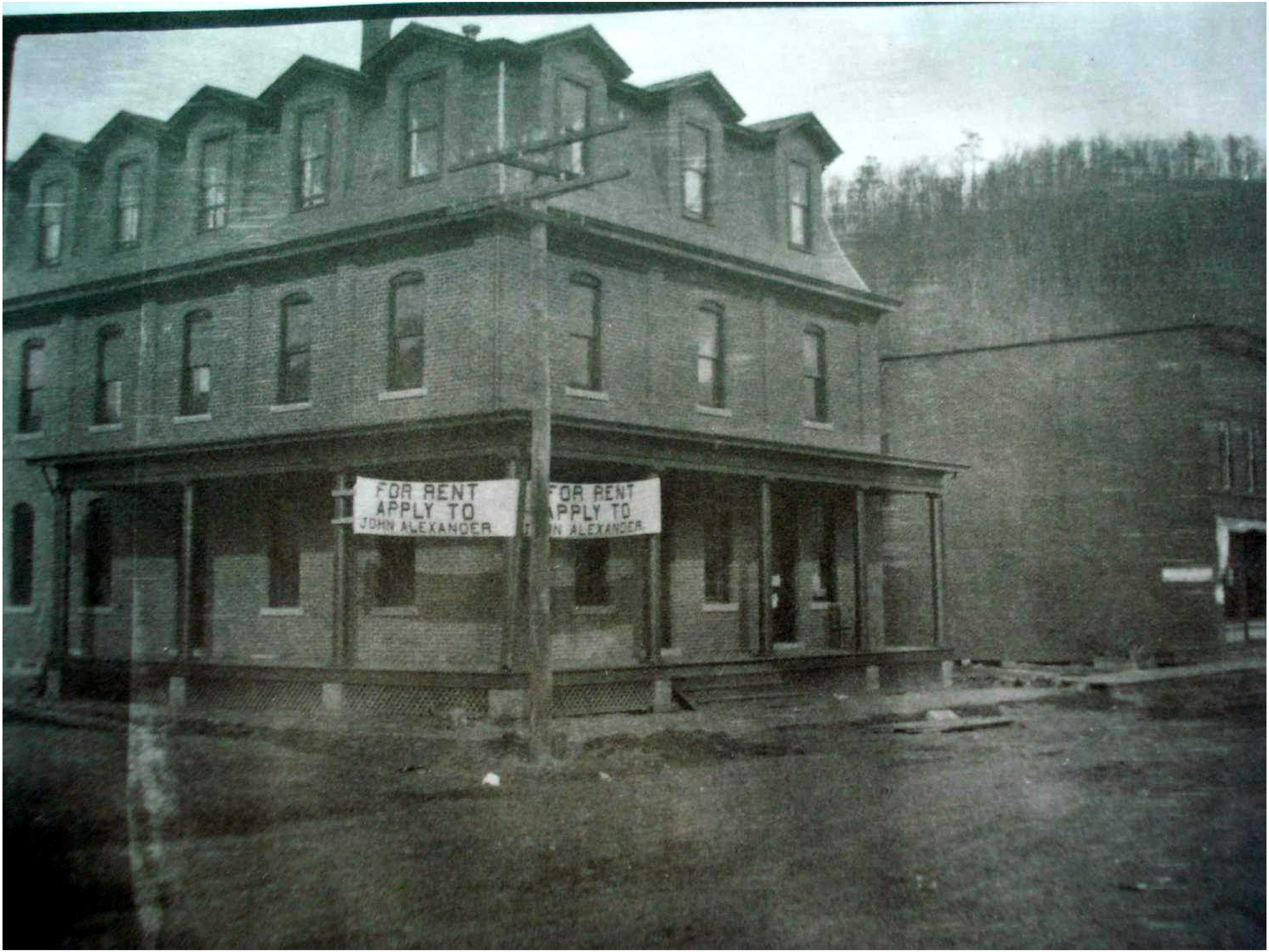
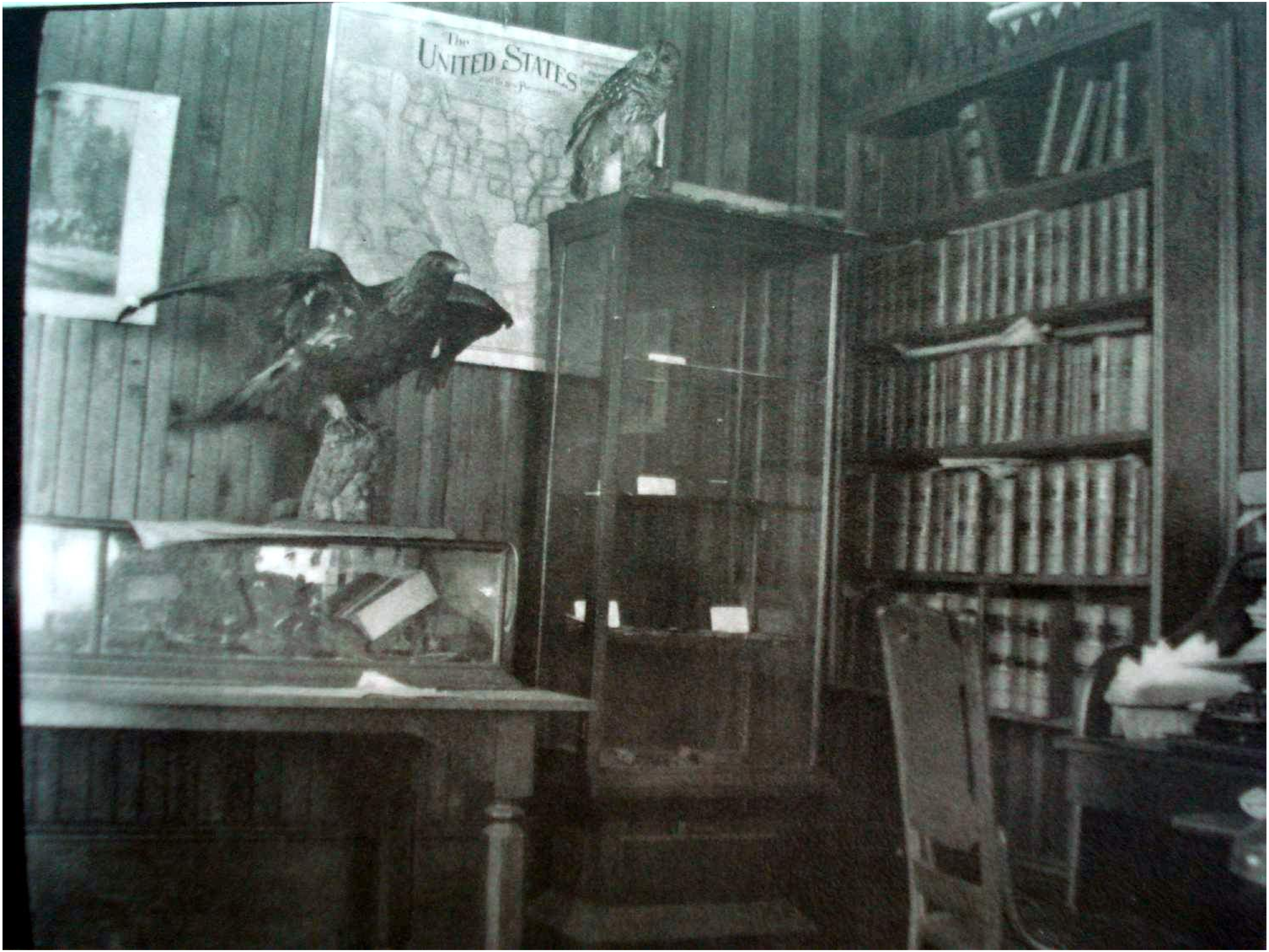
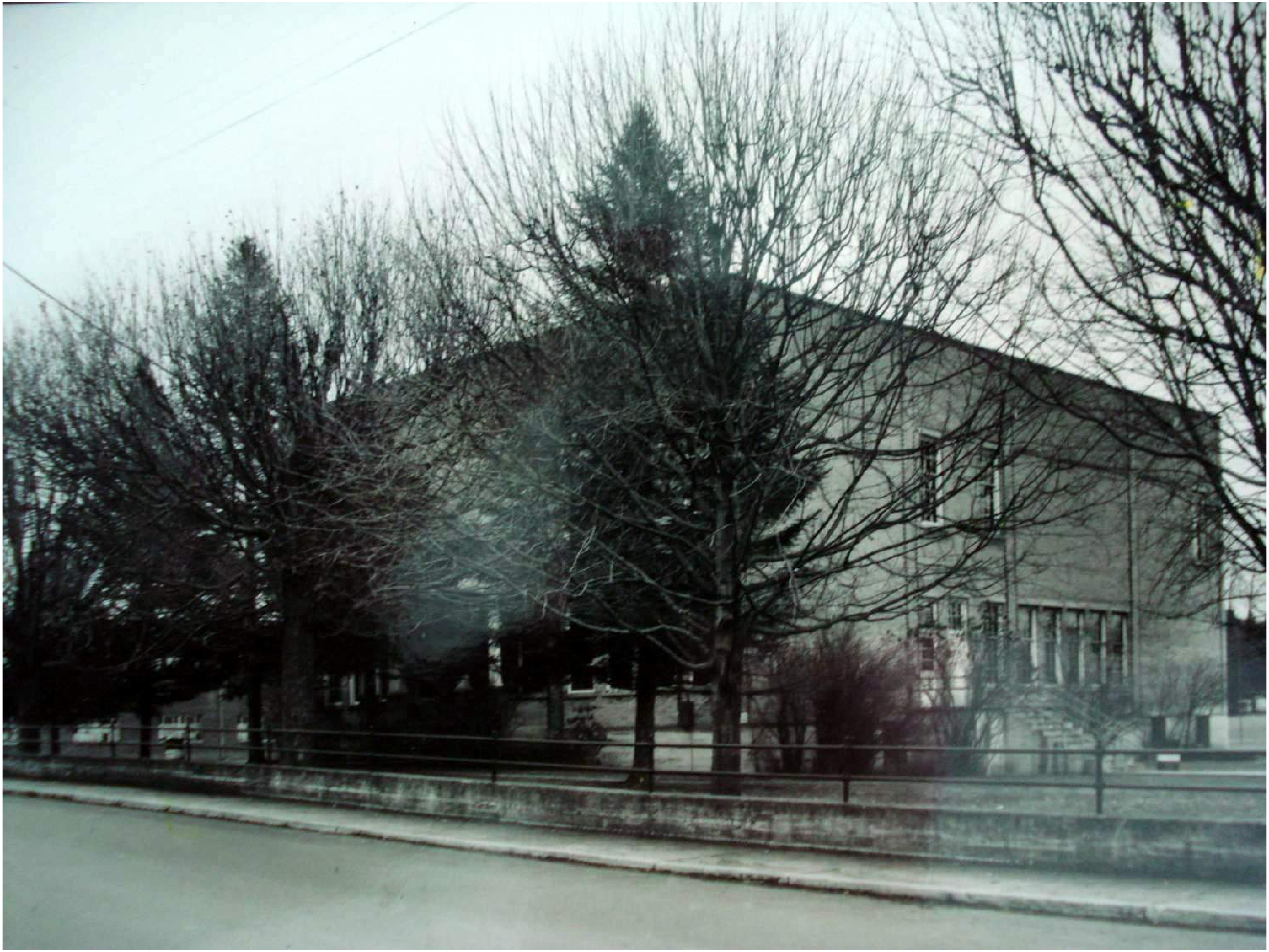

FOR RENT
APPLY TO
JOHN ALEXANDER
FOR RENT
APPLY TO
JOHN ALEXANDER

3666-mus34 107.JPG


The UNITED STATES

3667-mus34 108.JPG

3668-mus34 109.JPG



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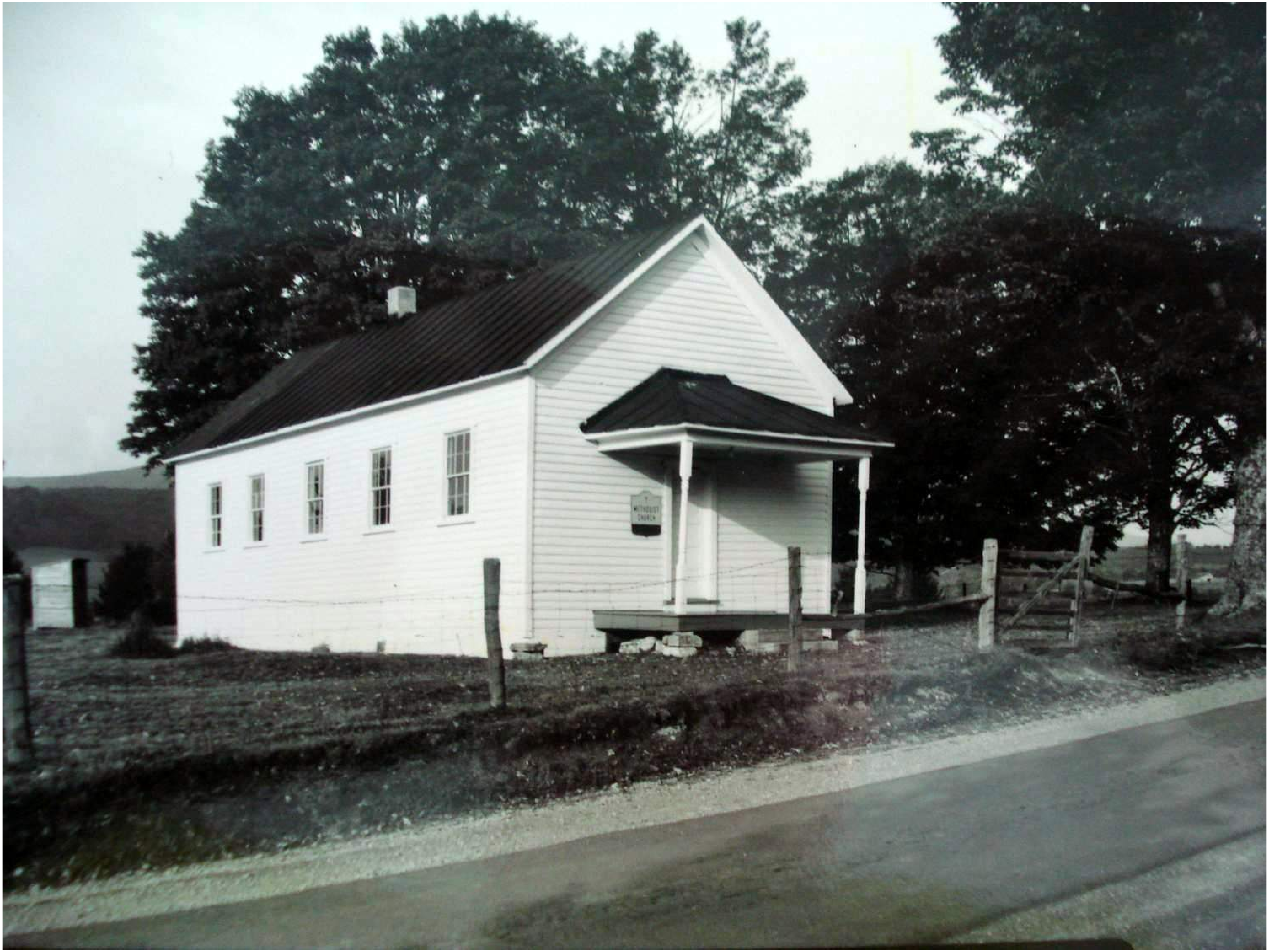
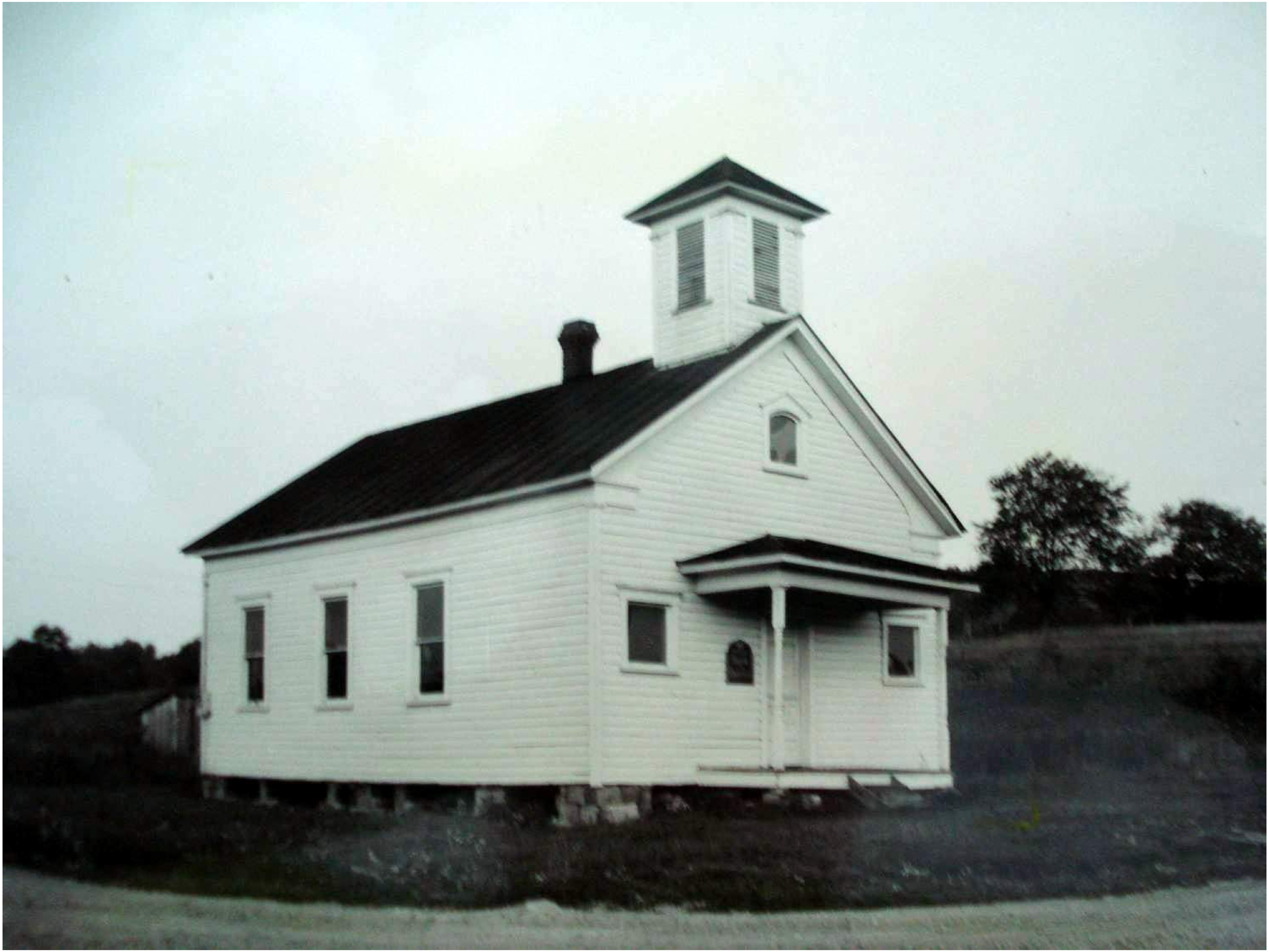

METHODIST
CHURCH

3670-mus34 111.JPG



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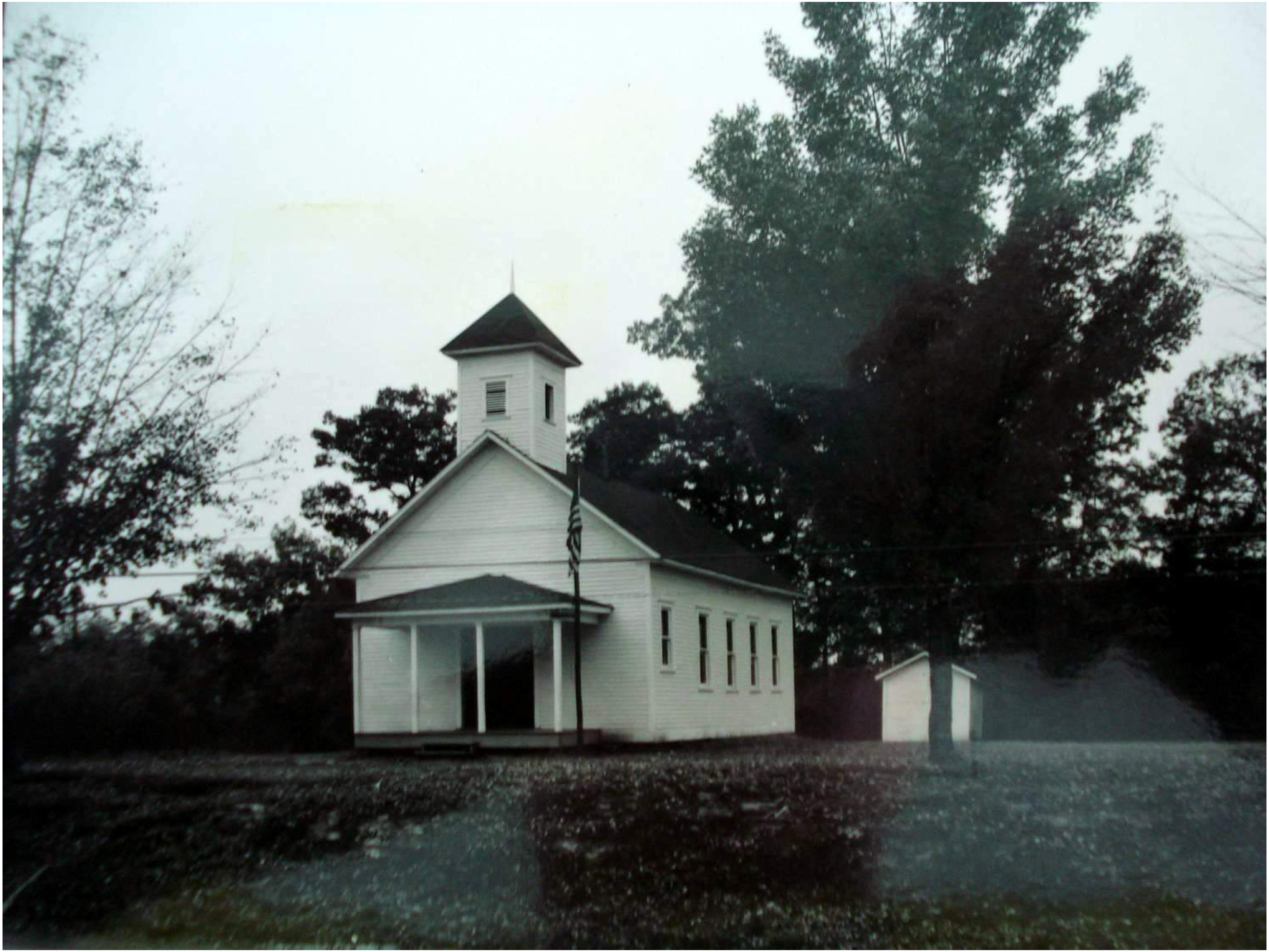
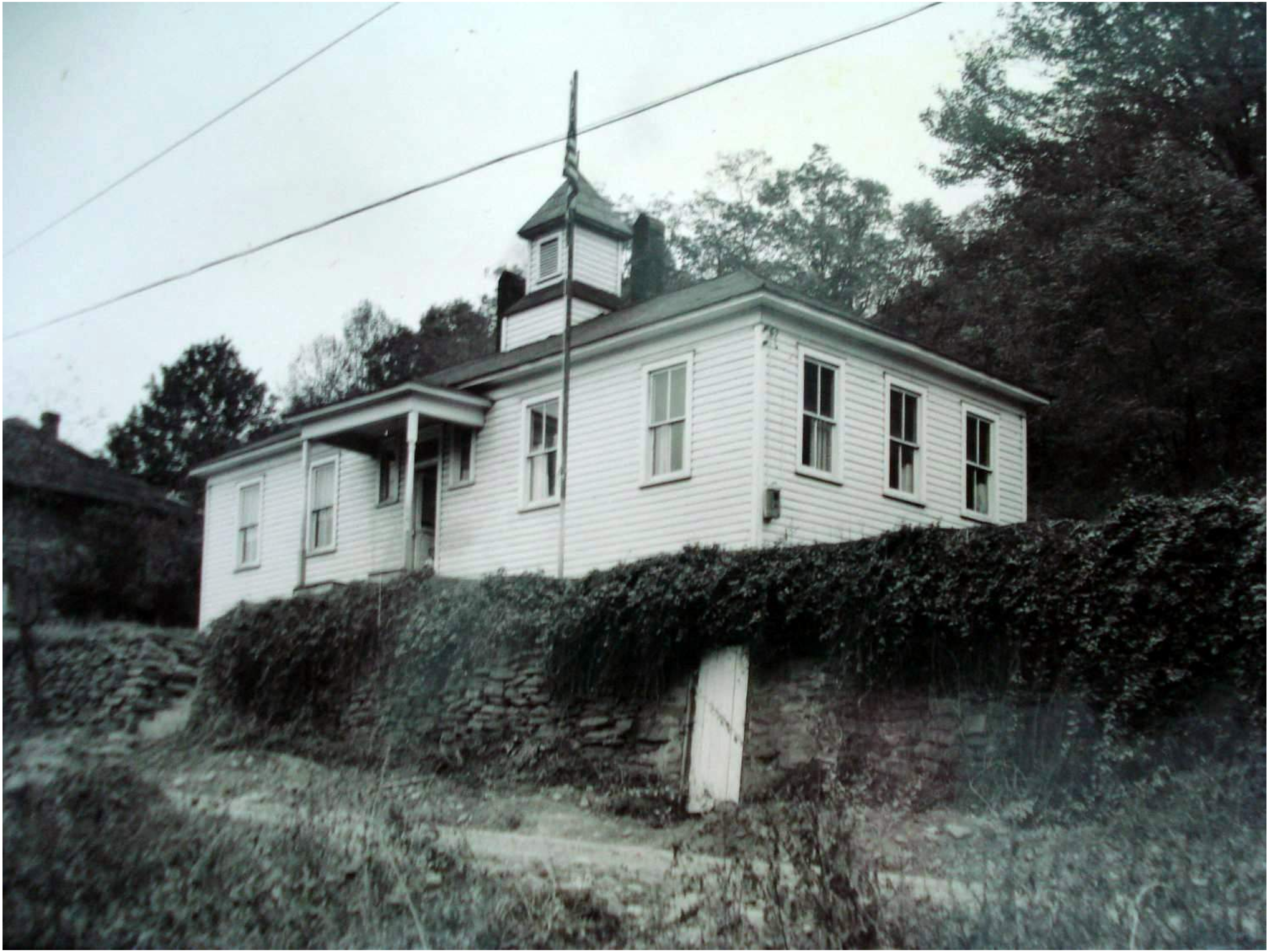
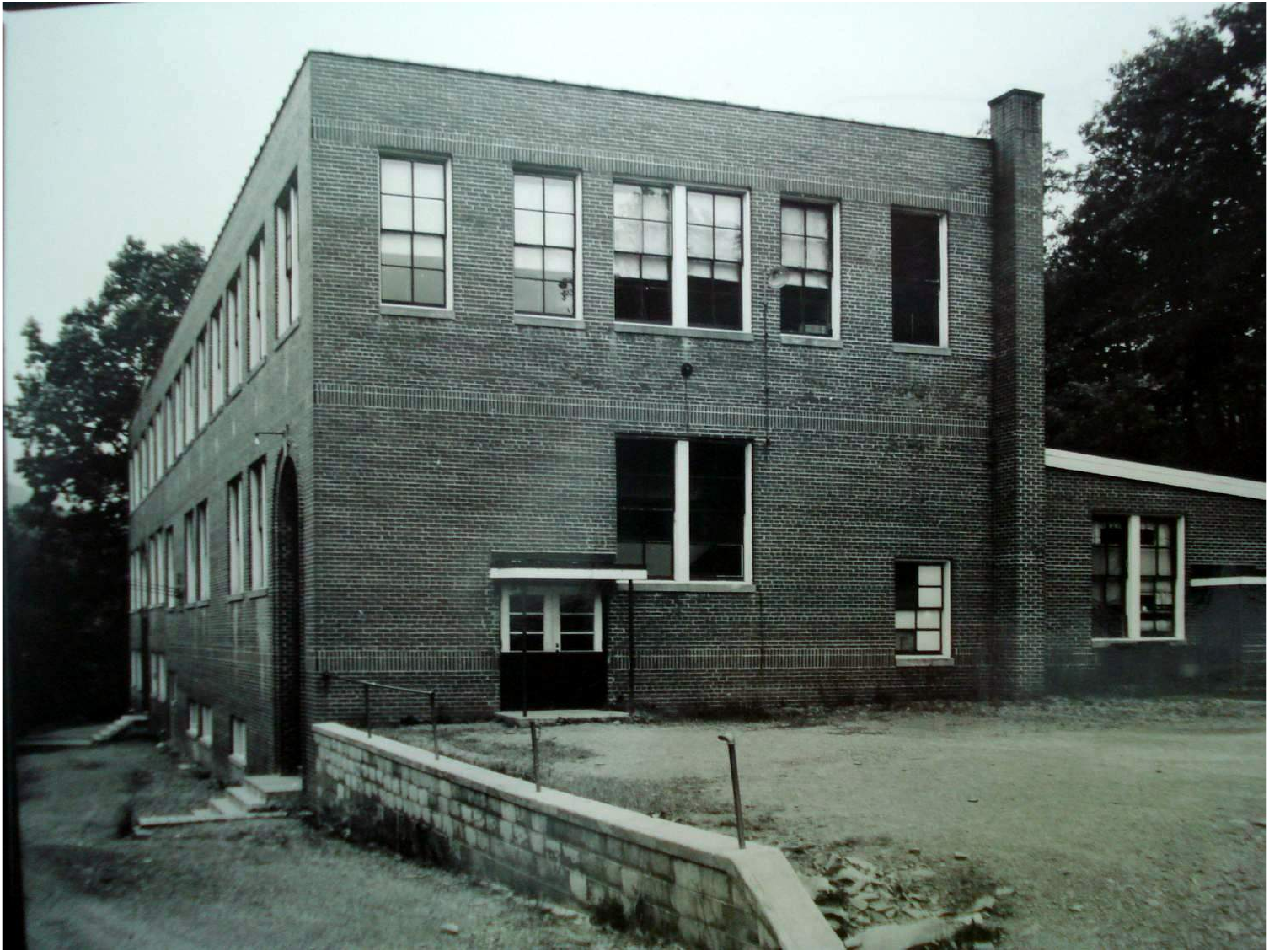






No. : 1865 **Source** : Westvaco

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (copy)

Date : 1923

Subject :

Cheat Bridge post office and Postmistress Blanche Cromer (daughter of Harvey Cromer)

3675-mus34 116.JPG

POST OFFICE
CHEAT BRIDGE

No. : 1874 **Source :** Westvaco

Original in the possession of : source **Society** (copy)

Date : 1909

Subject :

Group at the Cheat Mountain Club

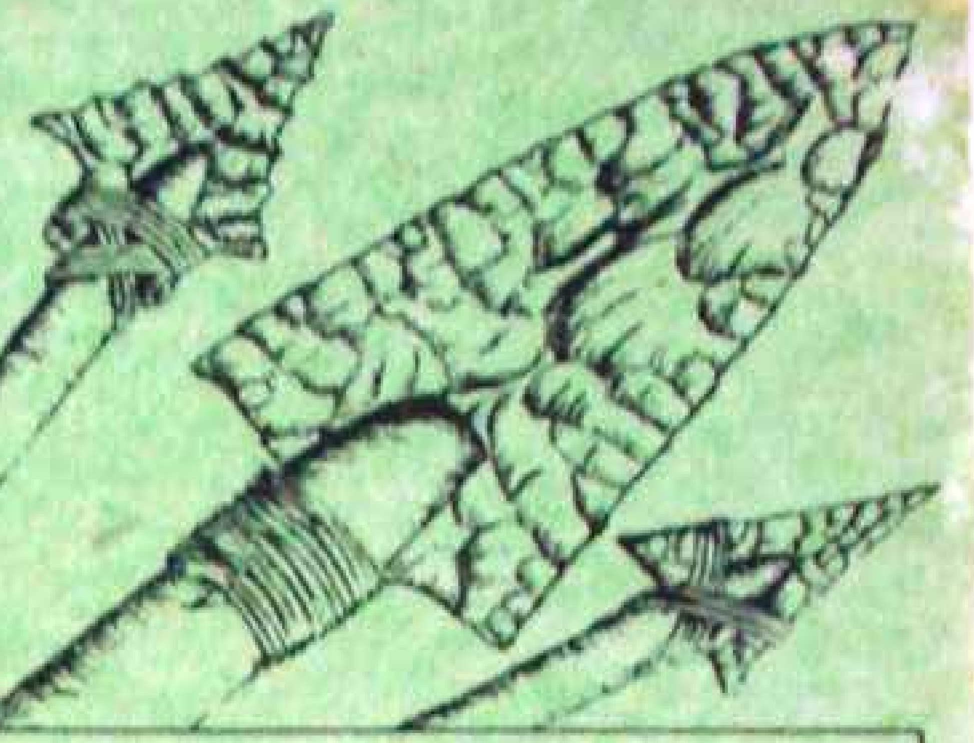
Top Row: Richard Beaston (timber buyer), — Otey (owner of McCall's Magazine), David Luke, — Talbott (WVP&P lawyer), Allen Luke, John G Luke

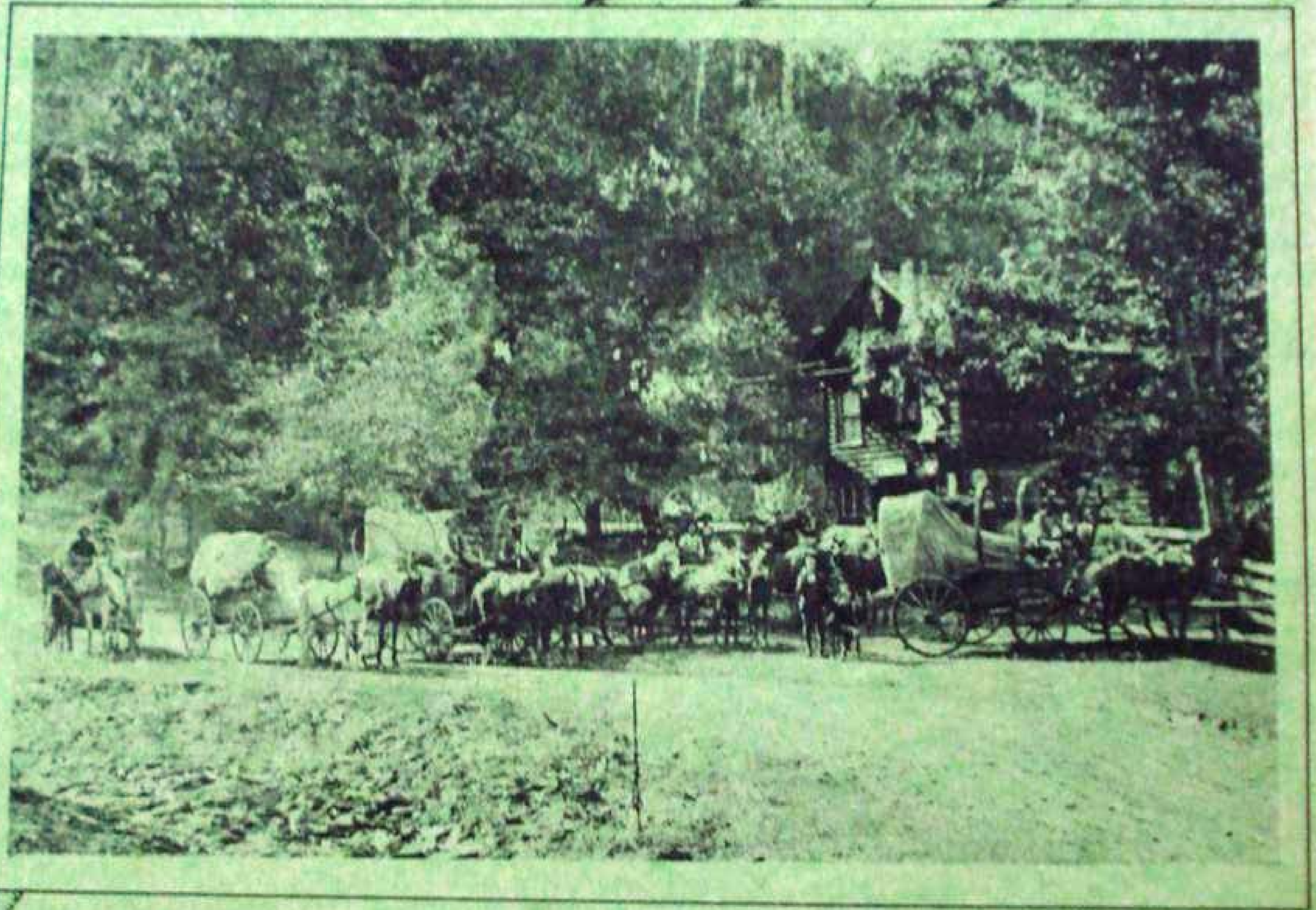
Bottom Row: David L Luter, E P Shafer, Sam Slaymaker, Thomas Luter, Harvey Cromer

3678-mus34 119.JPG

James Madison University
Occasional Papers in Anthropology 6

Cattle, Sheep and Whitetail Deer:





man in mountainous western Virginia

Volume 3: The Cultural Sequence
The Prehistoric Continuum: Dr. Clarence R. Geier
The Historic Period: Dana Campbell
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edited by Ann Frankland Smith.

A Final Statement of Cultural Resources in the Vepco, Bath County Pumped Storage Project Area

Life on the Frontier

The first years on the frontier were a period of "getting established," during which time the settlers lived in primitive conditions. The first dwellings were typically crude log cabins, and furnishings within them were scant. Hunting played a major role in frontier subsistence, being gradually replaced as the primary food source as farm and pastureland was cleared and put into production. As he turned more to farming, the settler became less dependent on hunting and gathering, although they continued to supplement his diet and along with trapping provided commodities to trade for outside goods.

The first dwellings reflected a need to quickly establish some type of shelter. According to oral tradition, the first Hamiltons to settle on Back Creek lived for a time in an old Indian hut. Roger Hickman's first shelter was said to have been a bark hut (Claire Hickman, 14 June 1978). The most common of the early dwellings, however, were described as "small, round-log cabins. The roof was of long riven shingles held down by weight-poles. The floor was of puncheons, or even the natural earth" (Morton, 1917, p. 66).

Access into the Back Creek area during the early years of settlement was by means of bridle paths. Settlers therefore could bring with them only those articles which could be carried by pack animals. By 1771 there was a public road from Warm Springs to the Mountain Grove area (Augusta County Minute Book 1770-1771, p. 106). Settlers coming before then would have found themselves confronted with a situation similar to that described by a pioneer preacher sent out by the Donegal Presbytery:

> But we had neither bedstead, nor table, nor stove, nor chair, nor bucket. All these things we had to leave behind us, as there was no wagon road at that time over the mountains. We could bring nothing with us but what was carried on pack horses. We placed two boxes, one in the other, which served for a table, and two kegs served us for seats; and having committed outselves to God, in family worship, we spread a bed on the floor, and slept soundly till morning. The next day, a neighbor coming to my assistance, we made a table and stool, and in a little time, had everything comfortable about us" (Johnson, Presbyterianism in Highland County, n.d., pp. 7-8).

Moravian missionaries, who traveled through the Bath County area in 1748 gave the following description of some of the earliest settlers: "The manner of living is rather poor in this district. The clothes of the people consist of deerskins. Their food of Johnny cakes, deer, and bear meat. A kind of white people are found here who live like savages. Hunting is their chief occupation" (Hinkle and Kemper, eds., "Moravian Diaries of Travels Through Virginia," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XI, no. 2, October, 1903, p. 123).

One of the first staple crops introduced on Back Creek was corn. It could be planted in fields only semi-cleared, and one needed "only the hoe in its cultivation" (Rice, 1970, p. 155). Corn was also prepared in a variety of ways for consumption, such as "mush, grits, hominy, roasting ears, and johnny cakes" and was used as well to feed the settlers' livestock (Rice, 1970, p. 156). The importance of corn to western Virginia is illustrated by an act passed in 1769 designed to destroy crows and squirrels because of the damage they caused to corn crops. The act stated that every person "who is by law obliged to give a list of the tithables in his or her family, shall annually, before the time appointed for returning such list to the county court, produce to the justice of the peace . . ., five crow heads, or squirrel scalps, for every tithable by him or her listed for that year." (Hening, *Statutes*, Vol. 8, 1969, pp. 389-390).

Once land had been cleared, the settler began to raise such crops as wheat, buckwheat, potatoes, rye, and flax, as well as corn. Agriculture, however, remained primarily at the subsistence level throughout most of the eighteenth century. The settler cultivated only a small amount of land. His agricultural efforts focused on raising enough to maintain his family and his livestock, which included cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs. Sheep were particularly important since the settler relied on their wool for much of his clothing. Game such as deer, bear, and turkey, served as a significant dietary supplement as did nuts and berries. By the turn of the century, the production of maple sugar had become important to the local economy. A traveler, writing from Warm Springs, gave the following description:

> The farmers in this neighborhood, and to the westward, make great quantities of maple sugar, some as much a 1000 weight in a year. The process is simply cutting a hole in the tree, and placing a wooden trough underneath to catch the sap, which oozes in February and March, six or eight gallons per day, from each tree. This quantity, when boiled down, produces about one pound and a half of molasses, both good and palatable. (McAllister, 1908, p. 23).

Agriculture in the Back Creek area during the eighteenth century required only a small labor force, most of which was supplied by family members. There were slaves in the area, but few of the early settlers owned more than one or two, and most owned none.

While the settler relied on his immediate environment for most of his needs, items such as salt, gun powder, and shot had to be obtained from outside the area. Staunton, and later Warm Springs and Huntersville served as the nearest trade centers.

Cash was scarce on the frontier, particularly following the Revolutionary War. This fact is exemplified by several petitions sent to the Governor by the Sheriff of Augusta County. In 1786 the sheriff informed the Governor that he could not collect taxes in the County due to the "sparse situation of its inhabitants and the scarcity of cash" (Palmer, ed., *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, Vol. 4, 1968, p. 119). In 1787 the Augusta County sheriff wrote that "not one-third of the taxes for 1783-4 collected, and no purchasers will attend sales of property determined upon" (Palmer, ed., *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, Vol. 4, 1968, p. 468).

Since local agricultural pursuits did not provide cash or surplus crops for trade outside of the area, other means had to be found to bridge the gap in supplies. One such method was collecting the bounty offered on wolves, which was a natural extension of the local hunting routine. Fur from game animals was also valuable for export out of the area, as was ginseng, a native plant whose roots were used in medicinal preparations.

The British, the French, and the Indians: Hostilities during the Pioneer Period

The pioneer of western Virginia had his life disrupted a number of times in the eighteenth century by outbreaks of hostilities such as the French and Indian War, Pontiac's Rebellion, Lord Dunmore's War, and the American Revolution. The major threat to the pioneer throughout the century, however, was the Indian. Even during the latter decades of the century, when the frontier had been pushed further west, making western Virginia less exposed to attack, the pioneer still perceived himself threatened by the Indian, as witnessed by several "Indian scares," which occurred as late as the 1790's.

Prior to the outbreak of the French and Indian War the relationship between the Indian and the settler had been fairly peaceful. While there are no known Indian groups which resided in the area on a year round basis at the time of initial settlement, there was contact between the whites and the Indians as Indian war parties passed through the area and as hunting parties entered on a seasonal basis. Excavation during the summer of 1978 by JMU identified two Indian campsites--one on Back Creek, and one at Hidden Valley--which were dated to approximately the historic contact period (Cahokia II, BA-180; Hidden Valley Rock Shelter, BA-31). Both the settler and the Indian appear to have at least tolerated each other's presence in the early period of settlement. It was apparently not until the outbreak of the French and Indian War that a period of intermittent warfare between the settlers of western Virginia and the Indians began.

After the British General Braddock's defeat in July, 1755, the Virginia frontier began to experience Indian attacks as far east as Winchester (Koontz, 1925, pp. 72-73). For several years after the defeat panic swept the frontier. In August, 1755, settlements along the Greenbrier were attacked, and the settlers fled back over the Allegheny Mountains (Rice, 1970, p. 41). In the Bath County area some settlers reportedly fled from Warm Springs after the news of the defeat reached them (McAllister, "Frontier Forts in Bath County," Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. II, No. 1, July, 1894, p. 104). Another raid, on settlements along the Cowpasture, caused settlers to retreat still further into eastern Augusta County (McAllister, p. 104). In September, 1756, settlers along the Jackson River were attacked. During that raid, thirteen people were killed, two were wounded, and around twenty-nine individuals were taken prisoner (Draper, 1895, pp. 401-402). The next year, raids were made along the Jackson River in May and July, during which three settlers were killed (Draper, 1895:402).

By the end of the decade the panic that had swept the frontier began to subside. Indian raids were less frequent as the British campaigns against the French and their Indian allies became more successful. Several years prior to the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which officially ended the war, settlement had resumed. By 1761, settlement along the Greenbrier was once again under way (Rice, p. 41). It also seems to have been during this time that the Back Creek area was first settled.

The peace, however, was short lived. In 1763 Pontiac's Rebellion broke out. Joining in the rebellion were the Ohio Shawnee, who had been active in attacking western Virginia settlements during the French and Indian War, and had remained hostile to the British after the French defeat (Clark, *The Shawnee*, 1977, p. 83). The area suffering the worst attacks in the renewed warfare was the Kerr's Creek settlement in Rockbridge County. That area was attacked by the Shawnee in July, 1763, and again in October, 1765. An estimated sixty to eighty people were killed and twenty-five to thirty taken captive in the second raid (Brown, "Kerr's Creek Massacre," Lexington, 1920). The Indians reportedly approached by way of Sweet Springs and traveled along the Jackson River where they met and defeated a company of men near Falling Spring Valley in Allegheny County (Brown, 1920). They proceded to Millboro where they split up and the larger force made its way to Kerr's Creek, where they killed a number of men, women, and children. On their return route, the Indians passed over Warm Springs Mountain to Back Creek where they camped in the vicinity of Sunrise. By that time another company of men had been raised. They pursued the Indians, caught up with them near the head of Back Creek, and succeeded in routing them (Brown, 1920).

While the settlers in Kerr's Creek seem to have been taken by surprise in the first attack, they did receive some warning prior to the second raid in October, 1765. Indian tracks were discovered in the area and an alarm was sounded. The inhabitants gathered at the Big Spring and were preparing to leave for Timber Ridge when the attack began (Brown, 1920). As the Indians rushed the crowd, panic swept the settlers. One survivor reported that the "terror-stricken whites ran in every direction, trying to hide" (Brown, 1920). With no organized resistence, the Indians had an easy time singling out individuals and either killing them or taking them prisoner. While Indian raids once again subsided in the late 1760's, relations with the Shawnee remained strained. The situation worsened in the early 1770's, as Virginia surveyors and speculators began working in Kentucky, accompanied by a support force which attacked Shawnee hunting parties (Clark, 1977:84). Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, "authorized sending militia to protect the Virginians," and in July, 1774, war broke out "when one party of volunteers was ambushed by a group of Shawnee warriors" (Clark, 1977:84-85). A force of militia from western Virginia, numbering 1500, was ordered out under the command of Andrew Lewis. Among that force was Samuel Vance, who served as a lieutenant in the company of John Lewis, which was raised at Warm Springs. This army of backwoodsmen was described by an English officer who joined them as follows:

> They wore fringed hunting shirts, dyed yellow, brown, white, and even red; quaintly carved shot-bags and powder-horns hung from their broad ornamented belts; they had fur caps or soft hats, moccasins, and coarse woolen leggings reaching half-way up to the thigh. Each carried his flintlock, his tomahawk, and scalping knife (McAllister, "The Battle of Point Pleasant" in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. IX, No. 4, April, 1902, p. 406).

On October 6, this force met the Shawnee, led by Cornstalk, at Point Pleasant. The battle lasted the entire day, with both sides suffering heavy losses. The Shawnee withdrew after dark (McAllister, Vol. X, No. 1, July, 1902:77). After making provisions for the wounded, Lewis and his men were ready to pursue the Indians and inflict a "lasting punishment" upon them (McAllister, Vol. X, No. 1, July, 1902:79). Before they achieved their goal, however, news reached them that the governor had made peace with the Indians.

Soon after the end of Lord Dunmore's War the American Revolution began, and once again the frontiersmen were faced with the threat of attack by the Indian, this time allies of the British. While Bath County does not seem to have suffered from any attacks (Morton, 1917:94), the possibility of one occurring was there. It was at this time that a fort may have been built around the Mountain Grove area. J. T. McAllister, a local historian, maintains that "prior to 1777, a small fort, called Vance's Fort, was used at Back Creek, at the point called Mountain Grove. This fort was six miles west of Fort Dinwiddie, and just at the foot of the slopes of the Allegheny Mountains" (McAllister, 1894:107). The only other mention found of a fort on Back Creek was in a Revolutionary War pension declaration taken in 1832. The individual applying for the pension said that he "was drafted to and did serve about two months or upwards about the year 1778 to guard the frontier of Augusta County agains the Indians under the command of Captain Andrew Lockridge, at Vance's Fort on Back Creek, then Augusta County" (McAllister, "Extracts from the Records of Bath County" in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. I, No. 4, April, 1894, pp. 461-462).

Besides the possible garrisoning of a fort on Back Creek, Wilson's Fort on the Jackson River seems also to have been garrisoned by a small force in May, 1777, and other guard duty was performed on this River in 1778 ("Depositions of Continental Soldiers" in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. V, No. 2, Oct., 1897, pp. 153-4). Most of the guard duty by the local militia was at forts in West Virginia, such as Warwick's Fort on the Greenbrier River. Guard duty at frontier forts was not, however, the only service performed by the local militia. The Augusta County militia participated in campaigns against the Indians such as the "expedition against the Cherokee Indians in 1776" and "an expedition against the Ohio River Indians in 1778" (Kemper, Charles E., "Valley of Virginia Notes" in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XXX, No. 4, Oct., 1922, pp. 399-401). They also fought against the British at the battles of Guilford Court House, Cowpens, Hot Water, and Jamestown, and participated in the seige of Yorktown under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Vance (Kemper, "Virginia Notes," 1922).

As stated earlier, Bath County was not attacked by the Indian allies of the British. By the latter decade of the eighteenth century the frontier had been pushed farther west, and the area was no longer so exposed to Indian attack. Indian trouble was restricted to settlements west of the Alleghenies. While Bath County did not experience any actual raids thereafter, the area did have several scares as a result of Indian activity in West Virginia. One such scare occurred just after the Revolution. Information had been received in May, 1783, that Indians "had attacked the house of Lawrence Drenin 'nigh ye head of greenbrier,' on the third of April, and had killed a young man named Baker; and on the 25th 'nigh Erwin's Ford,' two young men of the name of Bridgers. Fifteen Indians had been seen, and signs of others" (*Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, Vol. III, 1968, p. 480).

In 1792, another Indian scare occurred. In February of that year, Samuel Vance, then serving as County Lieutenant of Bath, wrote the following letter to Governor Henry Lee:

> May it please your Excellency, At a meeting of the Field officers of this county on the 14th Inst., Conveaned for the purpose of consulting on the most proper method of defence against the Hostile Indians. It was unanimously determined to lay our situation before your Excellency. I therefore beg leave to observe that the Frontiers of this County, Sir, are as much exposed to the Savages of the Indians as any of those that have had companys granted them during the last session of Assembly, & hopes if in your Excellency's power, you will grant us a Lieutenant and 25 men, which may be sufficient to guard our frontiers this spring, for without this aid, the dread consequences on the breaking up of the winter, which is the season of the year the indians Generally comit depredations on the defenceless Inhabitants. We suppose the reason of our being neglected was that we ware not represented Last Session, our County not taking place in Time for us to elect members. We assure you that this application would not have been made, had there not been sufficient Reason to apprehend danger, for the frontier we mention lies as much exposed now, as it was twenty years agone, particularly the head of Greenbrier and the small settlements near and below the Clover Lick. The back of these places there is a large tract of very mountainous country entirely uninhabited, through which the Indians frequently come in and commit depredations. Some of the inhabitants has informed me that unless there be some support granted them, that they must actually remove their families in the spring to some place of greater security (Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. V, 1968, pp. 443-444).

The request for permission to raise a force of militia was granted and in May Samuel Vance wrote the Governor to inform him that he had appointed Robert Thompson, "he being the eldest Lieutenant in the County, and had been alive in the late war, as Lieutenant" (Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. V, 1968, p. 556). He further informed the Governor that late reports from the Kanawha indicated that the Indians were "very troublesome; that they have kil'd two men at the point. Others have been fired on at Elk, and one wounded. They have likewise break up a small settlement on Elk, sixty miles below where Lieut. Thompson is stationed. I believe only one family kil'd" (Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. V, 1968, p. 556). By October, the threat had ended and it was recommended that the militia be discharged "as no danger is apprehended now" (Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. VI, 1968, p. 88).

In April, 1793, there was once again fear of an Indian attack. A letter to the Governor from Kanawha indicated that there was apprehension that "small partys of Indians" would "break thro' this county, and be Injurious to Bath County" (Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. VI, p. 345).

The last Indian scare appears to have occurred in September, 1795, when a Rifle Company of Bath militia was ordered on duty for fear of the Idnians. Indians had been seen on the Greenbrier, about nine miles from Clover Lick and had started to fire on several men. There was also information of Indians being on "the waters of Tygair Valley, Sweet Fort" (Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol., VIII, pp. 290-291). Inhabitants were said to be "all collected at a few houses, without almost being able to provide for their families" (Calandar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. VIII, 1968, p. 290).

There were several structures identified in the Back Creek area which indicate the concern of individuals there for protection against possible Indian attack. Although no exact date can be given for the structures, they may well date from the period of Indian scares. Two structures were found at Sunrise, which were identified by the Works Progress Administration as blockhouses (BA-326). Both were dugouts in the side of a hill. The front of the dugouts consisted of logs covered with earth (Wood, 1978).

Another structure was identified in the Little Egypt area of Highland County (HD-41, Ruckman/Campbell House). This structure was a two-story house with portholes for fighting Indians. At present, the structure has collapsed, and information concerning the house was obtained from older residents, who were in the area when the house was last occupied. One resident indicated that the portholes were "5 feet long and 8 to 10 inches tall" and were located on the second floor (Rexrode, 12 July 1978). According to oral history the house, constructed by the Ruckman family, had portholes for protection against Indians who passed through the Gaps there (Rexrode, 30 June 1978). The house was built by David Ruckman, who settled in the area around 1784 (Price, 1901:159-160).

1800-1861 The Antebellum Period

By the turn of the 19th century, the Back Creek area began to experience a greater degree of stability than in its early period of settlement. The Indian threat had been removed, so that residents did not experience the outbreaks of hostility that had disrupted life and hindered development in the pioneer period. The population itself became more stable with evidence of short term inhabitants much less common than during the 18th century. The stability helped to bring about a period of growth and development. Large, productive farms began to emerge as individuals turned their full attention to clearing and developing their land. The area began to take on some aspects of a community as the population increased, local post offices were established, and local industry appeared.

The appraised value of land in the area tended to increase throughout the period. That increase was due in part to land being cleared and improved. One of the major developments in the local economy was the emergence of large farms with a surplus agriculture capability. By 1850 individuals who owned more than 300 acres made up 28.6% of the landowners. Of those, 17.9% owned more than 600 acres. The large farms usually consisted of a considerable amount of bottom land, which was cleared and developed into fields and pastures, as well as wooded mountain land, which was used for summer livestock grazing. Their land holdings allowed them to raise large herds of stock, the sale of which provided them with their principle cash income. Some were also able to raise a surplus of grain, which could be sold as well.

These individuals were able to attain a degree of affluence. Their success is reflected in the dwellings they began to build. Among those were the brick Townsend house (HD-127) on Back Creek in Highland County, which was built around 1826, the brick Hamilton house (BA-355) located near the mouth of Portlock Run, constructed ca 1840, the Gatewood Plantation house (BA-273) at Mountain Grove, which was built in 1855, and the Lightner house (BA-248), a two-story log structure built ca 1820.

In addition to the agricultural development, the Back Creek area also experienced a period of population growth. Part of the increase was due to the entrance of new families such as the Gatewoods, Currys, Lightners, Ratliffs, and Sivelys. Another factor contributing to the population increase was a growing tendency for children of landowners to remain in the area and raise their own families. This seemed to be particularly true of members of the Hamilton family during this period. The number of Hamiltons listed as owning land in the area rose from four in 1812 to thirteen in 1840.

As the area became more settled, it began to take on some aspects of an established community. Several local post offices were established; one at Mountain Grove in 1844, another at Sunrise in 1851.

Local industry also began to appear. By the turn of the century there seems to have been a gristmill (known as McGuffin's Mill and later as Hall's Mill) in operation at Spring Run. By the time of the formation of Highland County (1847) there was a gristmill operated by the Matheny family in Little Egypt (Map of Highland County made by Thomas Campbell, surveyor, 1847). There was also a gristmill on the Gatewood plantation at Mountain Grove by the 1840's (Bath County Survey Book II, p. 298).

There were at least two sawmills in operation. One was built by Robert Ervine around 1808, in the Highland County section of Back Creek (Bath County Survey Book I, p. 399); the second was on the Gatewood plantation at Mountain Grove (Bath County Survey Book II, p. 298).

Several blacksmiths were also residing on Back Creek during the period; among them were John Beaver, G. N. Campbell, John Kaldrider, and William Huchinson. Their names and occupations appear in various county records, but the locations of their shops are not mentioned. There was one blacksmith shop in the vicinity of Big Run (Bath County Survey Book II, p. 299), and another on the Gatewood plantation at Mountain Grove (Wood, 1978, 3:212).

Most of the settlers along Back Creek were of Scotch-Irish heritage. Their religious affiliation was usually Presbyterian, but there appears to have been little formal organization among denominations during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Individual or family worship, with an occasional visit by a circuit preacher was the typical form of religious services in those early years. Some residents may have gathered to worship under the leadership of community members who served as lay ministers. There is at least one reference to Roger Hickman, grandson of the pioneer Hickman, having served in that capacity along with another, unnamed man. Hickman's preaching was the subject of a letter written to him in 1846 by his brother, William, himself a Presbyterian minister (William Hickman to Roger Hickman, 20 October 1846).

The most active religious demonimation in the area at this time was the Methodist. By the turn of the 19th century Back Creek was being regularly served by Methodist circuit riders, and Methodist camp meetings were being held in the Highland County section of the valley (Beverage, 1964, pp. 9-10). By 1847 there were two established Methodist Churches on Back Creek—Rehobeth (HD-25) and Green Hill (Map of Highland County, Thomas Campbell, Surveyor, 1847).

Back Creek schools date from this same period. The Rehobeth Church building was used as a school as well as a church until approximately 1870 (Brock, 15 June 1977). There was also a one-room, log school, near the mouth of Schoolhouse Run, which was built in the early 19th century (BA-251). How often these schools were in operation during the period is difficult to ascertain. Some of the more affluent members of the community were able to send their children away to school. Charles Hamilton, for example, sent one of his sons to an academy in Pocahontas County for his primary education, then to Morrison's High School in Rockbridge County, and finally to the University of Virginia. Another son was sent to Lewisburg and then to the University of Virginia and Philadelphia (Bath County Chancery File 21, S. V. Gatewood v. William Hamilton et al.).

The Make-up of the Population on Back Creek.

The antibellum period saw the emergence of socio-economic classes in the Back Creek communities. While the majority of landholders there owned from 100-300 acres and engaged in subsistence agriculture and livestock raising, certain families acquired much larger holdings, became more diversified, and grew more prosperous. At the same time the other end of the spectrum was comprised of the small land owners, the non-property owners, and the slaves.

Apparently at the top of the socio-economic hierarchy was the Gatewood family, which established a plantation in the Mountain Grove area. The Gatewoods were the largest slaveholders in the area. In 1810, William Gatewood, the first member of that family in the area, owned twenty-five slaves (1810 Census, Bath County, Virginia) and by 1814 owned 844 acres of land. Upon his death, most of his land went to his son, Samuel Vance Gatewood, who by 1860 had expanded his holdings to 1404 acres. The plantation seems to have reached the height of its development under the direction of this owner. In 1855, he built the plantation house (BA-273) at Mountain

Grove, which cost at that time $10,000 (Wood, 1978, 3:213). At its height, the Gatewood, or Mountain Grove, Plantation had the semblance of a village, complete with a post office, blacksmith shop, gristmill, and sawmill (Wood, 1978, 3:211-3). It also included several other dwellings, besides the main house constructed in 1855, which appear to have been used as tenant houses (Wood, 1978:213).

In addition to his plantation at Mountain Grove, Gatewood also owned a farm in Pocahontas County, near Huntersville (Bath County Chancery File 21, S. V. Gatewood v. William Hamilton et al.). The extent of his holdings there is not known. For about a year, Gatewood and William Hamilton, another Back Creek resident, were co-owners of a store in Huntersville. Their partnership was terminated after a disagreement (Bath County Chancery File 21, S. V. Gatewood v. William Hamilton et al.).

While the Gatewoods were the local gentry, other families such as the Hamiltons, Hickmans, Lightners, and by the end of the 1850's, the Sivelys and Sharps, had become what might be called the "upper middle class" on Back Creek. Most of these families owned over 600 acres of land. Their land tended to be located at the widest points of the valley, with access to the rich bottomland. In spite of their increasing holdings, they did not have a labor force which could match that of the Gatewood Plantation. Some members of this group were slave owners, but such chattel property was usually minimal, seldom more than five slaves. Family members were the primary laborers among this group, aided by hired help at times of peak demand.

Animal husbandry was the primary support and surplus base of these families; their landholdings allowed them to maintain large herds of livestock (cattle, sheep, horses). During the 1850's, for example, Charles Hamilton, who owned 836 acres around the Port Lock Run area and south thereof, owned eighty head of cattle, as well as other stock (Bath County Chancery File 21, S. V. Gatewood v. William Hamilton et al.). The sale of livestock and any surplus grain provided these families with a cash income. Charles Hamilton indicated that it was not at all unusual for him to raise $1500 "in the course of a year or two" through the sale of "stock, grain &c" (Bath County Chancery File 21, S. V. Gatewood v. William Hamilton et al.).

Next on the scale were the owners of medium-sized farms (100-300 acres). This group represented 46.4% of the landholders in 1850. The socio-economic position of these individuals probably varied, depending on the location of their land. The two upper classes owned large amounts of bottomland; most

Of this third group was relegated to areas where the valley is narrow, and some held land up the hollows where they could engage in only limited farming.

The amount of farming many of these individuals did was probably similar to that of the Puffenbargers, who settled in Little Egypt (Bath County) in the late nineteenth century. They owned 113 acres of land, three-fourths of which was said to have been rock piles. "But they raised a little patch of buckwheat, a little patch of corn," had an orchard, and "two or three hogs and kept a couple of old cows" and some chickens (Mrs. Adam Brock, 23 May 1978).

Medium-size farm owners probably depended to a certain extent on hunting, gathering, and trapping. Such activity would have supplemented their diet as well as given them articles to trade or sell for necessities. They may also have earned some money by working for the larger landowners.

The next social stratum consisted of the very small landowners and those individuals who owned no land. Both engaged in only a minimal amount of agriculture and would have relied more heavily than the above group on activities (hunting, trapping, gathering) other than farming for support. Some of the people in this group were tradesmen. John Beaver, for example, lived in a two-room cabin (BA-321) up Beaver Run, where he farmed a few acres, trapped game animals and hunted. In addition he was a blacksmith. His smithing trade probably only served as a supplement to his other activities.

The lowest social stratum was the slaves. Little is known of their living conditions within the Back Creek area. Some were evidently treated in a tolerable manner, since there were some who decided to remain with their former masters after emancipation.

Samuel Gatewood, the largest slaveowner in the area, was said to have been a cruel master, and is pictured as riding on his horse around his plantation, whip in hand. Gatewood seems to have been the only slaveholder in the Back Creek area who had trouble with his slaves. According to oral tradition, he was once jerked off his horse by one of his slaves who intended to dispose of his master--an action for which he could have been put to death. Gatewood also had at least one slave, Jesse, who in January, 1861, attempted to escape. Jesse succeeded in avoiding his master for three weeks before he was captured. Members of the patrol that found him stated that Jesse indicated he would not allow that failure to dissuade him from further attempts. Jesse was reported to have said "the mountain was big, and he would not stay at home." (Commonwealth of Virginia v. Andrew and Nancy Kirkpatrick).

There seems to have been some division in the area over the issue of slavery. The Methodist Episcopal Church had split over the issue into the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Both churches were to be found in the Back Creek area of Highland County. Green Hill was a Methodist Episcopal Church and Rehobeth, a Methodist Episcopal Church, South (Morton, History of Highland County, 1969, p. 144).

One couple, Nancy and Andrew Kirkpatrick received five-year prison sentences in 1861 for attempting to aid in the escape of Gatewood's slave Jesse. The Kirkpatricks were among the non-land owning group. They lived about one and one-quarter miles from Gatewood and were said to have cultivated a few little patches. It was at their cabin that Jesse was found hidden in the loft.

At their trial one individual testified that he had visited them several days prior to the capture of Jesse and reported that Andrew Kirkpatrick had stated that he "wished he [Gatewood] would not get Jessee--and that he never would get him, or hear of him." When Jesse was captured at their cabin both were said to have objected to his being led, saying that "It was a disgrace to the horse." (Commonwealth of Virginia v. Andrew and Nancy Kirkpatrick)

1861-1865 Civil War Period

The growth and development which occurred between 1800 and 1861 was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. Military activity within the Back Creek area was minimal. There were, however, some troop movements through the valley, as well as several skirmishes in the area around the [illegible] Plantation, and two attacks on the saltpeter cave located up Sand Hollow (BA-338). While they were spared much of the hardship suffered by other areas as a result of direct military engagements, Back Creek residents did suffer from the high inflation rate and scarcity of goods which typified the Confederacy. One area of hardship was the dwindling labor force as men left the farms to join the Confederate Army and the corresponding drop in production of foodstuffs.

The Back Creek area seems to have gone along with the rest of Bath County in support of the Confederacy. Roger Hickman and Osborn Hamilton both served as justices of the county during the war (Morton, 1917, p. 143). Some of the men in the area joined the Bath Company formed on May 13, 1861, which was the first to leave the county to fight. Among those were Andrew Bonner, Andrew [illegible], and Charles Hamilton. Hamilton was killed the next year at Edinburg (Morton, 1917, pp. 183-6).

While there is no evidence of northern sympathy in the area, there were some individuals who apparently opposed the draft, instituted by the confederacy in April, 1862. Originally all men between the age of eighteen and thirty-five were subject to be drafted. The age was later advanced to forty-five, and eventually included all males between seventeen and fifty (Blum, et al., 1973, p. 331). The Conscription Act aroused opposition throughout the Confederacy. Within the Back Creek area, some of the Ratliffs reportedly hid in a cave up Cabin Run (BA-286) in order to escape the Confederate draft. Their participation in the war was limited to sniping at Union troops as they passed through.

Although there may have been some opposition, such resistance to conscription was the exception rather than the rule. Most families, including the Ratliffs, had at least some members in the Confederate Army.

The war brought on a number of hardships. By 1862 necessities such as salt were already becoming scarce in Bath County (Morton, 1917, p. 144). Agricultural productivity undoubtedly suffered due to the dwindling labor force as men joined or were drafted into the army. Foodstuffs were further diminished by military activity in the area. In 1864 the County asked that the head tax might be paid in money instead of in kind since "Federal inroads had caused the production of foodstuffs to be less than the need of the population" (Morton, 1917, p. 145). Prices of goods steadily rose through the war as Confederate dollars were worth only 1.6 cents in gold by 1865 (Todd and Curh, *Rise of the American Nation*, 1966, p. 382).

Most of the military activity within the Back Creek area seems to have occurred in 1863 and just after the end of the war in April and June of 1865 when several scouting expeditions passed through the area.

In August, 1863, Union forces under the command of Brig. General William U. Averill was ordered to attempt to capture or at least drive Confederate Colonel William Jackson out of Pocahontas County. Averill moved his forces from Moorefield to Monterey.

On August 20, Colonel Jackson, stationed at Huntersville, learned of the presence of the Federal troops at Monterey. Upon receiving that information Jackson sent a detachment to the Gatewood Plantation on Back Creek and later moved most of his force to that point in an attempt to get behind the Union force.

With Jackson's force concentrated at Gatewood's, Averill moved on Huntersville. The remainder of Jackson's forces there, being pressed by the Union force, were ordered to fall back to Gatewood's.

On the 24th of August the Federals began to advance on Jackson, forcing him to fall back beyond Warm Springs. Averill decided he would not overtake Jackson so he headed for Calleghaus, and then proceeded to White Sulphur Springs. The Eighth Virginia Cavalry, under the command of Colonel James M. Corns, was ordered to pursue Averill. The Confederates hoped that Jackson would be able to intercept Averill's forces at Warm Springs.

Blockades were set up on the Hot Springs road and the Jackson's River Road but they did not stop the Union forces. Jackson, upon learning that the Union force had passed through the blockade and were at Gatewoods, moved quickly to that point but arrived in time only to fire on the pickets of the enemy. This skirmish occurred on the 28th of August. Colonel Corns, who had been pursuing Averill from White Sulphur Springs, arrived on that day and learned that Jackson had allowed Averill to get past him at Gatewood's and that the Union force was headed toward Huntersville. Corns decided he could not go any farther without feeding his horses and camped at Gatewood's that night (U. S. War Department 1880-1900, pp. 31-66).

In November, 1863, Averill's forces came through Back Creek Valley on their return from an expedition against Lewisburg. It was at this time that the saltpeter cave located up Sand Hollow (BA-338) was attacked. Colonel John H. Obey, of the Eighth West Virginia Mounted Infantry, reported that on November 10th, he, "sent a company to destroy some saltpeter works near Gatewood's, in the Back Creek Valley. They were found to have been in operation the day before and were quite extensive" (U. S. War Department, 1880-1900, p. 516). In December, 1863, Averill's forces once again came through Back Creek Valley after an attack on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Salem, Virginia.

Colonel Jackson, at his Warm Springs headquarters, learned on December 13 that a large Union force was moving down Back Creek. On that day he received a report from his lieutenant, A. Lightner, that the enemy had driven him from his post at Mill Gap that evening before, and that the Union force was then encamped at Green Hill (U. S. War Department, 1880-1900, p. 92). Jackson received report of another Union force "Seven regiments were camped on Back Creek near Ruckman's last night, with five pieces of cannon and 130 weapons, and this morning they moved down the creek" (U. S. War Department, 1890-1900, p. 957).

Jackson ordered Captain W. W. Heaton, Superintendant of the Niter Cave on Back Creek to "move everything you have safely to Millborough Depot and beyond" (U. S. War Department, 1890-1900, p. 958). Jackson continued to send information to Niter Cave on Back Creek until his last "courier was fired upon by the enemy at 5 p.m. at the cave. He, however, escaped, reporting the destruction of the cave" (U. S. War Department, 1890-1900, p. 950).

Jackson had also ordered a detachment under Captain J. W. Marshall from Huntersville to Back Creek. On the 14th of December Marshall's force met the Union force at Gatewood's. The Union force was able to drive back Marshall's force and reported that the Confederates had left in their houses "a number of prisoners, quartermaster stores, arms, &c" (U. S. War Department, 1880-1900, p. 934).

After December, 1863, there seems to have been no further troop movements in the Back Creek Valley until after the end of the war. In mid April, 1865, a scouting expedition was sent through the counties of Randolph, Pocahontas, Bath, and Highland. On April 18, there was a minor skirmish at Gatewood's. The Union force then headed up the Warm Springs Road, but at midnight moved back past Gatewood's and up the Back Creek Valley. They proceeded to search every house for rebel stragglers and also reported that they had "found a little grain in some places," which was the first they had taken (U. S. War Department, 1899-1900, p. 1312).

Another scouting expedition through the counties of Pocahontas, Pendleton, and Highland took place in June, 1865. That expedition passed through the Back Creek Valley as well. They reported that the citizens in those areas were quiet and returning rebels "are going to work and conduct themselves with propriety" (U. S. War Department, 1890-1900, pp. 1325-1326).

1866-1900 Post War Period

The late 19th century is generally characterized as a period of hardship the American farmer. The farm prosperity in the late 1860's and early 's was a result of new technology which enabled the farmer to produce crops with less labor. This increased yield was quickly absorbed while able international conditions kept much of Europe's prime agricultural ds idle. When the wars of Bismarck and Garibaldi ended, however, Europe's mers and their acreage were soon back in production. At the same time, new areas of agricultural lands in South America and Russia entered the ld market. The result was overproduction and an accompanying drop in ces. This trend, once begun, persisted throughout the remainder of the tury.

In the Back Creek Valley, however, this national trend was reversed. ediately following the Civil War there was a period of confusion, but over- l, the local economy seems to have grown stronger as the 20th century roached. One of the reasons for this may lie in the particular approach agriculture in the Valley. In the years following the Civil War, major icultural areas had become highly specialized. This was the beginning of giant, one-crop, cash-crop farms--wheat, corn, and dairy. Such special- ation made large farmers dependent on outside markets for all those goods ey no longer produced. Another problem was the ever-increasing cost of machinery they now needed to produce their crops. Back Creek, however, always been a peripheral settlement, its occupants producing only enough themselves, with only a limited amount of surplus for trade. This sub- tence farming continued there even when it was disappearing from more sperous farming areas. It is significant that the Gatewood plantation, area's largest operation, was the major agricultural failure of the period ile the family farms grew and prospered.

The post-war period saw the migration out of the valley of some members the old, established families, but they were quickly replaced by new milies moving in. General growth during those years was evidenced by the ablishment of a tannery, three local stores, and several new churches and ools.

In the first decade after the Civil War a general economic decline was flected in the drop in the appraised value of land--often to as much as half pre-war value, and in some cases more. There was also only a minimal amount of new building taking place at this time.

By the last decades of the century, however, the valley seems to have recovered, since land tax records include an increasing amount of construction. Structures such as the White, or Lell Curry House (BA-247), and the Grey, or Barham Curry House (BA-266), both two story frame houses, date from this period. Other houses, such as the Sively House (BA-278) and the Hickman House (BA-244) may have received additions during this period.

One immediate result of the Civil War was the abolition of slavery, and upon manumission, most of the Back Creek slaves left the valley. Some, however, chose to remain, such as Ben and Patsy Robinson and their children (John, Charlie, and Bill), and Cora Gilmore and her family. The Robinsons became tenants of their former master, Roger Hickman. Cora Gilmore, on the other hand, acquired twenty-five acres of land near Ryder Run, which had been part of the holdings of her former master, Samuel Vance Gatewood. She served the area for years as a midwife.

The abolition of slavery probably contributed to the decline of the Gatewood family, which had depended to a large extent on slave labor. Samuel Vance Gatewood had died during the Civil War--some say he was shot and killed by a local resident. His estate remained unsettled for over a decade after the war, but by the last two decades of the century, the land that had been included in the plantation came to be held by a number of smaller landholders. Among these were Elizabeth Chestnut, who acquired 144 acres of Gatewood land, William G. Chestnut, 96½ acres, J. E. M. and George Ervin, 47 acres, and Cora Gilmore, with her 25 acres.

The plantation house, and the industry that had been part of the plantation (sawmill, gristmill, and blacksmith shop) came under the ownership of members of the Dickey and Cash families, both new in the area. These two groups seem to have been primarily interested in business rather than agriculture. The old Gatewood house, owned jointly by a Dickey and a Cash, was converted into a hotel. Members of the Dickey family owned the Gatewood blacksmith shop and mills. One member of the Cash family, James, opened a general store in Mountain Grove.

The Gatewoods, greatly reduced in status and property, remained among the area landowners. Samuel Gatewood's children continued to jointly hold 100 acres of his land. His son, A. C. L. Gatewood, also acquired 106 acres from a member of the Hamilton family. By 1900, that tract had been reduced to 81 acres.

The Gatewood plantation did not survive after the Civil War, but most of the large family farms owned by families such as Hamilton, Hickman, Sively, Lightner, and Sharp (families which had only minimally relied on slave labor) continued to exist.

While these farmers were not totally immune to the problems which beset their fellows in other areas, such as declining farm prices and increasing tax rates, they were able to adjust their lifestyles to these conditions. Although the larger farms may not have been as profitable as prior to the war, they do not give the impression of suffering from hard times and remained economically viable into the 20th century. Osborn Hamilton, Roger Hickman, and George Sively, all expanded their holdings during the period. Improvements were also made on the larger farms. The Hamilton, Hickman, Lightner, and Sharp farms all had increases in the taxable value of their land during the period due to building.

Landholding patterns in the area, however, did begin to change in the postwar period. In 1850, the medium sized landholder (100-300 acres) had made up the majority of the resident landowners (46.4%). After the Civil War there was an increase in the number of small landowners (100 acres or less), and by 1900 they made up 46.6% of the resident landholding population. The percentage of individuals who owned less than fifty acres increased from [illegible] in 1850 to 19.7% in 1900. Those who owned between 51 and 100 acres increased from 17.9% in 1850 to 27.9% in 1900; 32.8% of the landowners continued to hold between 100 and 300 acres.

The economic base of the population remained primarily the same as it had been prior to the Civil War, and as it would be in the 20th century. The larger landowners continued to be able to support themselves primarily by their agricultural pursuits. The medium and smaller landowners, on the other hand, depended to varying degrees on other activities to supplement their agriculture. Hunting, trapping, and gathering continued to be an important part of their economic base. Thomas Kellison, for example, who owned 33 acres of land on Little Back Creek, is remembered to have depended largely on gathering ginseng in the fall to supplement his income (Foster, 13 June 1978). A specialized trade also helped support some families in the area. Abraham Puffenbarger, who owned 113 acres of land, much of which was unsuitable for farming, was a skilled stonemason and cobbler. Seasonal labor for the larger landholders also continued to be one means of income.

The county also provided some additional opportunities. Individuals could receive pay for keeping public roads in repair or for constructing new transportation routes. J. H. A. Pullin, for example, who owned 52 acres on the west side of Back Creek Mountain, received $30.00 for building a bridle path across Back Creek Mountain (Supervisors Record Book I, p. 231). Alexander Curry in 1887 contracted with the county to keep part of the public road running from Mountain Grove up Back Creek Valley in repair for one year for the sum of $50.00 (Supervisors Record Book I, p. 325). Another small landowner, William B. Vance, received some money from the county for making coffins for the paupers (Supervisors Record Book I, pp. 76; 223).

The county, as in the pioneer period, continued to offer bounties for certain animals. These included $1.00 for a wildcat, 50¢ for a hawk, 75¢ for a grey fox, $1.50 for an adult red fox, $12.00 for an adult wolf, 50¢ for an eagle, and 40¢ for an owl. The residents of Back Creek who were listed as receiving bounties were almost exclusively those who were medium or small landowners.

The population in the valley increased during the late 19th century, as a number of new families came into the area. Among those were families such as Chestnut, Gumm, Dickey, Cash, O'Farrell, Anderson, Puffenbarger, Pullin, Stonestreet, Watson, Wallace, Kellison, and Landes.

The migration into the valley more than compensated for the members of the older more established families who left the valley. By 1900, the Vances, one of the early pioneer families, are no longer listed as landowners. The number of Hamilton holdings dropped from thirteen in 1850 to four, three of which were estates in 1900. The last major landowner of that family was Osborn Hamilton, who had established his farm just prior to the Civil War. After the war he expanded his holdings and came to own several thousand acres, but by the early 20th century, all the Hamiltons were gone from the area. Members of the Ratliff family, as well, seem to have left the area by the early 20th century.

There were some further developments occurring in the valley in the post war period. By the end of the century a tannery (BA-255) was established near Hacken Run. The processed hides were both for local use and export (Wood, 1978, p. 91). Several general stores opened in the area: one at Mountain Grove, operated by James Cash, another in Lower Gap, run by Ellis Williams, and one at Mill Gap, owned by a member of the Sively family. The made outside goods more available to residents and provided a market local produce. At the Sively store (and undoubtedly at the others) for goods was usually made in kind. The most frequently received for payment were chickens, eggs, and butter. Other items traded in at store for credit included garden produce such as beans and onions, grain buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats, hay), and wool. In the fall individuals chestnuts, ginseng, venison, and skins. Some individuals also paid of their bills by work (wagoning for the store, for example). Some cash were also made as well (Sively Day Ledger).

One of the most popular items at the store was imported cloth. To what homespuns had continued to be worn prior to late 19th century is not but following the war there was a definite trend away from them. individuals of all social positions from the large landowners to tenants, such the Robinsons, were obtaining cloth from the store. Other items purchased included coffee, granulated sugar, tobacco, soda, salt, kerosene, shoes, and (Sively Store Ledger).

Several new churches were established in the Back Creek area during the 19th century. Among those were the Beulah Presbyterian Church at Mill Zion Hill (BA-242), and Pleasant View Methodist Church (BA-325).

In 1873 the Lexington Presbytery began taking steps to establish a in the Back Creek Valley. In May of that year a committee was appoint- to visit Rehobeth Methodist Church and, if possible, organize a Presbyterian The committee was able to arrange for the Rehobeth Church to be used hold services, although it continued to be used by the Methodists as well. 1876, Reverend A. F. Laird agreed to preach at Rehobeth once a month, then 1877, he was installed as pastor. By that time the Presbyterians had Beulah Church at Mill Gap. Laird continued to preach there until 1882, he was replaced by A. W. Puff (Johnson, n.d., pp. 37-39).

Sometime prior to 1876, a Dunkard Church (BA-242), was built on Back In 1876 the lot on which the church stood was purchased by Andrew Andrew Curry, and John Curry, acting as trustees. The contract stipu- that the church was to be held in trust "for all Christian denomina- and no denomination shall lock the door against another" (Bath County Book 13, p. 120). While Zion Hill continued to be identified as a Dun- Church, in actuality it functioned as the contract stipulated, as a non- national church. The Reverend Laird, pastor of Beulah Presbyterian

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Church, for example, preached there about once a month in 1877 (Zion Hill Roll Book, p. 109).

Even prior to the above purchase some of the Presbyterians in the area had been able to get the Reverend Laird to preach in the area. From 1873 through 1877, individuals on Back Creek were paying Laird a salary. George Sively seems to have been in charge of collecting contributions and paying Laird. Among those who were contributing were Robert and T. B. Hickman; William Watson; William, Miss E. S., and A. C. L. Gatewood; John Landes; A. C. Bonner; John Lightner; John Wallace; W. H. Moore; William B. Vance; Samuel Anderson; William Hutchinson; James E. Erwin; James D. Hamilton; and Charles Gum (Sively Day Book, pp. 46-48).

The Pleasant View Methodist Church (BA-325) was also constructed during this period. The church was in the process of being erected in 1873. In that year Roger Hickman and Osborn Hamilton granted 154 square poles of land to the trustees of the church (Bollar A. Gwinn, John and Andrew Hamilton, and Charles W. Wade). The church was to be a Methodist Episcopal Church, South and according to the deed, when it was not being used by the members of that church, the Presbyterians in the Back Creek area were to be allowed the use of the church (Bath County Clerk's Office, Unrecorded Deeds, Wills, etc.).

The Pleasant View Methodist Church did not prosper. By the early 20th century, the structure seems to have been used only as a school.

The opportunity for area residents to receive a primary education improved with the advent of public education. Among the schools operating in the valley at various times during the period were the Hickman School (BA-251) near Schoolhouse Run, the Sively School (BA-362) near Bogen Run, the Lightner School (BA-451) near Gap Run, and a school identified as the Dunkard School which may have been south of Zion Hill Church.

Summary

The area along Back and Little Back Creek in the Virginia Highlands was not settled until late in the 18th century, over a hundred and fifty years after the establishment of the first successful European colony in Virginia. This follows the pattern of settlement established in other areas, in which the more accessible, fertile, and climatically hospitible lands were settled first, and only as the population outgrew those areas did it move westward. By this slow progression from east to west, Back Creek was not reached until around the 1760's, when much of the Atlantic seaboard had already reached the apex of colonial life, and indeed, the seeds of discontent with British rule had already found fertile ground.

In these other, earlier-settled areas, civilization had advanced so that centers of power and culture were well established, and their leadership would not be seriously challenged for almost two hundred more years. Those who pushed westward typically fell into one or more of several categories. Their fortunes were low; they did not fit well into an increasingly sophistocated social structure; or they sought a less settled area where they might establish a power base for themselves. Some adventurous souls struck out on their own for lands far afield; some were simply pushed by circumstances, even further west.

The first recorded activity in western Virginia is land speculation. Enterprising individuals, while never planning to live on the frontier themselves, observed the westward flow and investigated surplus capital in land, hoping to turn a profit. During the 1750's and '60's they were temporarily thwarted by the French and Indian War, which kept the frontier unstable. Once that was ended, however, the migration of Americans resumed, and homesteaders came to Back Creek.

As was true in most frontier settlements, these early pioneers lived simply, and often precariously, developing those skills and instincts which would make them self-sufficient. This was especially true of Back Creek, whose surrounding mountains and forbidding winters effectively isolated the area from the outside.

As the 19th century arrived and the population increased, the area settled into a farming routine which was largely self-sufficient, providing the basic necessities of life, but allowing few embellishments. The population grew slowly, but steadily, with certain families forming the stable core of the various communities. A definable class structure developed within this group, based upon the ownership of land rather than the accrual of money, although there was a correlation between the two.

The Civil War and its aftermath, which crippled so much of the South did not have that effect on Back Creek. Quite the opposite was true. The area reached its peak of prosperity in the last quarter of the 19th century, when many other agricultural areas, particularly in the South, suffered a decline. Of course, this prosperity must be viewed relative to those other areas. It seems likely that the "peak" was actually the absence of a decline.

By the time of the 20th century, that postponed decline had set in and was not to be reversed, in spite of two temporary periods of economic prosperity during the lumbering era. Increasing contact with the outside world had led to increasing dependence on the goods and services available there, as well as to an awareness of other lifestyles and living standards. More and more, the young people began leaving the confines of the Valley to look for opportunities elsewhere.

By the 1930's, when thousands of acres of Back Creek mountainland were incorporated into the great George Washington National Forest, the people left were mostly the older ones, trying to maintain their traditional ways in an increasingly technical and confusing world. Even fewer remain today, as once again the outside world, personified by VEPCO and the personnel needed to build and maintain the Bath County Pumped Storage Facility, comes to the once remote Back Creek Valley.

Land Tax Records Summary

During the summers of 1977 and 1978 a sampling of land tax records for the Back and Little Back Creek areas was gathered for various years between 1782 and 1900. Because of the mass of data, a sampling procedure was chosen that focused on ten-year intervals, although particular periods were examined more closely. Those records were then studied in order to obtain information on the nature of, and changes in, landownership, taxation, land value fluctuations, and, whenever possible, the amount added to the value of land on account of buildings. A summary of the data follows:

Landownership

There was a large turnover of landowners at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century. This is attested to by the number of surnames appearing in the land tax records between 1782 and 1790, which were no longer listed in 1812: Coberly, Dickenson, Denison, Frame, Lewis, Poage, and Seybert, to name but a few. While the migration of people out of the area may have accounted for some of this shift, most of it appears to be the result of absentee landowners selling their land to incoming settlers. There is no evidence to suggest that many of the individuals listed as owning land on Back Creek in the 1700's ever lived there. William Lewis, for example, was listed as being a resident of Bottetourt County (Augusta County Deed Book 25, p. 495). The Dickensons owned some land on Back Creek, but lived elsewhere in what became Bath County.

Absentee landownership continued in the nineteenth century. Some absentee landlords, such as Zopher Jarvis, owned a vast amount of land. Jarvis, a resident of New York, first appears in the records gathered in 1825. Over the next forty-one years he steadily increased his land holdings, which peaked in 1866 at almost 22,000 acres on the Jackson River and Back Creek. Most of the absentee landlords, however, lived either elsewhere in Bath County, or in neighboring counties, and owned significantly less acreage than Jarvis. For example, Richard Hill was a resident of Pocahontas County, but owned a fifty acre tract of land on Back Creek. William McClintic, who lived in the Jackson River Valley, owned several hundred acres of land on Back Creek.

Although there was a great deal of absentee landownership in the 1700's, some initial settlement did occur. Some of the resident families in this early period (1782-1790) included the Gregorys, Hamiltons, Hickmans, and Vances. Other families, such as the Currys, Gatewoods, and Lightners appear in the records by 1812. The number of local landowners gradually increased from 1812 to 1840, and then declined in 1850. The decline was due mainly to the formation of Highland County which absorbed a number of families, such as Gum, Chestnut, and Wade, who had been previously listed for the Back Creek area in Bath County. After 1850 the number of landowners listed gradually began to increase again, apparently as a result of migration into the area. By 1850, the name Ratliff appeared in the records, and by 1860 the name Sively. This increase in landowners accelerates after 1875. Some of the names that began to appear in the records (Chestnut and Gum) include families that had been absorbed into Highland County. Others, such as Pullin, Stonestreet, Ferroll, and Walace, were new.

The nineteenth century, in addition to being a period of migration into the area, was also a period of migration out of the area by certain local families or certain members of local families. The Gregorys, for example, were some of the earliest settlers in the Back Creek area, but by 1840 there were no Gregorys listed as owning land. The Vances, another of the early families, had disappeared from the land tax records by 1900. As stated before, in other instances only certain members of local families chose to leave. Peter Lightner moved to Missouri in the 1850's. Some of the Hamiltons were listed in 1850 as being residents of other counties (Gawen Hamilton was listed as a resident of Randolph County and Davis Hamilton as a resident of Pendleton County). Although the Hamiltons continued to appear in the records, there were fewer Hamiltons listed as owning land on Back Creek. In 1850 there were thirteen Hamiltons listed in the land tax records; by 1900 there were only four, and three of those were estates.

While the later half of the nineteenth century is characterized by the movement of certain families into and out of the Back Creek and Little Back Creek areas, it also marked a period when patterns of individual landownership began to change. The following statistics indicate a shift from medium-sized farms (100-300 acres) to smaller holdings (less than 50 acres or between 50 and 100 acres). Only those individuals who were listed as being residents of Bath County and owned land on Back Creek and Little Back Creek are included.

Acreage	% of Individuals With That Acreage 1850	1875	1900
Less than 50	7.1	8.8	19.7
51-100	17.9	17.7	27.9
101-200	25.0	32.4	19.7
201-300	21.4	14.7	13.1
301-400	3.6	2.9	1.6
401-500	7.1	2.9	4.9
501-600	0.0	2.9	1.6
More than 600	17.9	17.7	11.5

This shift, particularly the increase in individuals owning less than fifty acres, may indicate an increase in the number of individuals whose subsistence was not solely derived from farming or agriculture. This should not be taken as indicative of an increased specialization.

Land Value Fluctuation and Addition to the Value of the Land on Account of Buildings:

Land assessments were generally low from 1812 to 1815, then shot up in 1820. All but three tracts of land increased in value per acre (Fig. I). Part of this increase was due to a change in the method of assessment. Prior to 1817 only land was assessed; after 1817 buildings were included in the assessment of land (Porter, 1947, pp. 197-198). A second reason for the increase was probably due to a reappraisal of land between 1815 and 1820. Reappraisals appear to have been done infrequently until the later half of the nineteenth century. For example, the assessed value of land in 1820 tended to be the same in 1830, and then changed when the records were gathered in 1840 (Fig. I). Those records gathered between 1875 and 1900 indicate more frequent reappraisals. Land tended to fluctuate more. While a number of tracts continued to be valued the same throughout the period, others may have fluctuated in value per acre each year gathered (1875, 1890, 1900).

In general, land value showed a tendency to increase between 1820 and 1866. In 1875 almost all tracts of land went down in assessed value (Fig. I). The decline in value varied. Mountain land, which was never assigned a high value, may have dropped by ten cents to fifty cents per acre. In contrast, some of the land that had been assessed fairly high in 1860 and 1866 dropped to at least half that value (some dropped even more) in 1875. After 1875 most tracts stayed at approximately the same assessed value. Tax increases and decreases that did occur were usually small.

Figure I
Fluctuations in Value/Acre

Year	Tracts Changing in Value/Acre	Tracts Declining	Tracts Increasing
1820	97	3	94
1830	7	3	4
1840	105	29	76
1850	1	0	1
1860	47	4	43
1866	0	0	0
1875	89	89	0
1890	22	9	13
1900	22	18	4

Additions to the value of land because of new buildings (Fig. I) shows the same upward trend from 1830 to 1860 (The drop in the number of individuals with additions for buildings from 1840 to 1850 is largely the result of the formation of Highland County). The figures given for 1866 and 1875 indicate a depressed period after the Civil War when little building was being done. In the last decades of the nineteenth century the figures indicate that a considerable amount of new construction was occurring, attesting an end to the depressed period.

Figure II
Additions to the Value of Land
Because of Buildings

Year	Holdings With Additions for Buildings	No. of Those Not Previously Listed
1830	43	
1840	45	25
1850	15	7
1860	21	11
1866	22	2
1875	16	4
1890	23	13
1900	30	16

Taxation

The rate of taxation on land fluctuated between 1812 and 1900, as is shown by the table below:

Acreage	% of Individuals With That Acreage 1850	1875	1900
Less than 50	7.1	8.8	19.7
51-100	17.9	17.7	27.9
101-200	25.0	32.4	19.7
201-300	21.4	14.7	13.1
301-400	3.6	2.9	1.6
401-500	7.1	2.9	4.9
501-600	0.0	2.9	1.6
More than 600	17.9	17.7	11.5

This shift, particularly the increase in individuals owning less than fifty acres, may indicate an increase in the number of individuals whose subsistence was not solely derived from farming or agriculture. This should not be taken as indicative of an increased specialization.

Land Value Fluctuation and Addition to the Value of the Land on Account of Buildings:

Land assessments were generally low from 1812 to 1815, then shot up in 1820. All but three tracts of land increased in value per acre (Fig. I). Part of this increase was due to a change in the method of assessment. Prior to 1817 only land was assessed; after 1817 buildings were included in the assessment of land (Porter, 1947, pp. 197-198). A second reason for the increase was probably due to a reappraisal of land between 1815 and 1820. Reappraisals appear to have been done infrequently until the later half of the nineteenth century. For example, the assessed value of land in 1820 tended to be the same in 1830, and then changed when the records were gathered in 1840 (Fig. I). Those records gathered between 1875 and 1900 indicate more frequent reappraisals. Land tended to fluctuate more. While a number of tracts continued to be valued the same throughout the period, others may have fluctuated in value per acre each year gathered (1875, 1890, 1900).

In general, land value showed a tendency to increase between 1820 and 1866. In 1875 almost all tracts of land went down in assessed value (Fig. I). The decline in value varied. Mountain land, which was never assigned a high value, may have dropped by ten cents to fifty cents per acre. In contrast, some of the land that had been assessed fairly high in 1860 and 1866 dropped to at least half that value (some dropped even more) in 1875. After 1875 most tracts stayed at approximately the same assessed value. Tax increases and decreases that did occur were usually small.

Figure I
Fluctuations in Value/Acre

Year	Tracts Changing in Value/Acre	Tracts Declining	Tracts Increasing
1820	97	3	94
1830	7	3	4
1840	105	29	76
1850	1	0	1
1860	47	4	43
1866	0	0	0
1875	89	89	0
1890	22	9	13
1900	22	18	4

Additions to the value of land because of new buildings (Fig. I) shows the same upward trend from 1830 to 1860 (The drop in the number of individuals with additions for buildings from 1840 to 1850 is largely the result of the formation of Highland County). The figures given for 1866 and 1875 indicate a depressed period after the Civil War when little building was being done. In the last decades of the nineteenth century the figures indicate that a considerable amount of new construction was occurring, attesting an end to the depressed period.

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1860	21	11
1866	22	2
1875	16	4
1890	23	13
1900	30	16

Taxation

The rate of taxation on land fluctuated between 1812 and 1900, as is shown by the table below:

Year	Tax per $100 Value
1812	50¢
1813	70¢
1814	80¢
1815	80¢
1820	12¢
1825	8¢
1830	8¢
1840	10¢
1850	10¢
1860	40¢
1866	14¢
1875	50¢
1890	30¢
1900	30¢

As seen by the above statistics, the tax rate was high between 1812 and 1815, then dropped sharply in 1820. Although the tax rate dropped in 1820, individuals often had to pay about the same amount of taxes on their land since that was the year in which land value went up. Some individuals whose land value increased by a fairly large amount paid slightly higher taxes than in 1815.

In 1875 when the tax rate went up, land value dropped. The devaluation of land was not enough to offset the increase in the tax rate, however.

From 1812 to 1866 the amount of money Bath County recieved from the land tax was not shown, although it is assumed that the county received some percentage of the state tax on land. By 1875 a county tax on land was established. Also, by 1875 individuals had to pay a tax on land for public freeschools. The following statistics indicate the rate of taxation per $100 value for those categories:

Year	State Tax for Public Freeschools	Tax for County Purposes	Tax for District Schools	Tax for County Schools
1875	-	21¢	5¢	5¢
1890	10¢	40¢	8¢	5¢
1900	10¢	60¢	10¢	20¢

By the later half of the nineteenth century, landowners were paying higher taxes on their property. Particularly striking was the increase in the county tax rate. This is probably a reflection of an increased dependence on the land tax to finance local government.

In conclusion, the land tax records gathered for the Back Creek and Little Back Creek area indicate that some initial settlement had occurred in the

1700's, and that further settlement took place around the turn of the nineteenth century, accompanied by a decline in absentee landownership. Changes in the names appearing in the nineteenth century records indicate that there was both movement into and out of the areas during that time. The later half of the century witnessed a shift in individual landholdings from medium-sized farms to smaller holdings. This period also witnessed an increase in the amount of taxes individuals had to pay on their land, particularly to the county, which had probably become more dependent on such tax to finance her government. The economy of the areas seems to have been sound through 1860, but a period of depression is indicated during the Civil War. This depressed state of the economy continued through the Reconstruction period, but appears to have ended by the last decades of the century.

James Madison University
Occasional Papers in Anthropology 6

Cattle, Sheep and Whitetail Deer:

man in mountainous western Virginia

Volume 2: Folklore and Historic Documentation
by Norman Dean Jefferson
with historic document syntheses prepared by Dana Campbell, Cindy Brenner and Alan Brenner
edited by Ann Frankland Smith

A Final Statement of Cultural Resources in the Vepco, Bath County Pumped Storage Project Area

self-sufficient family farms were fast becoming a thing of the past. In the 1940's most families stopped raising their own wheat and business for the miller was reduced to a little corn meal and some buckwheat flour. "The old wheel, the bolts in it got loose, and it began to skip off . . . . We didn't get enough in grinding really to pay to remodel it. So I just quit" (Dever, 6 June 1977). About 1967 the Devers sold the property to their nephew John Brock. Over the years Brock sold different parts of the old mill. The water wheel went to an amusement park in West Virginia, and in 1976 the building was partially dismanteled. From the upper two stories of the mill, 2,000 board feet of chestnut lumber was sold (Brock, 15 June 1977).

In the summer of 1978, the first-story walls of the old Pleasant Brook mill continued to stand, with one set of large white burr stones inside exposed to the weather. The Brocks plan to complete the removal of the structure and use the good timbers in a machine shed to be constructed on the farmstead.

General Stores

Several small general stores have come and gone in the Back Creek Valley. Few written records survive, but many of the present residents remember some of the stores and the merchants; they also have heard tales of others which existed before their time. One store was at Sunrise where the old Route 600, which ran the length of the valley, passed below and west of the Lell Curry mill. The store was located opposite the mill, and the foundation still stands. Although none of the local folks could remember the name of the owner, they recalled that it was in operation around the turn of the century.

Another of the stores was located north of Sunrise, in Highland County, at the mouth of Lower Gap. This was owned and operated by Ellis Williams, with the help of a tennant, Kent Simmons, who also helped run the Williams farm adjacent to the store. The store was in operation from the late 1800's until shortly before World War I (Burns, 1 July 1978). The 40x20 foot building which housed the store still stands.

In the center of Mountain Grove, south of a bridge spanning Little Back Creek, was Hubert Reed's general store. In the early 1900's this building also housed the Mountain Grove post office. Apparently the business was not profitable, and in 1935 or '36 Reed sold the store and moved his family to California, where he planned to pursue his earlier trade of carpenter, but he died shortly after making the trip (Bonner, 28 June 1978). The store building was dismantled by Harry Lightner and the lumber used in building a large white house (HD-128) that stands just north of the Bath/Highland County lin

Near the old Mountain Grove Presbyterian Church, which was just south o the current Methodist Church, was the Warwick Store, said to have been opene Charlie Warwick in the early 1900's, with an inventory consisting of little more than tobacco. The original owner increased the business and eventually it was taken over by a relative, Nelson Warwick. Under this management it lasted only a short time (Ryder, 2 June 1978).

Of the two businesses in present day Mountain Grove, one is a direct descendant of a store opened by Jim Cash just before 1900. A few years late the store was sold to Lloyd and Willie Hiner. Lloyd Hiner eventually gained full ownership and the business prospered. Until sometime in the 1950's, it was located in a small, grey wooden building on the north side of the bridg over Little Back Creek. That building now stands empty and the business it housed has been moved to the junction of Routes 39 and 600 on the northern edge of town. Now known as Hiner's Service Station, it is operated by Juli Hiner. The other business currently active in Mountain Grove is the servic station-grocery operated by Boyd Sharp, located on the southern edge of the village. Both the Sharp and Boyd enterprises appear to be prospering as a direct result of the influx of personnel associated with the construction of the Bath County Pumped Storage Facility.

The economic rejuvination which accompanied this project also was responsible for the construction of a new business, the G. T. General Store nea Sunrise. This small store was opened in June of 1978, by Roy Gutshaw.

Blacksmith Shops

One important subsidiary enterprise among the Back Creek farmers was blacksmithing, which developed from an individual undertaking to a speciali tion. The tasks of smithing were varied, including the making and mending tools in addition to the traditional shoeing of horses, and the men who pra ticed the art were often skilled mechanics.

In the early 1900's a small shop and forge was usually standard equip on each farm, and the farmers did their own smithing in ordinary cases. more complex jobs however, they turned to neighbors with special metal wor skills.

Alonzo Barham Curry was one small farmer who ran a blacksmith shop. shop, next to Zion Hill Church, was a small cabin converted into a work ar

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In addition to shoeing horses and repairing tools for his neighbors in the Sunrise community, he was also adept at working on the increasingly popular new invention, the automobile. Curry's shop was in operation as late as the 1920's, but was totally destroyed when Route 600 was rerouted to the east side of Zion Hill Church.

An earlier blacksmith shop was active before the turn of the century. Located north of Sunrise, at the eastern mouth of Lower Gap, this shop was operated by a man named Clendenen, who sold it to Charlie Williams. Williams operated the shop until approximately 1920 (Burns, 1 July 1978). No part of the structure remains today.

The role of blacksmith for Back Creek today has fallen to Charlie Burns, of Little Egypt, who works at a forge in a small shed behind his house. There are fewer farm horses to shoe, and less farm equipment to mend, but he still makes a modest income as a blacksmith, which supplements his income from his farm.

Born in 1910, Burns and his family moved to Little Egypt in 1917. He began learning the smithing trade at sixteen, when he built his first fire poker, and continued to practice the skill into adulthood. During World War II, he served as a blacksmith, and since then has built a solid reputation as an expert in his field. Burns' forge had become an attraction at the annual Monterey Maple Sugar Festival.

Religious Institutions

As in most rural areas, churches and their accompanying social events were an important part of life in Back Creek Valley. The first churches dated from the early 1800's, and the denominations represented were usually Methodist and Presbyterian, although there were some other groups.

The earliest form of religious services in the valley were held by loosely knit groups of neighbors who gathered to hear circuit riding preachers. As the population grew, actual churches were established, with buildings and salaried ministers.

By the end of the 19th century, a number of churches served the area, including Rehobeth Methodist and Baraca Chapel Presbyterian in Valley Center, Buelah Presbyterian and Green Hill Methodist in Mill Gap, one Methodist and one Presbyterian in Mountain Grove, and Pleasant View and Zion Hill Churches in Sunrise. While some of these churches are still active, others are a thing of the past.

Zion Hill Church was probably the most important of these religious establishments. It was a social and religious hub of the community for many years, serving a variety of denominations. The present structure is believed to date to before 1876, and according to local accounts was built by members of the Brethren, or Dunkard Church (Puffenbarger, 27 July 1978). The church was officially part of the Brethren organization, but Presbyterian, Methodist, and Lutheran preachers were all invited to hold services there.

The primary preachers at Zion Hill were Perry Ginger and Adam Miller, who conducted services once or twice a month. They were from the Rocky Ridge area on the Jackson River, and either walked or rode horseback over the mountains to Back Creek (Hickman, 6 July 1978). When these two men could no longer make the trip, ministers from other local churches occasionally preached at Zion Hill.

The church is closed now. No activities of any kind have been held there for over two years (Mrs. Ray Chestnut, 20 June 1978). The building will soon be removed, because it stands in the area to be covered by the waters of the lower reservoir of the Bath County Pumped Storage Facility.

Pleasant View Church is believed to date from the mid or late 1800's, and was constructed by Methodists, on land donated by Roger Hickman and Charles Hamilton. The building has not been used for church services during the 20th century, but did serve as a school in the late 1930's. It is now abandoned, overgrown with brush and blackberry vines.

Of the two churches in Mountain Grove, the Presbyterian is the older, dating back to the 1800's. At that time the building was shared with the Methodists. In 1901, however, that group built their own church. Since that time the Presbyterian congregation has dwindled away and their church was closed in 1977. The Methodist Church, however, remains active today (Clark, 22 June 1978).

The churches of Valley Center, both active in the early 1900's, have closed their doors, and the Rehobeth building has been torn down. Baraca Chapel, which once hosted Lutheran as well as Presbyterian congregations, was closed and the building sold about thirty years ago. Today it is a summer vacation home.

The Mill Gap churches, Beulah Presbyterian and Green Hill Methodist, are among the oldest of the area and are both still active.

In addition to the organized worship provided by the various churches, local residents enjoyed another religious activity which swept frontier communities in the early 1800's and persisted in popularity into the early 20th century in many rural areas. This was the "camp meeting." Various denominations sponsored such revivals in various areas. In Back Creek this annual religious-social event was the special province of the Methodist Episcopal Church (an early name for some groups of Methodists. Both Green Hill and Rehobeth were Methodist Episcopal).

In an area where social occasions were few, the camp meeting was much anticipated; it was not only the biggest social event of the year, but sometimes the only one. When the big tent was erected people came from miles around, in buggies, wagons, and by horseback. They brought their entire families, with enough food, and liquor to last the entire meeting. It was not unusual for the revivals to go on for two weeks. During the day the audience listened to a succession of "evangelists," fundamentalist preachers who specialized in these camp meetings; in the evenings the people visited, gossiped, sang, danced, and ate with each other. The meetings in the Back Creek area often attracted as many as 200-300 people (Chestnut, 29 June 1978).

The last such meeting was held in 1910, but physical reminders of the phenomenon still exist. On a rock cliff overlooking the roadbed where Route 600 once ran is proclaimed in faded blue letters, "ye must be born again," faintly visible among the moss which grows on the face of the rock--an exhortation from one of the old camp meeting preachers.

Schools

Public schooling along Back Creek was at best sporadic. During the century various schools functioned, usually small, one-room affairs, ofte borrowed from an individual or church. They typically were opened or clo according to the student population within walking distance of a given lo tion. By the turn of the century schools were located further apart, sometimes as much as five miles, and children were driven there in wagons; la came the day of the automobile and busing of the children into more popu areas. By the late 1930's the counties had begun trying to centralize and consolidate the numerous small schools. Prior to 1936, only the first th seventh grades had been available to the people of Back Creek. Parents wi ing further education for their children had to send them to Covington or Monterey, where they boarded with other families while attending high scho Most of the residents, however, considered the first seven grades quite sufficient. In general, this was a farming population, unconcerned with education on a level higher than that justified by local occupational opportuni

Among the schools which served the area prior to 1900 was one conduct for a few years at Rehobeth Church and later moved to Baraca Chapel. The is some confusion among current residents as to the original purpose of th Baraca Chapel building--church or school. Another school, possibly predat the Civil War, was located in Sunrise, according to recollections of some local folk. There is also rumor of an old Dunkard school in that area. I is possible that the two were one and the same, becoming confused in memor

The Hickman Schoolhouse in Sunrise was a log structure which served a a local school until the late 1800's. After the turn of the century the building was used as a polling place; then in the 1940's it was purchased b Ballard Moore and is now part of a barn built by him (Foster, 14 June 197

By the 1900's a whole new group of schools were built to meet the nee of an increasing population and a growing acceptance of the value of education. Children living north of the Highland County line went to school at Valley Center, where the school was moved from Baraca Chapel into a two-roo building across the road from the post office. Around 1922 this school was enlarged by the addition of another room, and began offering two more years of classes. It was estimated that approximately fifty pupils attended the school at that time (Brock, 23 May 1978).

The Valley Center school employed a number of teachers during its histo and present-day residents remember many of them, including Arthur Hyman, Arthur Campbell, Mary Revell, and Stergen Doyle. Others, recalled only by their surnames, were Misses Pain, Barksdale, Terry, Rabell, Harmon, and Grey Bird. Since most teachers during that period were young and unmarried, they did not often establish homes of their own, but rather boarded with local families, such as the Ellis Williams family of Lower Gap.

In 1937 or '38, Highland County began busing their rural school children in to the county seat, Monterey. The old Valley Center School was closed and sold to Adam Brock, who dismanteled the building and used most the the lumber to build a garage (Brock, 6 June 1978).

The Bath County section of Back Creek Valley was served by several schools at various times during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. To the north of Sunrise stood the Lightner School, which dated from at least 1873 (Bath County School District 1 Record Book); in Sunrise proper was the Hickman School Number 2, dating from the early 20th century. The schools had a quota of ten children each to remain open, and there were times when that could not be met. On such occasions pupils from Sunrise usually attended the Lightner School. Clare Hickman, of Sunrise, remembers such times (Hickman, 14 June 1978), while another resident, Ray Chestnut, recalls being enrolled in both schools concurrently to help reach the quota (Chestnut, 29 July 1978). With such temporary exceptions, the Lightner School was attended primarily by children of the Lightner, Carroll, Puffenbarger, and Crummett families (Dever, 16 June 1978), and was still active in 1925. The actual date of the school's closing is not recorded, but local people remember the building standing empty in 1929. Today no physical trace of the school remains.

The building which housed the Hickman School Number 2 in Sunrise was originally the residence of Lizzie Hickman Ryder. She died in 1909 and the cabin was converted into a school in 1912 or 1913. Like other schools in the area, it offered seven grades, all taught by one teacher. Cornelia Brinkley Clark, who taught there from 1921 to 1923, remembers having as many as eighteen pupils at one time. The school could no longer maintain its ten pupil average, however, and was closed when one family, the Phillipses, moved away--testimony to the instability of such educational undertakings, or perhaps of the size of families! This closing would have occurred by at least 1927, when V. P. McLaughlin, who moved onto the Phillips property, first appears as a voter in the county. No trace of the old school remains.

With the closing of Hickman School Number 2, the Pleasant View Church, about a mile south of Sunrise, was used as a school. This location allowed the attendance of children in nearby Mountain Grove which helped maintain the quota. About this same time, the automobile helped insure the success of Pleasant View School. One of the very early buses was "a little station wagon bus," driven by Ray Chestnut to bring children from as far away as t county line (Chestnut, 29 July 1978). He also picked up children at the lumber camps, which means the bus was running before 1930, which was the p the last major timbering operation there ended. The Pleasant View School w replaced in 1936, when a brick, three-room schoolhouse was built at Mount Grove, a project of WPA during the Great Depression.

Another one-room schoolhouse, between Sunrise and Mountain Grove, was the Sively School, which dated from 1879, when George L. Sively was listed as having "land to be the site of a new school house," and a salary of $25 per month for five months teaching at the Sively School was recorded for t W. Anderson (Bath County School District 1 Record Book). Frank Foster, one of the local residents interviewed, attended this school from 1901 to 1906 (Foster, 14 June 1978). James Hiner remembers that his sisters attended Sively School, but by the time he started, in 1919, it was closed, and he went to the then-new, two-room school in Mountain Grove (Hiner, 27 June 19

As late as 1910 the schools were generally no more than four or five miles apart, because most students had to walk to class. While a two mile walk was not considered excessive, more than that was a problem. During t 1910's Bath County provided twelve cents a day for transportation for those students living more than two miles from school (Hiner, 27 June 1978). The problem of transportation was not solved until the advent of the automobile and with that solution came the end of the old, one-room schoolhouses. One by one they were replaced by newer, larger, and more distant schools.

Prior to the use of buses, getting to school was often quite an adventure even by horse and wagon, for the roads were sometimes barely passable. In the late 1910's, when Asberry Hiner took his children and others to sch in Mountain Grove, he used a farm wagon converted to a surry by boxed-in sides and top. With a team of horses, the four mile trip took at least an hour over the deeply-rutted road, which had wooden culverts as bridges over some of the runs which crossed it. There was no bridge across Back Creek, so during the fall and spring it had to be forded. The creek was usually frozen so solidly in winter that the wagon could simply cross on the ice (Hiner, 27 June 1978). In nearby Highland County, Andrew Sheets faced many similar experiences when, during the 1920's he drove students to Valley Center School (Rexrode, 12 July 1978).

By the 1930's, the school bus had replaced the horse and wagon and roads had been improved to accomodate the ever more numerous automobiles. Children were transported first to Pleasant View and then to Mountain Grove. In later years Bath County continued the centralizing process by locating the elementary school in Mitchelltown and building a high school near Hot Springs. Busing became a way of life for children of Back Creek. A singular aspect of this was that the winding, mountainous roads often made the children nauseous and consequently they skipped breakfast at home, taking both breakfast and lunch with them to eat at school (Mrs. Ray Chestnut, 20 June 1978).

Another problem posed by school buses was traffic accidents; again, the particular terrain of the area contributed. A local newpaper described one accident. "One of the new all-steel buses purchased last summer by the school board received a test Monday morning, when it and a heavily loaded lumber truck ran together on Back Creek road. The accident occurred at a sharp turn at the George W. Rose farm." The bus must have passed its "test," for the story goes on to say, "The small Back Creek bus has been pressed into double service since the accident, not only making its regular run but also is being used to transport high school pupils to Valley High and picking up the Warm Springs and Mitchelltown grade school pupils along its route" (Bath County Enterprise, 18 March 1937).

The driver of the bus at that time was J. Gwinn Lightner. Later the bus was driven by Harry Lightner, his son Ernest, and Ray Rexrode (Chestnut, 20 June 1978).

Along with long walks on snowy winter days, the pranks played by mischievous students are part of the memories of the old one-room schoolhouses--some of them innocent, like shutting a chicken in the schoolroom to roost on the teacher's chair all night; some of them not so innocent, like setting fire to a teacher's hair. These things still bring a gleam to the eyes of the people who lived them, and sometimes a rueful admission that children today are really no worse than those of the past.

Indeed, as with children of today, these youngsters of a by-gone era were many-sided. One of their teachers remembers five years of teaching, w no discipline problems, and students who worked hard and learned well. Sh much prefers teaching methods of that day to modern ones, and is convinced children learned more then (Clark, 17 July 1978).

As school was not all boyish pranks or snowy trudges, neither was it books and serious scholars. It was also recess and friends, ball games and marbles, singing and dancing--not, perhaps, so different from school today after all.

Medical Services

One of the traditional problems faced by isolated Appalachian communi- ties was the absence of adequate medical care. As late as the early 1900's, the nearest doctor to Back Creek was in Monterey, several hours away by horseback, his method of transportation. This doctor answered calls and made rounds, but the distance often made him too late to be of service in emergencies, and his occasional rounds might find everyone in good health.

The logical reaction to this situation, especially among a group of highly self-sufficient people, was yet more self-sufficiency. They depende heavily upon home remedies and neighborly help. In minor incidents people "doctored" themselves, using cures handed down for generations, or the "patent medicines" which could be purchased on trips to Warm Springs or othe population centers. For more serious problems they sought the services of neighbors especially skilled in treating the sick.

One such "country doctor," as she was called, was Mary Jane Doyle (18 1918). Not only was she a skillful midwife--she "delivered as many babies . . . as the doctor did"--but she also sucessfully treated many common ru injuries, from broken bones to snake bites (Brock, 6 June 1978).

The most consistent need for medical care was in childbirth, and for this the women relied heavily on any of several local midwives such as Mrs. Ezra Carroll and Mrs. G. W. Rose, who provided this service for many years the Sunrise area (Mrs. Chestnut, 28 June 1978). The favorite midwife, how ever, was Cora Gilmore, a black woman, called, in the traditional souther address to blacks, "Aunt Cora." She, too, possessed the skills of a "co doctor," and it is said that she delivered over a hundred babies in her li time.

Among the professional doctors who served the area at various times men named Fox, Campbell, Vaiden, Sweicker, Lockhart, Tracey, and Howard.

early ones came by horseback, or were "fetched" by Back Creek residents; later they came in cars, such as the "Model T" Ford purchased by Dr. Raymond Lockhart, who followed in his fathers' medical footsteps.

During the period of the lumber booms, the timbering companies provided doctors for their employees, and these men also served the general public. The aforementioned Raymond Lockhart was company doctor for Moore Lumber Company, which worked the valley between 1915 and 1922. A Dr. Fosh served in that capacity for Tidewater Lumber Company in the late 1920's.

Today, medical care is no nearer although accessible more quickly. The valley people are served primarily by the hospital and medical staffs in Warm Springs, Staunton, and Clifton Forge.

Social Gatherings

During the early 1900's the rural community along Back Creek was made up of a relatively stable and self-sufficient population. When it came to social gatherings, the people provided their own entertainment. It was common for different families to organize their own social events on special occasions (Clark, 22 June 1978).

Typical of such was the "wood cutting," when the men helped cut a winter supply of firewood and the women prepared a large meal. Usually after a big supper the host would have made arrangements for a big dance (Brock, 23 May 1978). There were also taffy pulling parties. The taffy was made from cane molasses that had been grown and processed right on the farm. These parties usually were for the younger people and entertainment was organized around games such as "upset the apple cart," described as being something "like musical chairs" (Dever, 16 June 1978).

But the largest and most common form of entertainment for all age groups was the square dance. Usually there were not many dances in the summer, except for the Fourth of July, because the farm families were extremely busy during that season. Thanksgiving and the Christmas season were the times when most people would set up a square dance. Then, as one person put it, they would "work all day and dance all night--sometimes till two or three o'clock in the morning" (Brock, 6 June 1978).

The Roses usually hosted a big dance at Christmas time in the old Gwinn house (BA-326), and the Phillips family had dances in their home (BA-281) during the early 1920's (Clark, 17 July 1978). The Williams family had dances at their place in Lower Gap, and the Wades, who lived in the brick Townsend house (HD-127), had a big room with a piano in it where dances took place. The Lell Curry family also used to have dances in the vacant Andrew Curry house that was located behind the present Bill Curry house (BA-276), just south of Spring Run in Sunrise (Brock, 23 May 1978).

On the evening of the dance families would gather from several miles around. The music was always provided by people who lived in the area or close by in the Mill Gap community. Some of the musicians were Clyde Harrow, who could play different instruments, and his sister, who played the piano. A couple of Ralstons from Mill Gap played music and John Stephenson could play almost anything. Mitchell Puffenbarger's brother also could play at the dances. But the one person most remembered by all was Ray Chestnut on the banjo.

Mrs. Clark told about attending a big party at the old Gwinn house during the early 1920's.

> I was there before I was married. It belonged to the Rose's and they used it at Christmas time. They gave a party for the young people in the neighborhood. That used to be all we had was a big party at Christmas time. Invited everybody in the neighborhood to the party. Mr. and Mrs. Rose was the ones that gave it--my sister's inlaws. Invited all the young people out to a square dance, that's what it was. That was all they had was square dances, string music. It was always somebody in the neighborhood that could play string music. Ray Chestnut was one of them. Yea, he used to play. He could pick an old banjo and you couldn't keep your feet still when you listened to him. Dance till midnight, then serve refreshments. Then we went home. Everybody had a good time. Mr. & Mrs. Rose were our chaperons. Mrs. Puffenbarger was always there too, Mitchell's mother (17 July 1978).

The evening's entertainment usually consisted of a banjo, guitar, and fiddle with someone calling out the figures for the dancers. They danced in a clogging style and followed the directions of the figure caller as he put them through the motions of the Virginia Reel or the figure eight. The dancing was described as being like one big game that was enjoyed by all age groups.

Ray Chestnut still owns a banjo and plays it with one pick placed upside down on his index finger. Using it as an extension of the finger nail he plays the first four strings in a downward striking motion, often called either claw hammer or flailing style, while picking the fifth string with his thumb. He still likes to play "Ain't Going to Rain No More", "Old Joe Clark," "Soldier's Joy," "Round Town Girls," and "Little Brown Jug."

A special time during the social evening was the "Hoe Down." The music was fast and everyone stepped aside to watch one man dance alone to the beat. After his dance another man would take the floor. This informal competition was a way of showing the best and most energetic male dancer in the community. In some areas this was called "Buck Dancing."

But over the years as the family farm system started to break up, so did the community dances. One local young person from Mountain Grove laughed and said they couldn't believe that their older neighbors used to have parties in their homes. Yet there are still young musicians in the area who play blue grass music at the Mountain Grove Community Center, which is the old brick schoolhouse. It was said that the community dances were a regular event given about every two weeks. But the crowds got a little too big and rough for the local people, so they were ended for a while. The square dances still take place from time to time, but are only advertised by word of mouth with local community and are closely controlled. As Frank Foster put it, " time people have a dance. They would have a dance, everybody was quie they wouldn't have no drinking or carrying on, anything like that. We dance went off smooth as you please. Now there's a lot of them that th that they've got to get drunk and carry on; raise a racket and stuff li that" (25 July 1978).

The Lumbering Era

During the early 1900's, the vast forests of Back Creek were the object of two large scale timbering operations, each of which produced temporary periods of economic prosperity followed by sharp recessions. In both cases, the majority of workers were imported from other areas, and the profits of the ventures were enjoyed by company owners far away.

The value of the timber on the mountainsides had been recognized by Back Creek residents since the earliest days of settlement. Indeed, that resource had provided them with their houses, barns, and fences. The logs used by the first settlers were probably hewn by hand in "saw pits," which later gave way to the water powered, up-and-down sawmills. While these were an advance over the old method, they could still produce only limited amounts of lumber for the immediate area. By the late 19th century steam driven, circular bladed sawmills had replaced the water powered ones. Often called "one-man sawmills," these were more efficient than their predecessors and had the added advantages of requiring less labor and being mobile. They could be set up temporarily and dismantled easily to be moved to another location eliminating much of the problem of log hauling over the inadequate Back Creek roads. Such timbering as was done with these mills supplemented the incomes of their owners, but never became the base of any important industry. The capital needed for such an undertaking was lacking in the area.

In areas where such capital existed, lumber companies had emerged and were successfully using large, steam powered bandsaw mills, steam engined trains and cranes, and specialized labor crews to cut, process, and market huge quantities of timber. It was only a matter of time before the extensive forests of Back Creek attracted the attention of these companies.

The first of these to enter the area was the Moore Lumber Company, which was in operation by 1915 (Foster, 6 June 1977). Its operations center was a company town called Mooretown, about a mile west of Mountain Grove. The sawmill stood at the center of the town, with about forty small buildings grouped around it. In these were housed employees, the company store, offices, and work shops for such support activities as blacksmithing (Foster, 23 June 1978).

Supplies for the town were imported from West Virginia, by way of a railroad which crossed the mountain approximately where Route 39 does today. This same train took the lumber produced by the mill out of the valley. A series of switchbacks were used to zig-zag the heavy cars over the mountain (Che 29 June 1978). The crew which constructed and maintained the rail lines w composed of Italians, the most conspicuous of the outsiders imported by th company.

The timber on Little Allegheny Mountain was the primary interest of t Moore Lumber Company, which had purchased large tracts of land there. To c this timber a crew of professional lumberjacks was brought in, with a few valley people hired to supplement this force. Cutters' camps were set up near the areas being logged and the loggers and skid crews worked from thes bases. To transport the logs back to the sawmill, a narrow gauge railroad line was laid up the east side of the valley, with spurs running up each of the major hollows as they were worked. Skid teams pulled the logs to land adjacent to the rail lines, where a steam powered crane loaded them onto t railcars for their trip to Mooretown.

The intrusion of the lumbering operation into Back Creek Valley coinsided with a period of great change for rural America. The automobile was making its appearance and consequently shortening distances, bringing metropolitan centers closer; industrial products were becoming more easily available and more important to rural economies. Advances in trade, travel, and communication were gradually bringing outlying areas nearer the mainstream o American life. Along Back Creek, however, this process had been extremely slow, and the local economy at the turn of the century was still basically that of the post-Civil War era. The effect of the Moore Lumber Company in t area was to accelerate that process of modernization by increasing contact with the cash-based, industrialized society outside the valley.

Of direct economic benefit were the jobs provided by the timbering ope tions and the training which accrued from them. Small farmers and sons of small farmers who had depended on work provided by large landowners to supp ment their incomes now had another market for their labor.

One man who worked for the Moore Company and continues to live in the area remembers that the job had both advantages and disadvantages, and that it might be extremely taxing at times and require little work at others. worked at various jobs at the mill, from relief man to roustabout to sawyer. This latter skill came in handy during the flu epidemic of 1918, when he w called upon to take over the job of the ailing sawyer (Foster, 6 June 1977).

The best lumber milled by the company cost $10 per thousand board fee while the rougher grades brought only $1.50 to $2.00 a thousand. The house Foster lives in today was built with lumber from the Moore mill (Foster, 6 June 1977).

Among the other benefits derived from the Moore Company were the services of the doctor who accompanied it. While he was primarily for company employes, his services were also available for local residents who had previously to rely on home remedies or doctors many miles away. The company blacksmith shop was also open to locals. It was run and maintained by one Holmes Sharp, the father of Boyd Sharp, a current resident and merchant in Mountain Grove (Bonner, 28 June 1978).

Perhaps of greatest importance to the local social and eocnomic system was the company store, which gave Back Creek residents direct access to products from the outside world. Previous connections had been by way of wagon trips to nearby towns and rail depots, but these were undertaken by only a few and the general population had seldom glimpsed even that much of the world beyond their mountains.

The regular runs of trains from West Virginia allowed the store to maintain a large inventory and make special orders as well. The first man to run the Mooretown store was an outsider named Jennings. "Lord, that man sold more goods! You . . . wanted something and he didn't have it, next time the order came in, it was there. He said you had to find out what the public wanted--then you was doing business! You could go there and call for most anything and he had it" (Foster, 25 July 1978).

An added boon created by the company store was the use of local farm produce for supplying the non-farming mill hands. Area farmers increased production to meet the greater demand and they profitted accordingly.

"Down here at one time--at Mooretown when it was running--they would buy anything you had that was eatable. One time . . . Jennings said to me, 'Do you know where I could get a few Hanovers?'* I said, 'I don't know. I'll see.' I came up here and my sister and a girl that lived across the creek over here had a patch right there in Hanovers and turnips. The dog-gonest pile of Hanovers and turnips you've ever seen . . . . I came up here and asked them if they wanted to sell them and they said yeah. I said, 'Well sack me up a couple or three bushels and I'll take them down to Jennings.' I took them down to Jenning and he looked at them and said, 'Do you have any more of them?' I said, 'Yeah." He said, 'Bring them on down here. I'll take them all.' I said, 'Do you want some turnips? I'll bring you some turnips.' I sent him about six bushels of turnips" (Foster, 25 July 1978).

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*Hanovers, as explained by Foster, is a root vegetable, similar to parsnips, but with yellow flesh.

This increased market for local goods and exposure to outside products had definite repercussions on the Back Creek economic system. The common form of exchange had always been barter, and this remained true in varying degrees during the early 20th century. Wages were low, and cash remained relatively scarce--but not so scarce as it had been in the past. With this new era of industry cash gradually became more available, as did goods and services. Farming was still the economic base for the area, but it had assumed new proportions, no longer merely a subsistence enterprise. Since no farms were modified to become truck farms for the sawmill, the profits were more or less equitably shared, and the general standard of living increased. This trend was tied directly to a new dependence on trade and the cash system, however, and was to have negative effects later.

In addition to an increased standard of living and rising expectations of goods and services, the Moore Lumber Company also brought greater personal contact with the world outside the valley. "Most of them [the mill workers] was from out--other places. The engineer was from Pennsylvania; the sawyer was from West Virginia; and the filer was from Kentucky" (Foster, 25 July 1978). Such contact expanded the horizon of the local people and helped increase their knowledge of the larger world around them.

Even these new outside associations were not sufficient to bring the Back Creek Valley into the mainstream of American life. The period of the Moore lumbering operation coincided with World War I, but residents recall that the major upheaval had little effect on their area. It was viewed as a purely external affair, and the actual circumstances of the conflict were not always understood.

"World War I, you know, was a crash in Germany and the United States had to jump into it too. They got to jump into every one [war] that comes along. They ain't satisfied unless they are into it . . . . Germany was whipping the tail end off France during World War I, and she [France] hollared for the United States to come help her. So right over Wilson went. Woodrow Wilson was President. Right over to France he shipped his men. Why, with the United States a helping France they whipped Germany, you see" (Walter

Chestnut, 27 June 1978).

Not only is the isolationist attitude apparent in this statement, there is obviously little identification with the United States on the part of the speaker--he always says "they" never "we." Life went on in the valley as usual, although some do recall more involvement than others. "We had a good many boys from around here was in that war. No, they [the people at home] didn't do anything special, I don't think so. Some of the women did knitting, I think, and things like that, you know" (Brock, 6 June 1978).

The unexpected prosperity of the lumbering years overshadowed all other concerns in the late 1910's. Not only the world war, which called upon few residents, but the major influenza epidemic of 1918, which had more immediate consequences, was tempered by new found prosperity. The presence of the Mooretown doctor probably also helped ameliorate difficulties of the flu seige.

Then, in 1922, the Moore Lumber Company went bankrupt. The mill was closed, with only a watchman to guard it (Bonner, 25 July 1978). Workers from outside the area left and even some of the local people who had worked for the company left to find similar work elsewhere. Just as the area was adjusting to the modern economic system, one of the spectres which haunts that system appeared, and Back Creek Valley was trapped within the cycle of prosperity--recession which had plagued other, more advanced areas for years. Gone were the jobs supplied by the company; the company store, with its attractive goods; the ready markets for the farms' increased production; the company doctor; the small, but welcome cash flow.

Residents tried to adjust to the new situation, but they had become so accustomed to the benefits of the boom era that their attempts at retrenchment were unsuccessful. The family farm system which had previously sustained the population was still intact and viable, but it was no longer sufficient. People in the valley had never been wealthy, but after a taste of the outside world, they now became aware of poverty by comparison.

From 1922 to 1927 was a period of depression. In fact, when asked about the Great Depression, it is this period that residents recall, rather than that following the stockmarket crash of 1929. One respondent, when asked about life in the '30's during the Depression, corrected the question. "See, that depression was way back in the 1920's--'24 or '25. Sometime along back in there." He went on to elaborate, "That depression was during the Hoover

Administration. That was way back there. Everything was tight then, buddy." (Walter Chestnut, 22 June 1978). His memory was correct as to the Presidential Administration during part of the Depression, but he placed the episode earlier than it actually happened. This attutide was typical of others in the area. They had little knowledge of the prosperity of the '20's which was experienced by the nation in general. For Back Creek, the Great Depression began in 1922, with the closing of the Moore Lumber Company, and lasted until 1927, the date of the next major timbering operation.

In the intervening years, Back Creek residents returned to their traditional farming, and some worked for the county, building or improving roads to accomodate the new phenomenon, the automobile. A few others served as post masters, teachers, mail carriers, and bus drivers. In one way or another they managed to survive the hard years.

By 1927, in answer to an increased national demand for hardwood, timbering on a large scale was resumed along Back Creek, where Tidewater Lumbering Company had been buying mountain land since 1924 or '25 (Hickman, 6 July, 1978). The equipment and buildings of the defunct Moore venture were purchased by Tidewater and moved to its company town on the Jackson River, Bacova--so named for Bath County, Virginia (Bonner, 28 June 1978). With the addition of the Moore bandmill to the Bacova enterprise, Tidewater was able to set up a double-band sawmill. One resident explained that a double-band sawmill is one which "cuts coming and going" (Chestnut, 29 June 1978).

The primary approach of the Tidewater Company was to use subcontractors. Among those groups who came into the Valley at this time, the one which made the greatest impression was an Italian railroad crew. They had the contract for grading the railroad beds and were also responsible for laying some of the rails. The Italians' crew leader was Joe Romeo and the foreman was named Dominic. Locals were overwhelmed by the influx of foreign nationalities. A man remembered "a whole regiment of Italians," who sang as they worked on the railroad (Chestnut, 15 June 1978). The Italian crew's main job was connecting the standard gauge rail system at Bacova with the narrow gauge rails which had belonged to Moore.

The logging railroads which served the lumber camps and sawmills, with their steam trains and steam powered loaders, made a lasting impression on local people. Walter Chestnut, who worked on a section crew for Tidewater, still remembers vividly the trains, engineers, and system used by that company.

to move logs from Back Creek.

> Tidewater, they had different ones--different kinds of engines . . . They bought out the mill[Moore], the track and everything they owned. This Moore outfit was shut down for years and years. Tidewater come along and bought it. They moved the mill over and put it in with that other mill and made a double-band mill out of it. They went in and finished cutting the timber in the head of Little Creek. What Moore didn't cut, Tidewater went back and finished cutting it out. They took her [the timber] down the track, down through Mountain Grove across Back Creek Mountain into Bacova.
>
> They had two engines they got from Moore's outfit--two Climaxes. On their own they had an old Shay and a Hisler . . . . I mean to tell you, that Hisler would make passenger time, buddy! That old Shay and them Climax [sic], they was slow but they could take a bigger load than that old Hisler would. That Hisler was geared too high--but it would make time, buddy. That old Shay, it had three cylinders on the side. They went up and down. It was geared on the axle and the crank shaft run along the side. It was geared that way. It sat over to one side because of the cylinders that set along the side. They had to put wieghts along the side to keep it as level as they could. They put old car axles, wheels, and everything else to balance that engine . . . to try and keep it level because them cylinders were all to one side and kept it shifted to one side all the time. It was a slow moving thing, too.
>
> Tidewater used two engines, you see, up Back Creek. The loaders would load one string of cars. With the Climax he [the engineer] would take that string of cars and go on to the mill. He would cross Back Creek Mountain and go on to the mill. He didn't come back till the next day, you see. Well, there was another engine sitting there waiting for another string of cars to be loaded. Well, he would take that one [the loaded cars] . . . out and take her down below Mountain Grove--down there where that blowing spring is . . . and side track them. Then that old Shay from Bacova would come over there and get them and take them back to Bacova the next morning. Oh, it was peculiar how they worked things, but they got along pretty good with it. (27 June 1978).

The engineer on the Shay was Henry Ryner, and a man named Jenkins ran one of the steam powered loaders (Hiner, 27 June 1978). This was a so-called "stiff neck" loader, the name given to a type of early steam powered crane which sat on top of a railroad flat car. It was anchored by cables to a tree on either side of the track, and with caterpillar-like traction was backed up, from car to car. It filled one car, backed onto the next, and filled the one it had just left (Chestnut, 27 June 1977).

The engines usually had individual names and numbers, and the one many folks remember best was called "Huldy." James Hiner describes it thus:

> The old one that laid the steel, they called it old Hudly. They had different names and numbers. I forgot the rest of them, but I remember old Hudly. This was kind of an old timey thing that was flat and it had--kind of like--posts up in the corners and then had

> a roof on it just like you was building a shed. Moore's brought it in with them. I've seen pictures in papers and magazines of way back yonder--the old types that looked kind of like it, only wasn't as large. This cab . . . was long and built out over the coal bin and all--clear back to where you couple the cars onto it. It run out over part of the boiler course where they fired it. Then the end of the smoke stack was in front of the cab (27 June 1978).

The center of operations for Tidewater was outside the immediate vall area, but there were a number of cutting camps established along Back Cre at least ten, according to Frank Foster, who worked in them. The first of these was below Mountain Grove, near the present picnic area. The next w on the east side of Back Creek, across from the Sharp's store in Mountain Grove. Another was up Jim Dave Run, and one was near Cook's Bridge. Abov these were camps on Bogen Run, Black Lick Hollow, Cabin Run (called John Holler by the loggers), Hacken Run and Spring Run. The last was in a fiel northeast of Lightner Bridge (27 July 1978). There were never more than t camps in operation at any one time, because there were usually only three crews working at a time. Among the crew leaders at various times were me named Kippon, Neil, and Bowling, each of whom had thirty to thirty-five m working with him. As a hollow was cleared of desirable timber, a new camp was built further up the valley, usually at or near the mouth of the next major hollow to be cut.

The typical cutters' camp was a story and a half rectangular building rough sawn lumber. Upstairs sleeping quarters, while the lower floor divided into a kitchen, a pantry, and a large dining area which also serve for leisure activities. Near the main structure were the necessary outbu ings--wood shed, privy, smithy, horse shed.

A veteran of the camps recalls life there as time of long work days, t repair, low wages, group meals, bedbugs, and lice. "Some people said to m . . . I would never get my money. I said I would get what I could eat, I reckoned, and a place to sleep. I was sure of that much. Back at that ti they were paying about $2.50 a day plus room and board. Teamsters made m but they worked fourteen hours a day" (Foster, 25 July 1978). Foster als remembers the spiked shoes (corkshoes) worn by the lumbermen were quite ex sive. The AA Cutters brand cost $14.00, and each man was required to pro his own.

The personnel at the base camp usually included two cooks or a cook a a helper. There was also a blacksmith in residence, who repaired, and oft built, the equipment used by the lumberjacks. He also shod the camp horses which were used to drag the logs to the loading landing.

The bulk of the camp population was made up of the loggers themselves. Armed with double-bit axes, crosscut saws, wedges, and sledge hammers, these men were experts at choosing the finest timber and felling it safely. Not only had the other men to be protected, but trees could not be allowed to damage standing timber as they fell. The cutting crew also had to consider the job of the skid team in removing the logs.

The cutters usually notched each tree with an axe on the side toward which they wanted it to fall. Then they sawed from the opposite side with a two-man crosscut saw. On the larger trees metal wedges were driven into the saw cut behind the blade to deep the cut from constricting the blade and to help tilt the tree in the right direction. As the tree began to give way, the traditional cry of "timber!" rang out to warn anyone in the vicinity of possible danger.

The trees were often cut as high as two feet above the ground. Some people thought this wasteful or haphazard, but in reality it was done deliberately because it was easier on the cutting team to pull the crosscut saw at that height. Although this resulted in a loss of board feet per tree, the team could cut more trees in a day (Speck, 21 February 1979). After a tree fell, the limbs were sawed off and it was cut into the desired lengths. Then the skid crew took over and pulled it to the landing, while the cutters moved on to the next tree.

After crews had graded a bed and set a spur line up the hollow being timbered, a crew of "road monkeys" leveled an area near the track for a landing. It was here that the skid crews brought the logs, by means of a network of pull roads cut through the forest by the road monkeys. Most of these were simply trails leveled to accomodate a team of horses pulling the logs. Some, however, were slides of split timber running down the steep slopes.

> Now we used to have a slide right over here. In this hollow here. It was about half a mile of a slide. We went in there one time when it got awful cold, with snow and ice. We had a water barrel and took a horse; we had holes bored in that barrel, you know. We went up that slide with it and that water froze on the slide . . . and [it] snowed a little on it that night. Next day we went back out there and put 80 logs in that slide. About three o'clock that evening we took the headers and we bumped them, and you talk about winding down out of that valley, them logs went out of there! Some of them went half way across Back Creek when they hit the landing down there. (Foster, 25 July 1978)

Such slides were the exception in Back Creek. Most of the logs were dragged out of the woods by teamsters who worked with "grab drivers." Thes grabs used to couple logs together; each coupling chain had a swivel betwe the logs to hold them apart. The logs were beveled slightly on their forw ends and then a "jay" grab was attached to the front log, by means of which the teamster could hook his horses to the logs and drag them over the pull roads to the landing. If the slope happened to be so steep that the heavy logs threatened to overtake the team, the driver could side-step his horses and the jay grab would automatically disconnect the team from the logs and t logs would slide harmlessly past on the trail. Once at the landing logs we loaded onto the train to begin their journey over the mountain to Bacova.

The Tidewater Lumber Company took only selected timber.

> You . . . had a variety, you know. You had some pine, you had some as you had oak and white oak and black oak--just a variety really all through and through. Especially if you had a good hollow, you would find all kinds. They didn't take little stuff like they do today. The picked the big stuff--something that they could get a good board out of You could hardly tell it. (Hickman, 14 June 1978).

The economic benefits of the Tidewater operation for Back Creek reside paralleled those of the earlier Moore venture. Once again there were extra jobs available, and numbers of out-siders brought in to provide a market fo local farm goods. There was an added opportunity for many, however. Not only did Tidewater use contract labor, they used contract timber. This all ed local landowners to cut some of their own timber and sell it to the lumb company. James Hiner still remembers helping his father cut the family tim and skid it down to the railroad, as do others.

> About right where the old up and down sawmill [BA-254] was, there was a poplar tree stood there and old man [G.W.] Rose sold it to the Tidewater. He sold two poplars to Tidewater. Old man Rose come down here and got me and my brother to cut them. We went up there and had a six-foot Simon (a saw) and I had a five and half. We used the five and half till we couldn't go no further. We taken the six. I notched the tree, and a big elm, a bushy elm, stood out that way. I notched the tree to go right down on that elm, to ride that elm down. Well we cut the tree down (it took the two of us) . . . and cut two logs off of it that day. But when we rolled the log out, old man Garrett come alo with a scaler. He said 'Boys let's guess on that poplar log.' It was a 16 foot log. They guessed on it and the old man said, 'Before I put a rule on it, I'll say it's two thousand feet in it! He scaled it and that was exactly what it was. We cut another 16 foot off of it [the tree] and they scaled it and it had two thousand in it. So that was four thousand feet in the two logs. That evening we didn't finish it u The next day we went back up and cut a 12 foot log off of it up to the

> fork. Then we cut two ten foot logs out and had to bust them apart. But when we got the three cut up and cleaned up, what logs that old man Rose got scaled for was seven thousand feet. That was the largest tree cut on the Tidewater job. It didn't belong to Tidewater. They just bought it off of old man Rose. The other one stood just a little farther up from that, but it had only twenty-seven hundred feet in it. (Foster, 23 June 1978)

One ironic aspect of this period of prosperity for Back Creek was that it coincided with the first years of the Great Depression, when millions of Americans were suffering greatly. Like the first lumber-related boom however, this one was temporary. Timbering was slowed during the summer of 1930 by a prolonged drought, which made the possibility of fire from the sparks of steam engines an ever present danger. The entire operation ended late that same year. The exact date is clearly etched in the memory of one valley resident.

> He [Bowling, the contractor] finished up there on the 9th day of October, 1930. We skidded the last log, brought the last log to the landing. I recollect that quite well because old man Law lived up there where Cook lives. He was sick and I let them have my car for to go backwards and forwards to take him to the doctor instead of using the truck. I come down by that evening and had my cork shoes on and my old rough clothes on. I thought that I would come home, change my clothes, take a bath and go up to see the old man. I . . . was ready to go out the door when my brother come in and said he was dead. That was the 9th day of October, 1930. (Foster, 23 June 1978)

James Hiner describes the local situation when the Tidewater Company closed: " . . . it was hard to get a job anywhere. It was a long time before the people ever got out of here that had moved in here . . . . They couldn't find no place to go. Some of them stayed. A lot of them went to Covington and got in the paper mill (27 June 1978).

Tidewater Lumber Company had fallen victim to the economic woes of the country outside Back Creek Valley, and, like so many other businesses, had gone bankrupt. For the people of the valley, life once again resumed its old forms--to the extent this was possible. For during each period of prosperity they became more dependent on outside goods, markets, and services, and therefore less self-sufficient. Back Creek had entered the modern world, for better or for worse, and although the residents were not aware of it, a whole way of life had ended.

The End of the Family Farm

Despite the efforts of many of the old Back Creek families to ret farming as their total source of income, by the 1930's the family farm which had made the area self-sufficient was beginning to break down. W the entrance of the timber companies into the valley in the 1910's and the industrial age had dawned there. The increased availability of cas made it possible to buy goods from outside markets and these goods had necessary to maintain the new standard of living valley folk were enjoy The automobile was probably the most important of these. As more and m cars appeared, roads had to be improved to accomodate them; as roads be better entrance and egress to and from the valley was easier, and the ne created bonds with the outside world strengthened.

The decline of the self-sufficient family farm which began early in 20th century continues up to the present. By 1978, only two such farms in operation on Back Creek. These are both near Sunrise. One of these, Edward Cook farm (BA-279), is primarily a cattle and sheep raising opera depending upon modern machinery and rented summer pasture. The other, T McGlaughlin's (BA-281), is more traditional, with a variety of livestock labor supplied more by family members than machinery.

The demise of the family farms, and the accompanying disintegration the communities which they created is lamented by local residents today. Many of them believe the automobile and the George Washington National Fo to be the main reasons for the change in their economic system.

During the 1930's, thousands of acres of mountain land in the area w purchased by the federal government. Under the management of the Forest Department, this became part of the great George Washington National Fo With the coming of federal control, the traditional uses of the mountai were curtailed. No longer could they be regularly burned to keep down un brush, and no longer could they serve as free summer range for livesto For the first ten or twelve years, former owners of the property could pur chase permits at six to seven dollars a year allowing them to turn their livestock into the National Forest (Ryder, 27 July 1978). This was not real practical, however, because without the burning of the forest floor, the underbrush and leaf cover shaded out the grass and weeds which would have provided pasture for sheep and cattle. As one informant explained, ". . . used to be that they burnt the woods every year. They had good range for th cattle and sheep. Everything was nice and fresh. Now there's so many leaves on the ground that when they get a rain or anything, instead of going down into the ground it just runs off like it was running on a tin roof" (Clark, 27 July 1978).

Another man explained the burning of the forest:

> They did it every fall and it didn't make too much fire. People didn't think anything about the mountain being afire; they let it burn. Most people used to run their sheep in the mountain; they did so much better for some reason. Some of them let their cattle range the mountain. The Forest Service eventually put a stop to the burning. But if a fire gets out now it kills everything as it goes along, there's such an accumulation of leaves in there. I don't think there's many huckleberries any more, too, but they would thrive where the woods was burnt, for some reason. I remember there would be fire in this mountain, why you could see that fire at night as far across the mountain as you could see a crawling its way up the mountain. People set the fire on purpose. It helped for the grazing of sheep and cattle (Bonner, 25 July 1978).

With the loss of this free pasture, farmers were forced to cut back the size of their herds. This limited the amount of animals and their by-products which could be sold out of the valley or traded at the local stores for manufactured goods, diminishing still more the slim profit of the family farms. Bitterness still remains in many of the residents, and the target of their hostility is the most visible of the many causes for the changes in valley life.

> Hundreds and hundreds of cattle, even when I was young, was run in the mountains up here. Sheep--Lord only knows how many along this whole section . . . . Farms along here run 1-200, 2-300 sheep in the mountain. Bring them home and keep them through the winter; then put them back in the mountain during the summer.
>
> When the government got it they said that for a while there, you could run cattle and sheep if you had owned the land that was in the National Forest. Then the next thing, they shut down and wouldn't let you put anything out. You had to fence your own land. If they [the livestock] got out three times, third time they shut them up, put you into court, and sold your cattle, sheep, or whatever they might be. That was for running on the forest land. It wasn't hurting a gosh thing. In fact it was helping the forest land. It was keeping down a lot of the weeds and low brush and stuff like that. But you can't tell that to them educated fools! (Tape 2, 25 July 1978).

The diminishment of what was for most their only cash crop, at a time when cash was desperately needed, was accompanied by increased expenses incurred in other ways. In addition to the fencing of private property required by the government to keep livestock out of the National Forest, increasing automobile traffic posed a definite danger to loose livestock, necessitating still more fences. Previously fences had been built of split rails, but the chestnut trees which had provided the rails had been destroyed by the great chestnut blight which had swept the nation. That meant that the farmers were often forced to buy wire fencing, an expense they could ill afford.

As the valley continued to be exposed to the outside world, the expe tions of its people, the younger ones especially, continued to rise, and t traditional system simply could not generate the profit to meet these expe tations. More and more young people left the valley to look for opportu in the world they now knew existed outside their local society. During th years of World War II many young men were drawn out of Back Creek to serve the armed forces, and few chose to return to what was obviously a decaying society.

As these young people left labor became scarce, and machines had to b bought to maintain the farms. As each new expense added itself to earlier ones, farmers gave up their efforts one by one until only a few remained. Those who retired usually rented their land to their neighbors who remain activity engaged in farming. These were the ones who could afford the tra tors, balers, combines, and other machines necessary to force a living out of the soil with fewer hands.

Some of the changes which have taken place, and the way they are view by local residents are reflected in this statement by a Valley Center wom

> We are getting a lot of new people in the country now since this dam came in. Course, when that's over, probably a lot of them will be leaving. But we are also getting a lot of people that's coming in here and buying up land and coming back here to live--people that's maybe retiring and everything. But the land is going out of the hands of the people that originally lived here pretty fast. We never had any indus around here; nothing to keep the youngsters. When they got through sc if they were going to make anything like a living they have to go some where else to do it. So when they finished high school, the biggest of them were gone. Well, that just left the older people. As they g too old to take care of their own property, why, a lot of them sold it or else sold their stock and rented their land or something like that. So the area had gotten down in population until this dam came in here. Of course its picked up now with all these people that come in. That's temporary. We've got a lot of people that have bought land here that might say are weekenders or vacationers, whatever you want to call the They just come here to get away from the city (Tape 1, 23 May 1978).

This woman's family was one of the many whose members have moved awa search of better job opportunities. Her three brothers live in Staunton, Fredricksburg, Virginia, and in Charleston, West Virginia, because as she says,

> There was nothing in the country. I think there's maybe three sawmills in the country. Outside of the public offices thats all there is for any men to do. Now they got this old plant up here in Monterey, this little old sewing plant which employs around a hundred women. But if you expect to have families you got to have some kind of employment for the man. The day and time has come when you've got to go into everything in a big, big way or you can't make a living. When you talk about making a living on a farm it used to be that you could take a little piece of land and the people were self-sufficient, but this day and time you've got to have at least half a million [dollars] to start with, by the time you buy your equipment and your livestock and pay for your land. Unless you have the land given to you. You inherit the land, maybe you can kindly make it. Why, you know very well unless you inherit something like that there's no possible way that you can make a living and pay for a farm and buy your equipment. There's no way you can do it. Why land has completely gone out of sight in Highland County. It's gone up everywhere but it's really jumped in Highland County, I think, moreso than anywhere around. For one thing it's these people that have money and want to get away from the cities. They've already made their money and ready to retire (Tape 1, 23 May 1978).

Another resident makes the following prediction: "I wonder how these people from way off finds these places back on the edge of the mountains. One of these days we ain't going to have original people. It's all going to be coming in people."

So finding themselves once again in the midst of an economic boom, Back Creek residents reflect on the changes of the past three-quarters of a century. They have learned from earlier experiences that the prosperity and population they are enjoying now, as a result of the Bath County Pumped Storage Facility construction project, is a temporary thing, and they are concerned for the future of the area. No one is sure what it will be like when the dam is completed.

Selected Tales of Back Creek

Until the recent past, the Back Creek Valley area was inhabited by relatively stable population, with kinship patterns that interlaced the society into a common heritage over two hundred years old. In times pa was not unusual to find members of three generations living under the sa roof, which meant that the children of those days spent much of their ti close association with their elders. They listened to and remembered th stories told by grandparents, uncles and aunts, even great-grandparents, of the tales had in their turn been passed down by earlier generations o grandparents. Consequently, the youngsters maintained close ties with t historical backgrounds.

The transmissions were oral, and the listeners seldom committed th paper; they would pass them to the next generation in the same manner th received them. But times changed, and with the coming of the 20th centu the close-knit, isolated community of family farms and complicated relati ships began to disintegrate. The younger generations no longer spent m time with the older ones, and the children of the late 19th and early 20t centuries were the last to grow up in the old way. They are the elders and the children who would hear their stories are growing up in other pl where their parents have found more opportunities than Back Creek could

The following pages contain some of the stories which have been han down through the ages. They sometimes reflect present opinions of past and are occasionally colored by attitudes from outside sources, such as Hollywood portrayal of Indians, but any tale passed from generation to ge tion by word of mouth would have had additions and deletions of some kin

Most of the stories handed down concern the earliest settlers and th contacts with the Indians who hunted the area before white penetration. Occasionally these stories contradict known facts and sometimes they corro rate them. For instances, in response to the discovery by archeological of numerous prehistoric Indian campsites along Back Creek, one local man "I'll tell you something right there. Somebody's done told you wrong. [the Indians] didn't always camp on low ground. I'll tell you something will verify the fact of what I'm trying to tell you. Why would they camp low ground all the time when they would go up on these mountains and give smoke signals from on top of these mountains? Now, they ain't going to down there on low ground and climb all the way up there to give a smoke s (Burns, 1 July 1978).

Concerning the production of stone tools by the Indians, one local man had heard that they dropped hot water onto the material to shape it (Rexrode, 30 June 1978). Cleared land, say local residents, dates back to prehistoric times, when the Indians burned the fields so that wild game would have good grazing land (Cleek, 3 June 1978). Migratory patterns of the Indians were recalled. "They said that this here is when the Indians come back from the north, hunting. Every summer they went north. In the winter they come back here and hunted" (Chestnut, 6 July 1977).

One tale related gives accounts of close association between Indians and whites. According to Hazel Deitz,

> It was in the Back Creek section, near Mountain Grove, that one of the branches of my family settled--the Hamiltons. He [Osborne Hamilton] bought his land from the Indians, and according to our geneology, was housed by them until he had built living quarters for himself and family. His relations with the Indians were amicable and each fall for many years the Indians from whom he bought the land came back to hunt with him. While other parts of the frontier had had to build forts to protect the settlers from Indian attack, he and his family lived unmolested (27, February 1979).

This relationship would have been exceptional according to other local stories, which recount raids by the Indians. Forts were built along the frontier, and some private homes were fortified against possible attack.

> You can see when the buffalo came down there to the Sulphur Springs. They used to say (that old house that a cousin of mine used to live in, the old Wilson place) that Wilson could sit in his door and count the buffalo and elk by the score. That's where Barbara Wilson was scalped and the boy was carried off. Right below the road there, behind Midway Service Station, next to the river, that's where the fort stood . . . . About 60 or 100 yards below the bridge. I can remember when you could see some of the old foundations . . . . the Indians attacked it up there and scalped Barbara and took the boy, not in the fort, but in the house. They had a latch that you had to reach your finger through like this and unlatch [the door], you know. Everytime the Indian would stick his finger through she would stick a hot iron to it. Now that's the story. I guess it's pretty true, coming down through history, you know. She was scalped, but a doctor or somebody fixed her head up. They said she always had to wear a wig. Indian just took the scalp lock off.
>
> The Indians crossed back up through the Little Egypt section. On across Big Back Creek and on across, because they [the settlers] was following them. Then on across through the gap where you go over to Knapps Creek. They [the settlers] caught up with them over in there, somewhere on yon side of Knapps Creek. They got the boy back and some other prisoners that had been taken from over yonder in Cow Pasture (Cleek, 25, July 1978).

Such raids had a long-term effect on the local population. In Little Egypt, through which this particular raiding party had passed, stood a log house fortified against such possibility. It had portholes so that the pants could defend it without exposing themselves to the attackers. Kno as the Ruckman-Campbell house (BA-41), it is no longer standing, but the foundation is still intact and many of the original logs remain at the si The current owner, Boyd Rexrode, remembers seeing for himself the porthol mentioned by others, and recounts that they were actually slots, about fi feet long and eight to ten inches high, in the otherwise windowless secon story front wall of the house (Rexrode, 12 July 1978).

The fear of Indian attacks continued long after the actual threat wa gone. The Townsend house (HD-127), was not built until the 1820's, but e so had portholes. It was said that six or seven families sometimes fled t for shelter after hearing rumors of Indians in the vicinity, believing th the brick house could not be burnt. No attack ever came (Bird, 21 June 19

In the mid 1700's, about the time of the raid on the Wilsons, there w two other incidents with the Indians. According to several reports, an I raiding party which had attacked settlers across the mountain on the Jack River was caught by pursuers near Sunrise, but few details could be suppli

The best remembered incident was the "Battle of Back Creek," traces o which still remain in the 20th century. Writes one former resident,

> An Indian battle had been fought on the farm [Roger Hickman farm, BA-1 during the Kerr's Creek Massacre. The main portion of the battle took place in the field across the road from the old school house [Hickman School No. 1, BA-251] and when that field was planted in corn, it was great delight to hoe and thin corn there. It was a great place to lo for arrowheads and I found many there . . . but never did I find a rea treasure like the little stone dish or the stone knife that others fou there (MacKenzie, 1976:17).

A published account of this battle appeared in J. Lewis Peyton's Hist of Augusta County, Virginia.

> About the year 1764, a party of Indians, passing through the count made a raid upon the settlers on Kerr's Creek, in Rockbridge, murderin men, women and children. The whole country was aroused, and a number o brave Augustians armed themselves hastily and went in pursuit. Crossin the Warm Spring Mountain--following the Indian trail, they overtook th savages on Back Creek, in the present county of Bath. A hand-to-hand fight instantly commenced, the whites making an attack with such fury that the guilty barbarians had no time to fly. The engagement, which was deplored by the Young family for the loss of Thomas Young, one of two sons of the original founder of the family in our county. This oc red in the following manner: In the heat of the contest, Thomas Young became engaged in mortal combat with two of the savages. While thus contending, a third savage approached him from the rear, and with one

> buried his tomahawk deep into the skull of the brave white. Death ensued instantly, and, in the twinkling of an eye, the savage scalped his victim. John Young, although fighting desperately, saw the whole proceeding, and marked the murderer. Having disposed of his assailants, he fired upon the slayer of his brother. The shot took effect in the Indian's hip, who sank upon his knees. Young rushed upon him with his sword. His first blow was parried by the savage, who threw up his gun, on the barrel of which the sword was broken. With the remaining portion of the rapier, Young hacked and hewed the savage to pieces. Thomas Young's body was buried on the battle field. His scalp was brought home and interred in the grave of his father--in the Glebe burying-ground, near the North Mountain, in Augusta.

Perhaps associated with this battle is an area in Sunrise, west of the Hickman school.

> Just back of the old school house there was a lone Indian grave, from the center of which grew a large pine tree. Grandmother could remember a circle of stones about three feet high, but they had all fallen down by the time I could remember it. I remember being a little bit apprehensive when the tree was cut down because I thought that the Indian lived in the tree. There were seven other graves back of the church [Pleasant View Church, BA-325], on the ridge, but I was never there (MacKenzie, 1976:17).

Clare Hickman, who also grew up in Sunrise, called the area described as "kind of a hideout" for the Indians, and added that he had heard that some of them were shot there. According to the stories he had heard, there were some whites scalped in the foray which resulted in the Indians' taking cover at the spot (7 June 1978).

Portholes were not the only way Back Creekers sought to defend themselves. The Gwinn house (BA-326) in Sunrise was said to have had cellar-like forts dug into the bank nearby for protection in case of attack. Some present day residents could remember the depressions in the ground where the forts had fallen in, but the site had been destroyed prior to the current investigation.

Back Creek residents today have adjusted their opinions concerning Indians. "Sometimes I wonder who really were the savages," said one. "The whites were a whole lot of the fault of the Indians being the way they were. I can't help but think that" (Brock, 26 July 1978). Another remarked, "You know the Indian was here before the white man. I believe to love thy neighbor . . . . They were the forefathers, anscestors of this country. Even showed the white man how to grow tobacco for them, right? They was healthy people. They lived off the land" (Townsend, 1 July 1978).

Frank Foster described some of the modern Indians he had met:

> I had three Indians come board at my house and go hunting there.

> I tell you, I was never with nicer people. I was interested in just sitting and talking to them about them farming down in Carolina. They were from the reservation down there. They hoed corn at night. Two of them worked for the Army at Quantico and the other one lived up at Fall's Church. A boy we raised, he lives up there and they all come here hunting. They married American girls and lived next to Quantico. You couldn't tell they was Indians by the look of them. You had to stand off and look at them a little bit. I worked with a full-blooded Cherokee Indian in a logging camp up here . . . . He was as nice a man as you've ever seen or worked with (13 June 1978).

Some of the stories passed down to these Back Creek folks concerned early settlers and their activities. One of these related to an early fur trading expedition which began on the east side of Back Creek Mountain, the Jackson River.

> There's two little creeks come together and form Stall's Hollow-- one side Blue Mud and the other side Canoe Tree. They cut a tree up there and made a canoe . . . fashioned it and brought it down the river and around. Loaded their furs and things in it down here at the mouth of that run, Roger Run there, and took it to Richmond. Traded all the furs, bought horses and salt; loaded the horses and packed them down. Of course they bought other things, but salt was the big thing. Loaded the horses down with that and they walked back from Richmond . . . . Some of the Cleeks was in it and some of the Gillets; I think one of Wrights, and I'm not sure whether there was a bratton in it or not. It's been told to me, but it's so long back yonder I don't know if they ever told just who all was in it . . . . I can remember where they al said the tree was cut. It was still dirt and all around where the stu was. It was a tremendous big tree, they said, and it was a birch. Th hewed it out and made a canoe . . . . That was a long, long haul. Jackson's River and James River does a whole lot of twisting and turnin from here to Richmond (Cleek, 25 July 1978).

A trapper named Portlock was the subject of another story. He lived high up in the run which bears his name today, and reportedly could see as well in the dark as he could in the daylight. One night he and Bob Hamilt were walking up the hollow toward his cabin when Portlock suddenly told Hamilton to put his back agains his and turn slowly, because a panther was following them. Soon there was a flash of fire and a loud crack from Portlock's flint-lock, and a panther lay dead near them (Puffenbarger, 27 July 1978; Chestnut, 29 July 1978).

Another confrontation with a mountain lion was recalled by Ray Chestn Although he was skeptical of some of the old tales, he had one of his own tell.

> . . . that fellow that killed that panther up here with that pine knot, now they say that was true. He was drunk when he done it. That happe up here . . . . I don't know who lived here at the gap. They been panthers in this country. He was drunk! They kept them [pine knots]

> at the wood pile for kindling. They didn't put lamp oil in the stove. They put some of that [kindling] and fired it. They told him that that panther would kill him going up through there. He said 'No it won't either.' When he went by the wood pile he picked up one of them pine knots and the panther came out on him. He knocked it down, went home and come back the next morning. It was laying there (29 July 1978).

While most of the stories passed down through the years deal with daring exploits, dangerous situations, and scoundrelly deeds, some are tales of perserverance, endurance, and strength of character. Such a one is the Hickman family tradition that Rodger, the first of their family on Back Creek, left his home in Maryland because his family disapproved of his chosen wife. He walked to the west, with his belongings tied up in a bandana. For shelter he built a crude, bark-covered hut. He began tapping maple trees and making syrup and sugar. His efforts were successful, and he was able to survive, eventually building a successful farm (Hickman, 7 June 1978).

The Civil War left its share of stories in the memories of Back Cree Most of the people interviewed had at least one, sometimes two grandfathers who fought in the conflict. The area is very near West Virginia, which seceeded from Virginia rather than support the Southern cause, and it is unusual to find that one grandfather fought on the Confederate side and with the Union.

John Robert Cleek, from the eastern, or Jackson River, side of Back Creek Mountain, explained,

> I'll tell you that here on this side you'll find that practically all was confederate. There was one or two that I know of that was around here that wasn't. But now, when you get over on Back Creek, especially on the upper end, up in Highland, quite a few went the other way [Union]. Because you see, at that day and time, why your travel more or less over into Durban, Bartoe, or go over across Knapps Creek towards Marlington or Lewisburg [presently West Virginia towns] (25 Ju 1978).

Rexford Ryder, Sr. remembers that his mother's father, Ruben Ramsey, a cook in the Confederate Army, while his father's father, George Hopen Ry was with the Union forces (6 June 1978). Boyd Rexrode recalls the stories a great uncle, who "lived to be 107 years old. He used to talk about back the Civil War times. D. O. Bird was his name. I heard them talking about being kind of on the border here. People separated, you know. My grandfather, he fought for the North. He had two or three brothers that were Southern, Confederates" (12 July 1978).

In spite of the local division of loyalties, the area around Sunrise controlled by Confederate forces, although Union patrols did penetrate the valley from time to time. One of the reasons for the Federal incursions into the area was to eliminate the mining operation at the saltpeter cave (BA-338) where Confederates mined nitrate, used in making gunpowder. The nitrate was dug out, lowered down the mountainside by cable cars, and processed in the hollow below. Inscriptions left on the walls of the cave by miners of those days can still be read today.

Another natural cave, up Cabin Run, was apparently put to very differ use. While many of the young men of the area joined the regular Confederate forces, there were others who did not choose to do so. Neither did they to be drafted. The Cabin Run cave served as a hideout for two Ratliff boys who fell into this latter category. Their mother sent them food, which they cooked in the cave; the smoke from the fire was dissipated through the syst of natural tunnels and was invisible from the outside. There are various attitudes toward these men. According to one man, "They wasn't deserters--they just didn't fight" (Chestnut, 20 May 1977). A different version of the same story has it that "the Ratliff boys--I don't know how many--they would get up against the ridge with the road down there. As the Yankees went by, maybe just one or two, they would pick them off--shoot them . . . as they went by" (Puffenbarger, 27 July 1978). If this was the case, the Ratliffs would have been some of the vast number of irregulars who constantly sniped at organized forces on both sides as they passed through the Virginia and West Virginia mountains. While refusing to join regular forces, such men had usually chosen sides in the conflict, but fought only when their home territory was directly threatened.

Most of the Civil War stories center around Union forays into the valley, such as that cited in an earlier section regarding the name of a hollow--Shades of Death--where a resident had taken his horses to protect them from confiscation by the Army. His ploy was unsuccessful: the horses were taken and he was shot. Not everyone was so unfortunate--there are numerous stories of escape from the Yankees, sometimes narrow, but escape nevertheless. One such story also resulted in a local name--Jim Dave Run--which is how Jim Dave escaped his pursuers!

Sometimes the Federal forces figure as evil and destructive, but there are other more balanced accounts of them. "Yankees. Yes, Yankees went through here . . . . They didn't bother people as long as you let them alone" (Chestnut, 12 July 1978).

The absence of adult males serving with the armies placed an added burden on the remaining population, which not only had to feed itself, but contribute supplies for the support of the Confederate Army. The women, children, and old men were left to do all the work themselves (Brock, 26 July 1978).

Another problem was the Federal patrols which passed regularly through the area. They were foraging for supplies and sometimes looting as well. Many of the local residents kept their money and other valuables hidden or buried. Food, too, was often hidden. "During the Civil War all the meat was stored in the old hollow tree. A diamond-shaped wedge was cut into the tree, the meat was placed inside it, and the wedge was replaced. This was to protect the meat supply from foraging Yankee soldiers" (MacKenzie, 1976:19).

While the civilian population was largely defenseless against raiding parties, there were sometimes attempts to protect their meagre supplies. One of these, not successful, but courageous, involved the attempt of a chil defend the granary on the Hickman property. This was a building on pier over a stream. While the Union force was occupied removing the grain, Tom saw his opportunity. He grabbed a gun--and dropped it in the stream (MacKenzie, 1976:23).

In addition to physical hardships caused by the war, citizens also fered from the high rate of inflation which plagued the Confederacy. All ing the war years the value of Confederate currency constantly dropped; a at the end of the war it was totally valueless. Clare Hickman recalls th his family had over $40,000 in Confederate money which they kept in a ti while he was growing up (7 June 1978).

Some of the major landowners along Back Creek were slave owners. Ma MacKenzie writes about the war's end and some of the former slaves who re ed with her family, the Hickmans, and their kin, the Roses.

> Perhaps now is the place to say a word or two about Susie. She w the grandchild of Uncle Ben and Aunt Patsy [titles given by whites to blacks]. Aunt Patsy was mentioned frequently by all the older members the family when I was a child . . . . She and uncle had been two of t devoted slaves that had remained on the farm after the Civil War. At end of that conflict Roger Hickman had called the slaves together to announce their freedom. The younger ones left, but the older ones had place to go and they were too old to start life over in a strange pla so many of them stayed. John, Bill, and Charlie Robinson, Aunt Patsy sons, stayed too. Charlie died on the farm. Susie was the child of a daughter of Aunt Patsy, I think. She had been a child of ten or so wh mother was born and she helped grandmother look after mother. When he mother moved away Susie stayed behind. She was smart as a whip and gra mother taught her to play the organ. I remember her as the boss of th household, and she was really missed after her untimely death at the a of thirty-eight (MacKenzie, 1976:24-25).

As is the case with most communities, Back Creek also has its share of ghost stories. There were at least three different ghosts along the Creek, and residents, who insist they don't believe in them, pass their stories al nevertheless.

The first of these ghosts falls into the category of poltergeist--a mischievious spirit. He is associated with the old Townsend house, where i is said he was responsible for certain doors staying open. Whether he was opposed to closed doors or simply forgetful about closing them is uncertai The reason for the appearance of this ghost, however, is not so benign as th apparition itself:

> You want to stay out of there. Its haunted. A man was killed in that house. They cut his throat. They said they used to have . . . peddlers. They would come along with a big pack on their backs and stay all night at places. They said that one stayed all night there and they killed him and took his money. He's supposed to be buried up that hollow. Now that's what they told . . . . I'd be scared to go there.

A second ghost was that which is said to haunt the old log and frame house presently known as the Posey Hall farm. The exact origin of this ghost is uncertain, and its pranks were of a more serious nature than its counterpart at the Townsend house. This ghost, sometimes called the Bear, manifested itself in physical form and was often heard walking across the floor.

The last of the Back Creek spirits must be recreated from a number of accounts. Apparently a preacher named Goodall was the first to report a mysterious white horse and unidentified rider. He often saw the pair around dusk, while riding up the road near Zion Hill Church. The first sign of the ghost would be the sound of another horse ahead of the preacher. Then he would see the horse and rider. Before he could get near enough to identify the rider, man and horse would disappear around a bend in the road. No matter how fast the preacher reached the bend, the straight stretch of road ahead was always empty, with no sign of a recent passerby. The story grew that the mysterious rider was the ghost of a man killed many years before. He had been set upon and murdered on the road by two villains who roamed the mountains and hid out on Paddy Knob and occasionally swept down on unsuspecting travellers. Goodall was not the only person to have seen the ghost. Strangely, enough, however, all those reporting such a sighting were also preachers.

From the Back Creek community also came stories of buried treasure. Several people talked about the lost money of the Hickman family, and Marian MacKenzie writes about "Grandfather's gold."

> Old Rodger lived from about 1730 to about 1827, so when he died he was well into his nineties. The story goes that when his grandson Rodger was about seven years old, he remembered the old man having a stove pipe hat full of gold and silver coins. The old man was putting the coins in a pot and asked young Rodger to go to the shop for a tool. The youngster was rewarded with a silver coin, and as far as is known it is the only piece of grandfather's gold ever put in circulation. The story continues that the old man took a walk each day toward the hollow in front of the house. In those days the road was much closer to the house than it is now. No one knew where he went or how far, but it was suspected that he didn't go too far because he wasn't gone long enough. When he was on his death bed he tried to tell the family about a hollow dogwood tree. A search was made but nothing was ever found (MacKenzie, 1976:18-19).

The only other missing gold was that which one of the Rose's paid to Sharp. The Sharps did not trust paper money, and the sale of five calves to Rose was paid for with one hundred dollars in gold. No one recalled th Sharps making a trip to the bank to deposit the gold, and none of it was spent locally, so the story grew that it was hidden somewhere on the Sharp property.

As has been discussed earlier, there was little access to professional medical care along Back Creek, with the result that residents had their ow home remedies. Some of these cures are still in use today. In fact, when Walter Chestnut was first approached for an interview, he was sitting on th front porch of his log cabin paging through an old issue of the Farmers Almanac, seeking a cure for arthritis. He believed a mixture of apple cid vinegar and honey taken every day helped keep the crippling desease under control.

Another of the Chestnuts, Ray, pointed out a number of remedies. "Th sassafras," he said one day while walking in the woods, "tell by the le That's good tea to drink in the spring--it thins your blood." Then he explained a chalybeate spring where deer often watered, adding, "You can be hot and a-sweating and drink all you want now, and it won't make you sick! Later he pulled up a milkweed plant and said, "See that milk come out? Th say that will cure poison oak on some people." And again, "Pine resin--pu it on a boil. It will draw it to a head. One thing that will bring her is the white of an egg" (15 June 1978).

A variety of mixtures were used to fight the common cold. One of the best remedies, according to Ray Chestnut was amde of "moonshine liquour. get this gum camphor at the store, cut it up, and put in that whiskey--moo shine--until it won't dissolve the gum. You smell it . . . it's got the to her, brother! She'll clear your nose up. But that stuff you buy in the store is no account" (29 July 1978).

Cough syrups were made by boiling wild cherry bark, then adding sugar whiskey. Various roots were boiled for tonics. Sassafras and burdock roo were commonly used for kidney problems. Pine resin served as the basis fo ointments used for everything from open wounds to chapped hands (Brock, 6 June 1978).

One respondent describes the treatment her father and grandmother use to cure her brother from snakebite:

> One of my brothers got bit by a copperhead one time. They didn't have a doctor for him. She doctored him. Well, my father started it. My brother was just a little kid and he was following the mowing machine one day. My father was mowing and he had cut the snake in two. The kid was following along behind and it bit him. My dad just rolled off the mowing machine, took his knife and slashed it [the bite]--it was down toward the ankle. My dad chewed tobacco and put a chew of tobacco on it and put his handkerchief on it, a tourniquet, and took him to the house. Then they made a poultice of gunpowder and the white of an egg. I think before they put the poultice, on they cupped it. They took a little thin glass and put whiskey in the glass and set the whiskey on fire and cupped it. They said that it drew a lot of that poison . . . out. Then they put this white of an egg and gunpowder poultice on it. He made it all right (Brock, 6 June 1978).

Back Creekers had their ways of predicting the weather. The local blacksmith explained that he knew how to tell when a flood was coming. "You take Back Creek down there. It gets tee-totally covered with green moss on the bottom of it. It will high flood within a month and take that green moss all out of there" (Burns, 1 July 1978). James Hiner remembers using sheep to predict snow. When he was young his family left their sheep on the mountain in the winter as well as the summers. Ordinarily they lived on ferns, but when they came down from the mountain and stood by the pasture gate, it was a sure sign of snow. The family, using the sheep as a guide, would stock up on firewood and prepare for bad weather. When the sheep wanted to go back to the mountain, the snow was going to melt! (28 June 1978).

True to traditional impressions of mountain communities, Back Creek also had its whiskey stills. "Boy they used to make the whiskey up in that country! Put it in kegs and haul it out. Ain't nothing to making whiskey--all you do is set up a worm [condenser] and catch it. There was one set up in the hollow [Graveyard Hollow]. Them boys moved in there and made three thousand gallons and moved out, and nobody knowed it. There ain't nothing wrong with it."

A good water supply was necessary to run a still. It had to be channeled to the still to cool the condenser.

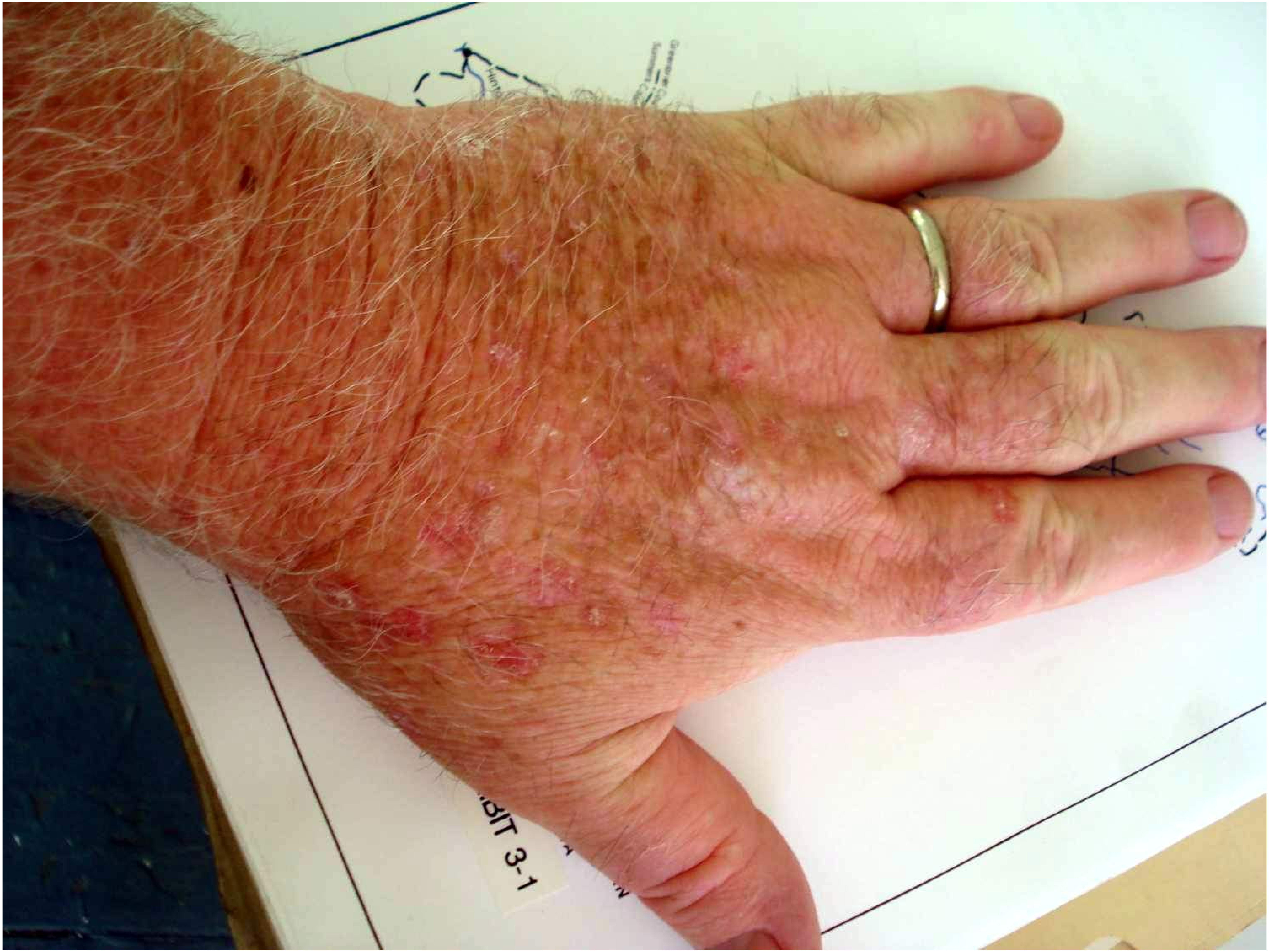
> You take slats about three inches [wide] and nail them together. Make a trough. Lay them down the hollow and you lay one just over the next one. The water won't run back up, it will go. You can bring it a quarter of a mile that way if you want to. I seen them do it. That runs into your worm down there. It cools your worm.
>
> They used to make it in a 500 gallon rig up in there. There ain't nothing to a whiskey still. Hell, you can make it in the kitchen! I seen it made in a kitchen.
>
> You can take an oil burner and go right over the bank and make

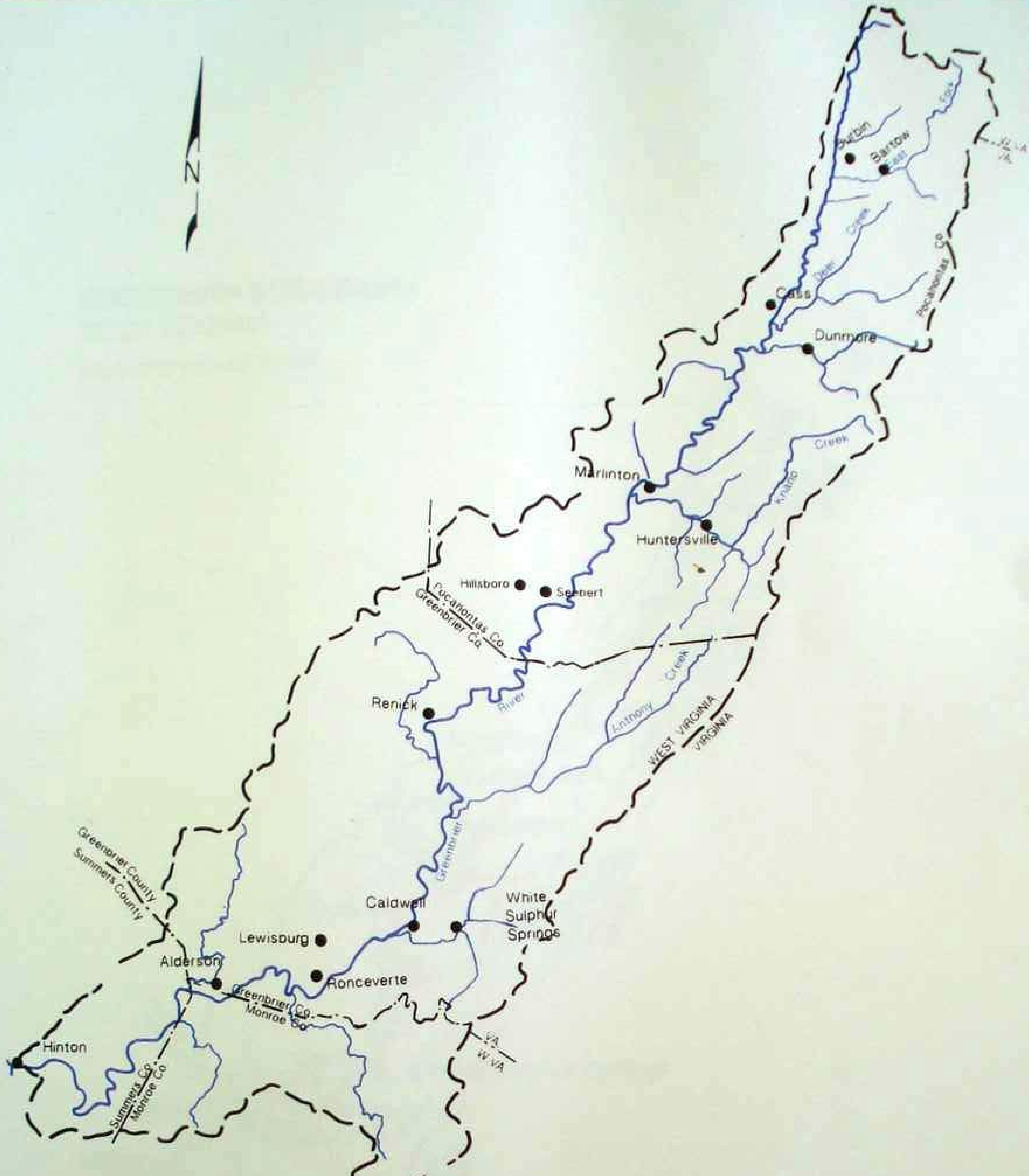
whiskey and nobody will ever catch you. There ain't no smoke. That' what gives you away. Yeah, you could put an oil burner down there t heat your water and mash with and run that steam out. I seen one ri along the main highway, a-running right down in a pile of brush.

3758-mus34 199.JPG

3759-mus34 200.JPG

3760-mus34 201.JPG

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Durbin
Bartow
East
Fork
Deer
Creek
Pocahontas Co
W.VA
VA
Cass
Dunmore
Creek
Knapp
Marlinton
Huntersville
Hillsboro
Seebert
Pocahontas Co
Greenbrier Co
Renick
River
Anthony
Creek
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
Greenbrier County
Summers County
Greenbrier
Caldwell
White
Sulphur
Springs
Lewisburg
Alderson
Ronceverte
Greenbrier Co
Monroe Co
VA
W.VA
Hinton
Summers Co
Monroe Co

GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN
WEST VIRGINIA

EXHIBIT 3-1

GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN
WEST VIRGINIA

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

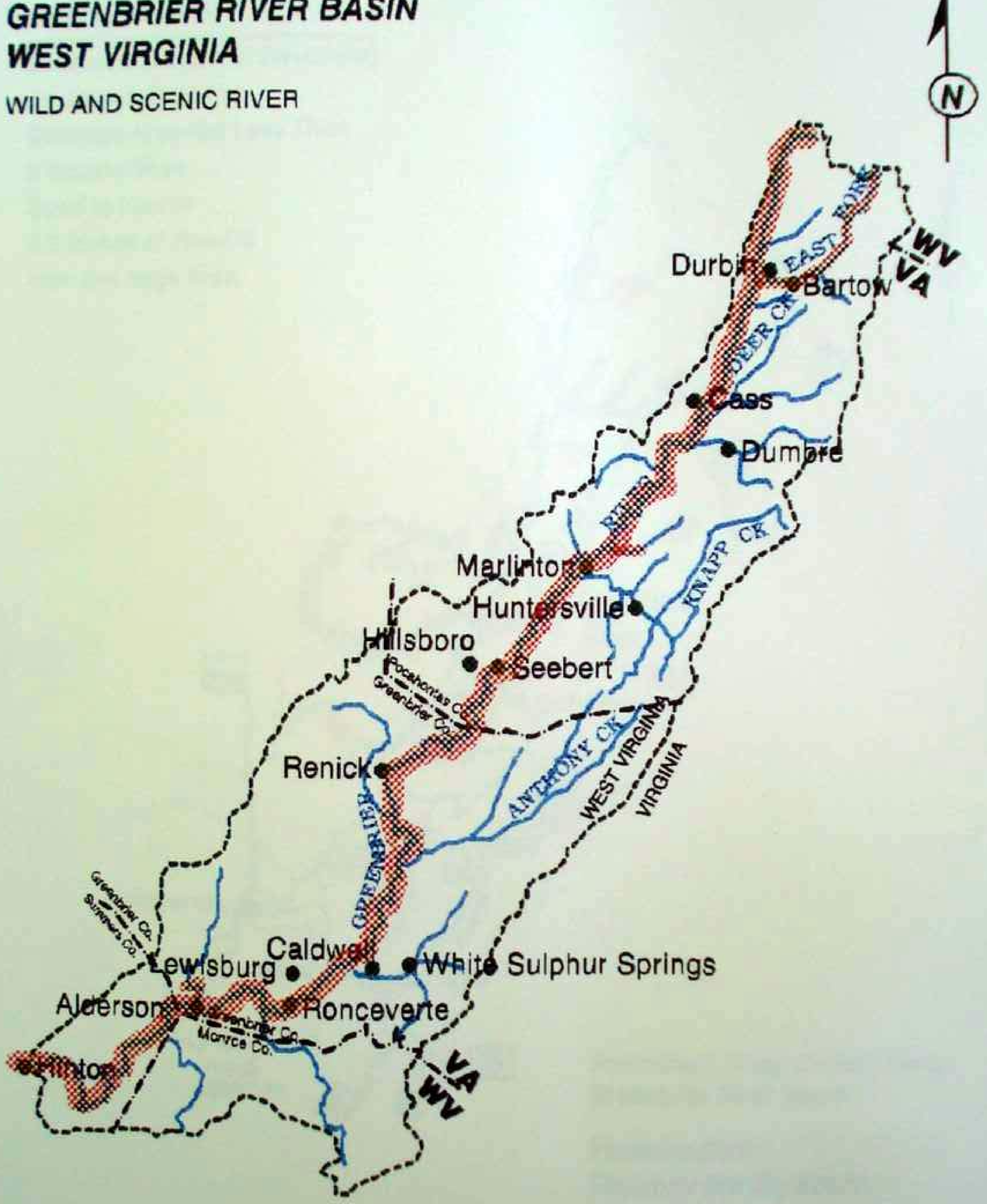
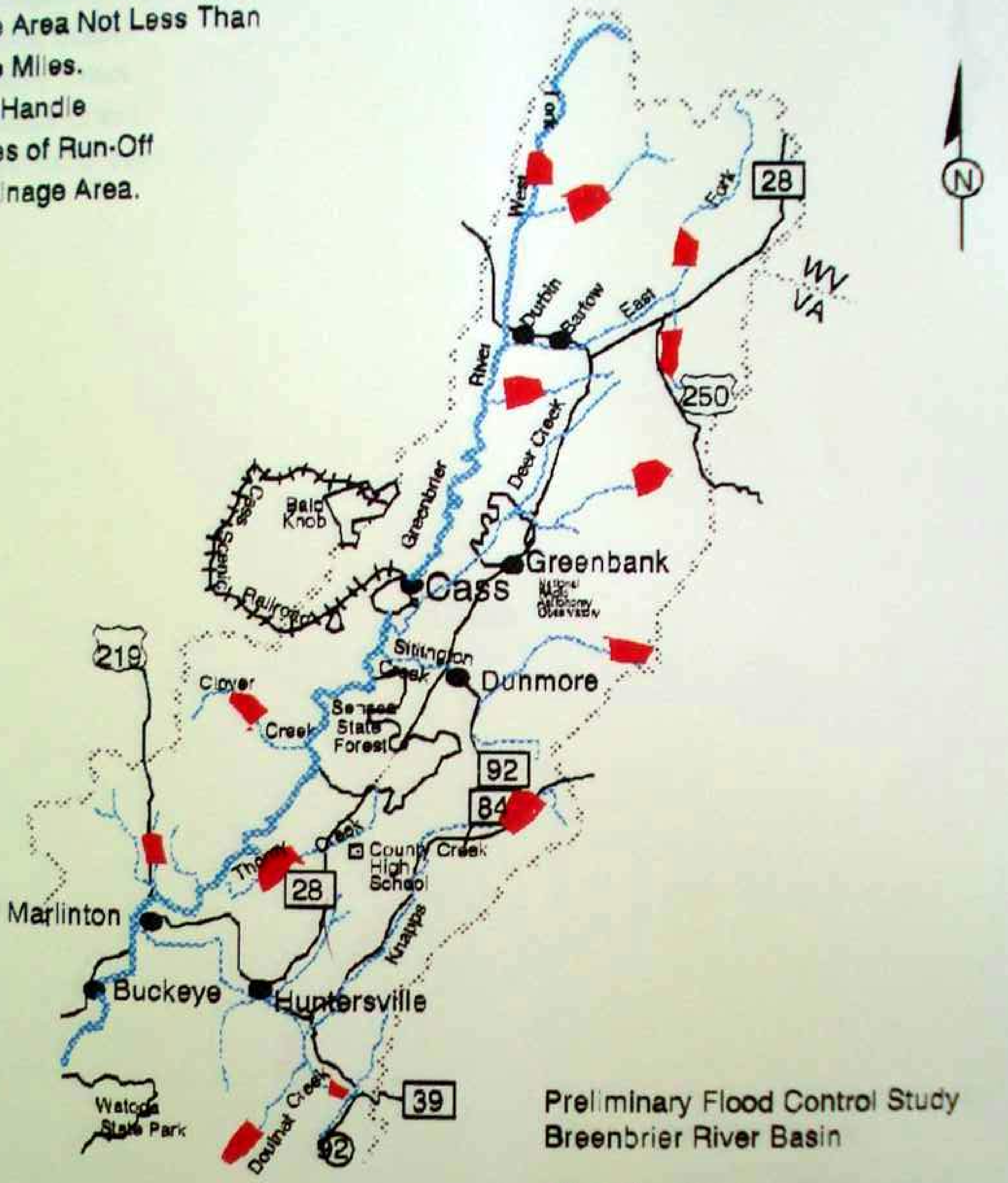

N
WV
VA
Durbin
Bartow
EAST FORK
DEER CK
Cass
Dunmore
RIVER
KNAPP CK
Marlinton
Huntersville
Hillsboro
Seebert
Pocahontas Co.
Greenbrier Co.
Renick
ANTHONY CK
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
GREENBRIER
Greenbrier Co.
Summers Co.
Lewisburg
Caldwell
White Sulphur Springs
Alderson
Ronceverte
Greenbrier Co.
Monroe Co.
Hinton
VA
WV

Exhibit 3-2

Selection Criteria

Located Upstream of Developed Areas and Cropland.
Drainage Area Not Less Than 5 Square Miles.
Sized to Handle 4.5 Inches of Run-Off from Drainage Area.


West Fork
East Fork
28
N
WV
VA
Durbin
Bartow
River
250
Deer Creek
Greenbrier
Bald Knob
Cass Scenic Railroad
Greenbank
Cass
219
Sitlington Creek
Dunmore
Clover Creek
Seneca State Forest
92
84
Thorny Creek
County High School
Creek
28
Marlinton
Knapps
Buckeye
Huntersville
Watoga State Park
Douthat Creek
39
92

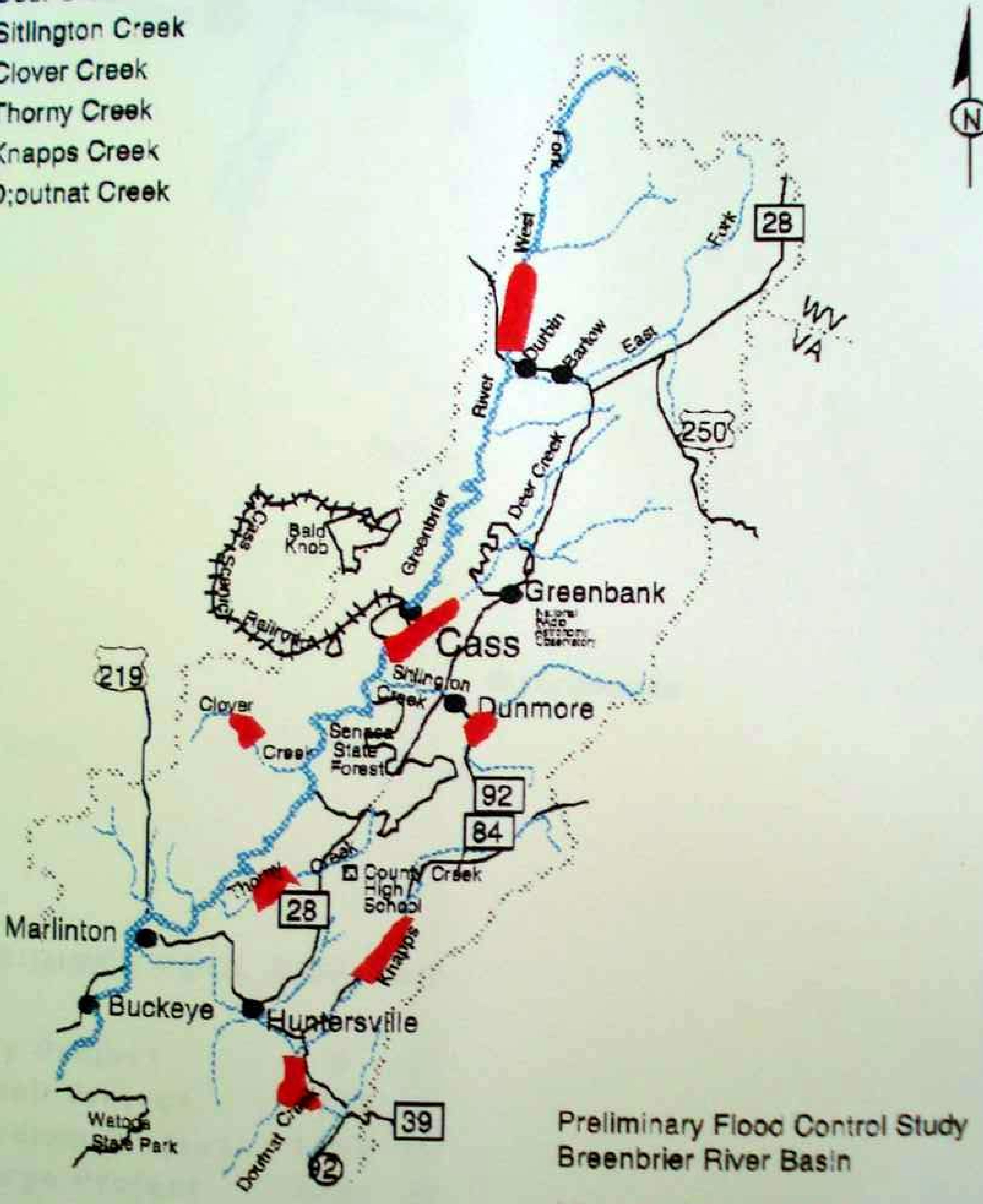
Preliminary Flood Control Study
Greenbrier River Basin

Headwater Reservoir System

Exhibit 5-1

Sites

West Fork
Deer Creek
Sitlington Creek
Clover Creek
Thorny Creek
Knapps Creek
D;outnat Creek

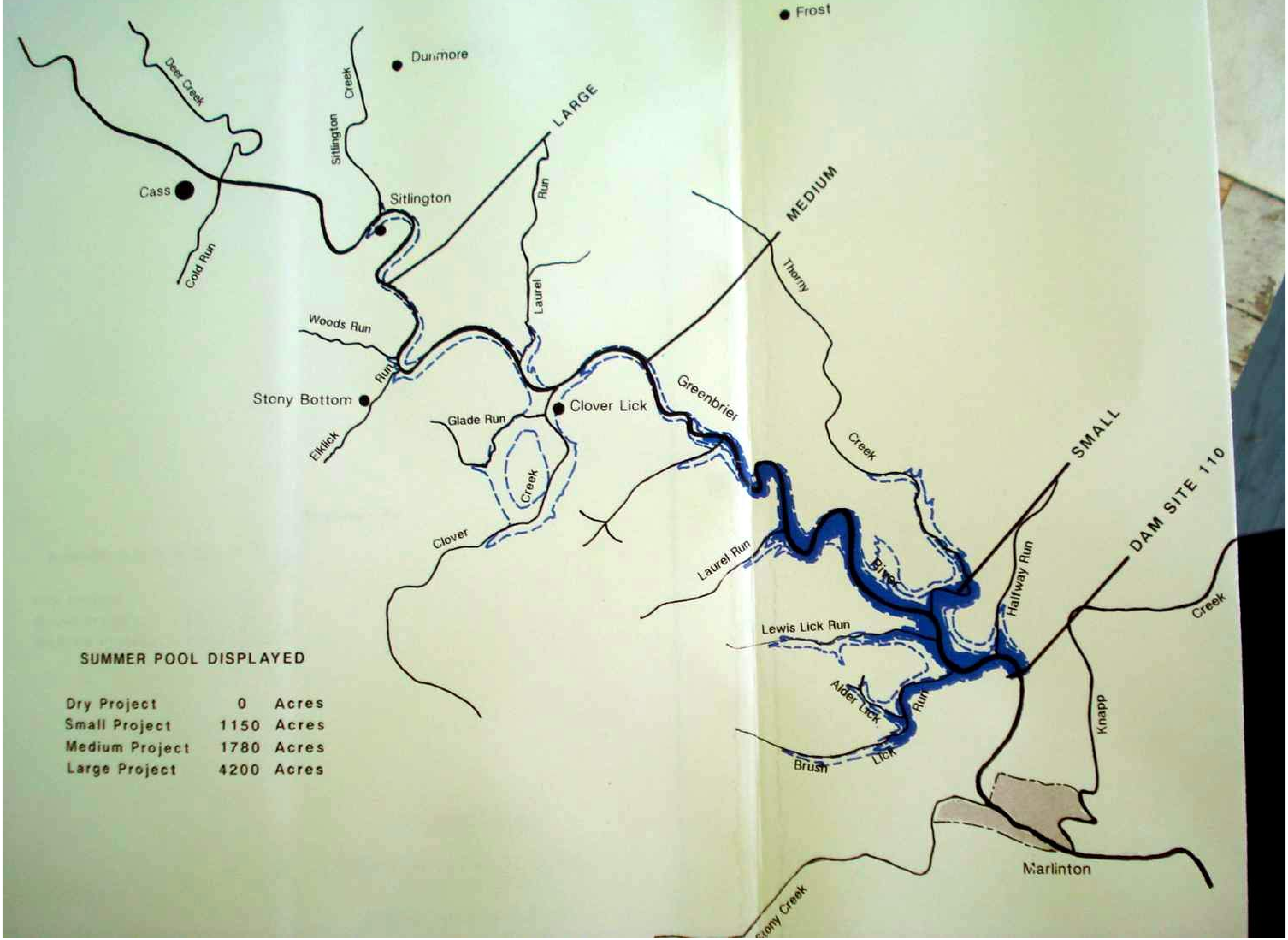

N
West Fork
East Fork
28
WV
VA
Durbin
Bartow
River
250
Deer Creek
Greenbrier
Bald Knob
Cass Scenic Railroad
Greenbank
National Radio Astronomy Observatory
Cass
219
Sitlington Creek
Dunmore
Clover Creek
Seneca State Forest
92
84
Thorny Creek
County High School
Creek
28
Marlinton
Buckeye
Huntersville
Knapps
39
Watoga State Park
Doutnat Creek
92

Preliminary Flood Control Study
Breenbrier River Basin

Headwater - Tributary Reservoir System

Exhibit 5 - 1a

3764-mus34 205.JPG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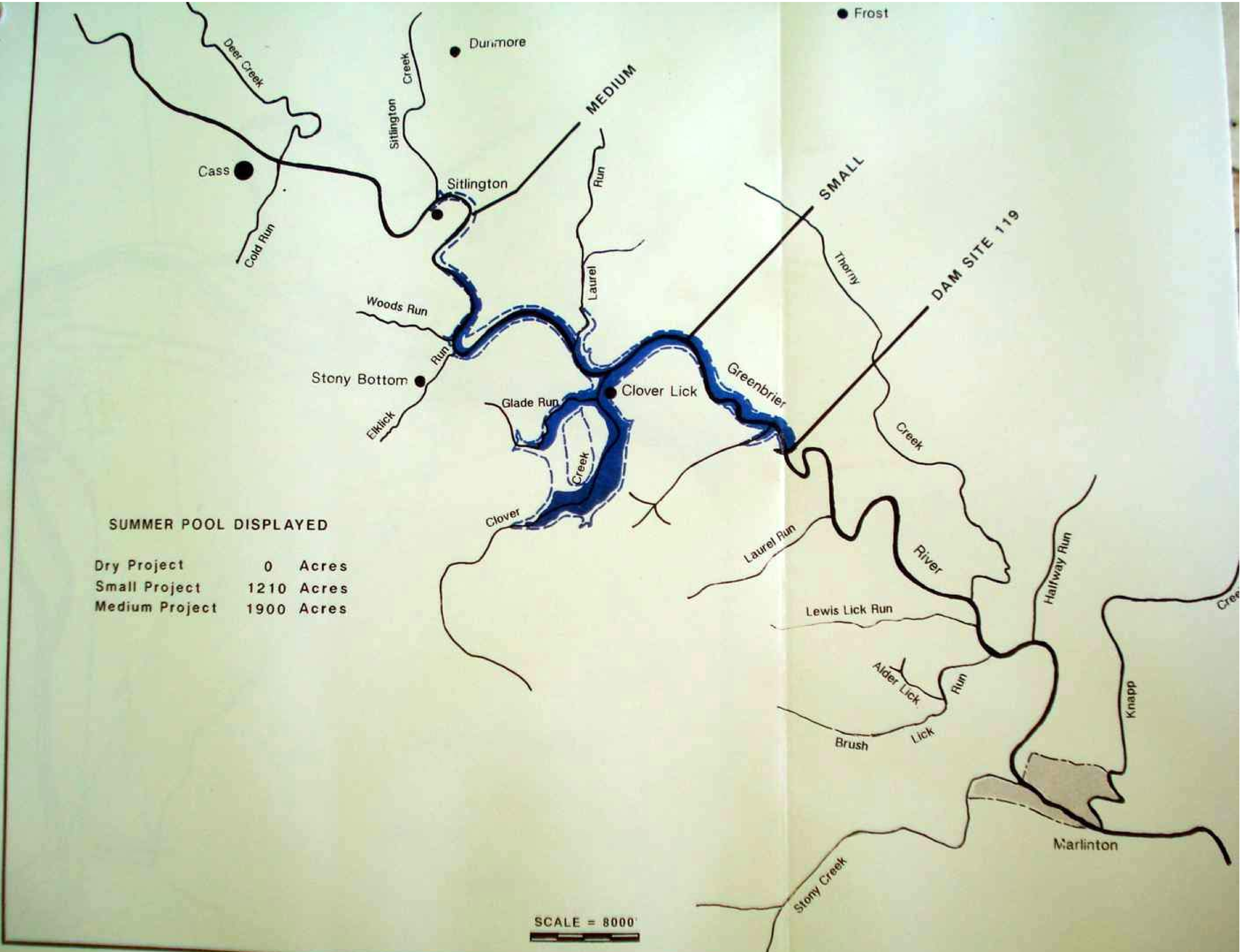
Dunmore
LARGE
MEDIUM
SMALL
DAM SITE 110
Deer Creek
Sitlington Creek
Cass
Sitlington
Cold Run
Laurel Run
Woods Run
Run
Stony Bottom
Elklick
Glade Run
Clover Lick
Clover Creek
Greenbrier River
Thorny Creek
Laurel Run
Lewis Lick Run
Alder Lick Run
Brush Lick
Halfway Run
Creek
Knapp
Marlinton
Stony Creek

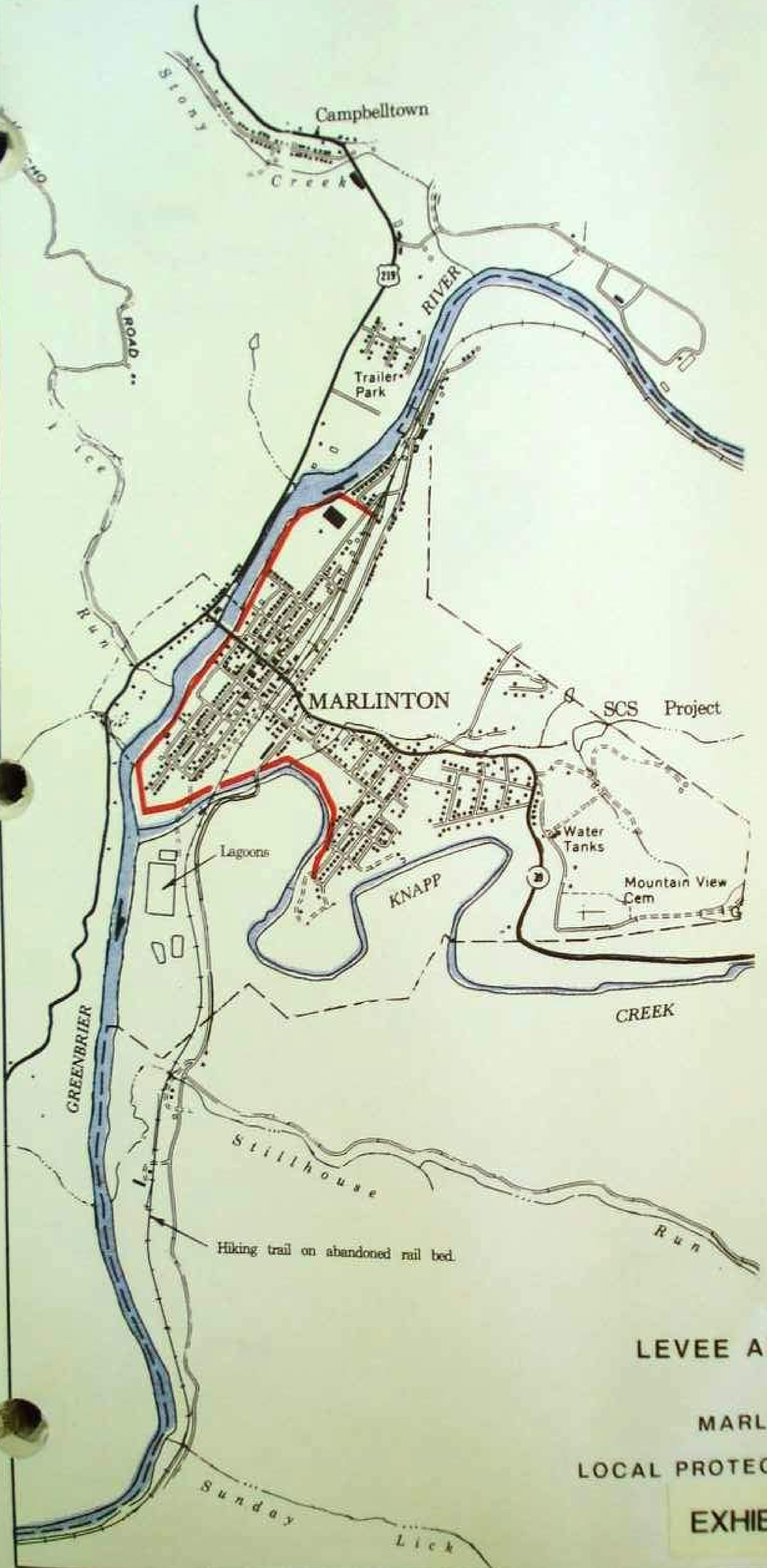
SUMMER POOL DISPLAYED

Dry Project	0	Acres
Small Project	1150	Acres
Medium Project	1780	Acres
Large Project	4200	Acres


Frost
Dunmore
Deer Creek
Sitlington Creek
MEDIUM
Cass
Sitlington
Run
SMALL
Cold Run
Thorny
DAM SITE 119
Laurel
Woods Run
Run
Stony Bottom
Greenbrier
Clover Lick
Glade Run
Elklick
Creek
Creek
Clover
Laurel Run
River
Halfway Run
Cree
Lewis Lick Run
Alder Lick
Run
Knapp
Brush
Lick
Marlinton
Stony Creek
SCALE = 8000'

SUMMER POOL DISPLAYED

Dry Project	0	Acres
Small Project	1210	Acres
Medium Project	1900	Acres

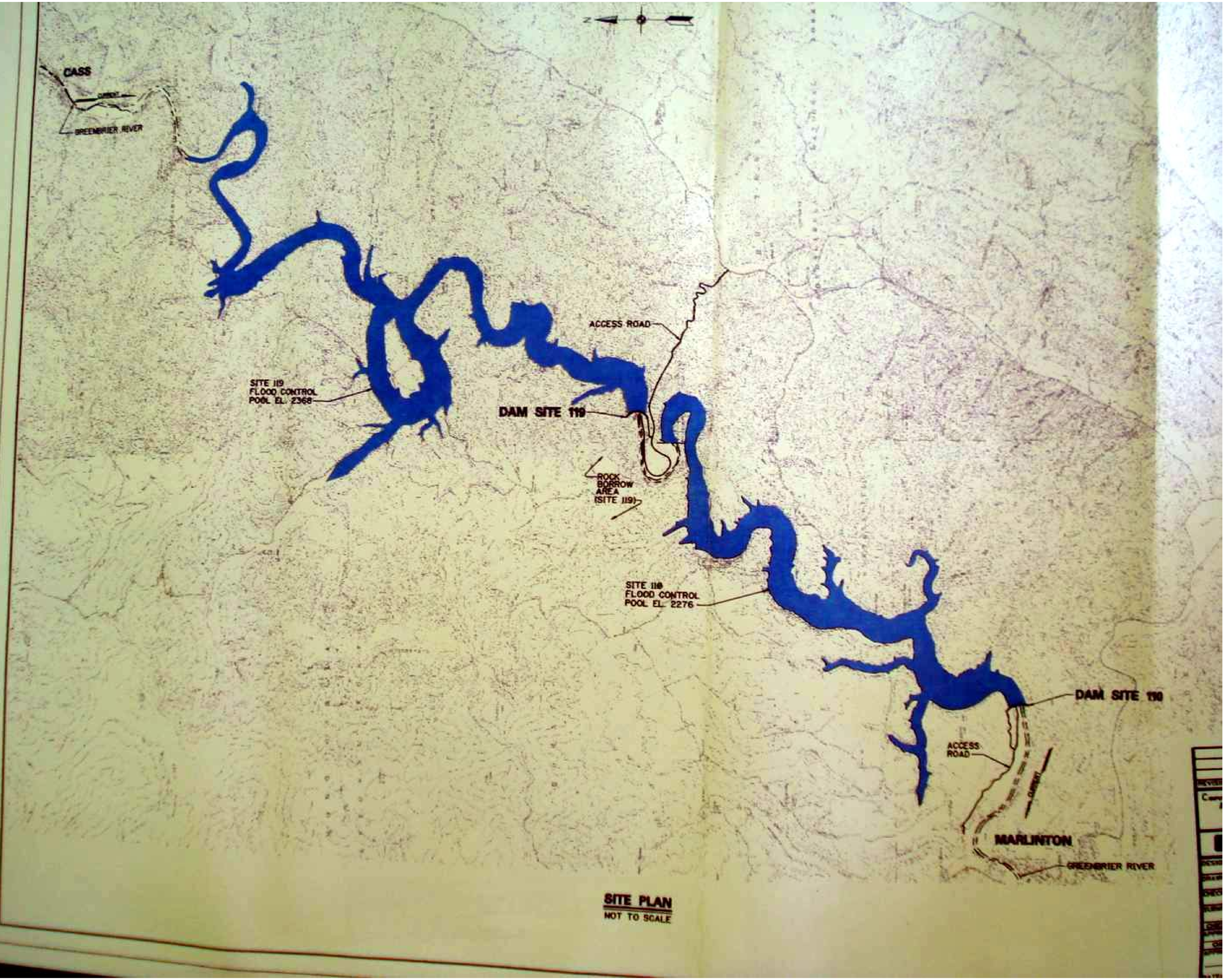

Campbelltown
Stony Creek
219
RIVER
ROAD
Trailer Park
Run
MARLINTON
SCS Project
Lagoons
Water Tanks
39
Mountain View Cem
KNAPP
CREEK
GREENBRIER
Stillhouse Run
Hiking trail on abandoned rail bed.
Sunday Lick

LEVEE ALIGNMENT

MARLINTON
LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT

EXHIBIT 5-6

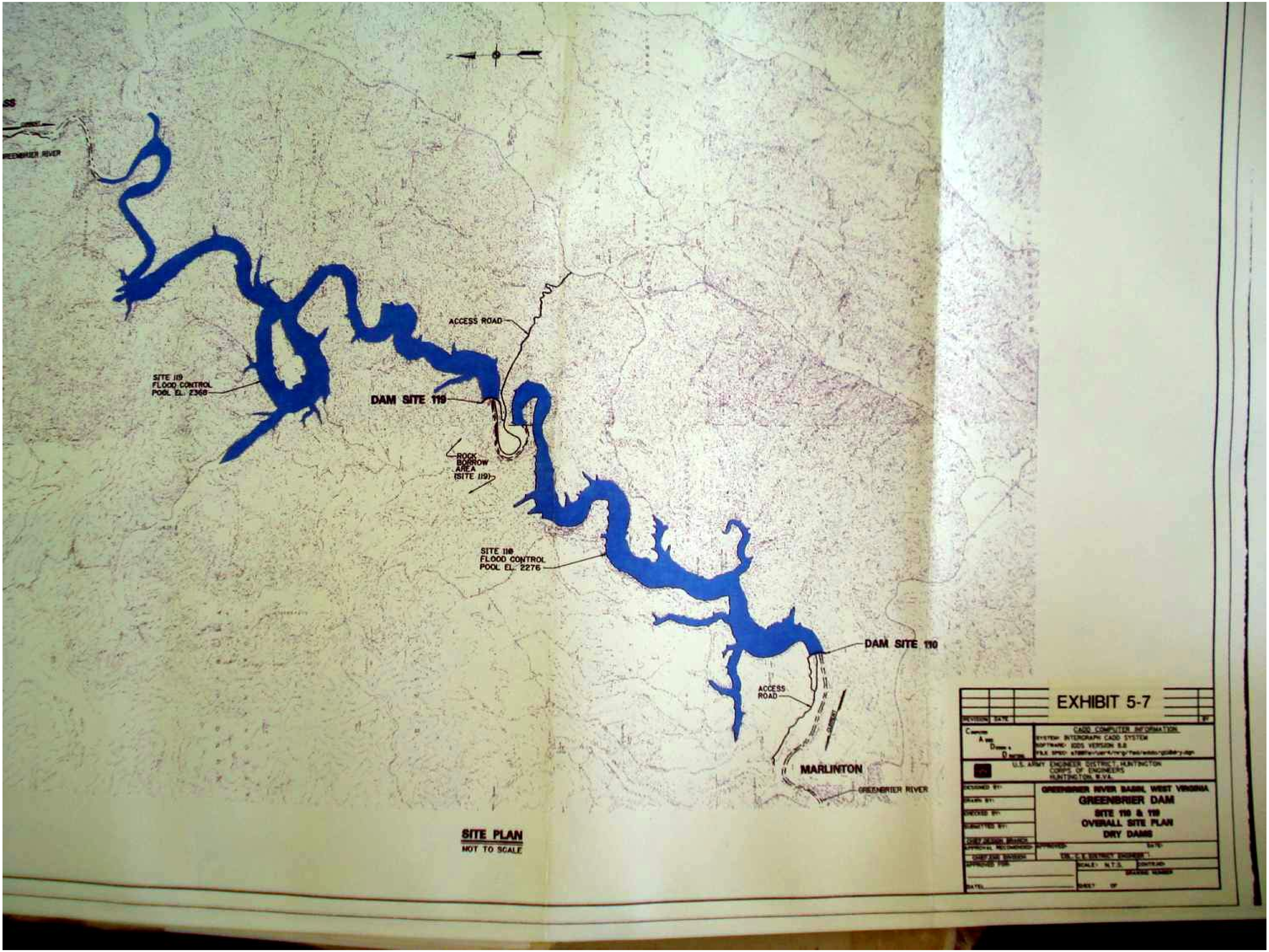
3768-mus34 209.JPG


N
CASS
CURRENT
GREENBRIER RIVER
SITE 119
FLOOD CONTROL
POOL EL. 2368
ACCESS ROAD
DAM SITE 119
ROCK
BORROW
AREA
(SITE 119)
SITE 118
FLOOD CONTROL
POOL EL. 2276
DAM SITE 118
ACCESS
ROAD
CURRENT
MARLINTON
GREENBRIER RIVER

SITE PLAN

NOT TO SCALE

3769-mus34 210.JPG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GREENBRIER RIVER
ACCESS ROAD
SITE 119
FLOOD CONTROL
POOL EL. 2368
DAM SITE 119
ROCK
BORROW
AREA
(SITE 119)
SITE 110
FLOOD CONTROL
POOL EL. 2276
DAM SITE 110
ACCESS
ROAD
CURRENT
MARLINTON
GREENBRIER RIVER

SITE PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

EXHIBIT 5-7

CADD COMPUTER INFORMATION
SYSTEM: INTERGRAPH CADD SYSTEM
SOFTWARE: IGDS VERSION 8.8

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HUNTINGTON
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HUNTINGTON, W.VA.

GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN, WEST VIRGINIA
GREENBRIER DAM
SITE 110 & 119
OVERALL SITE PLAN
DRY DAMS

DESIGNED BY:
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
SUBMITTED BY:
APPROVED:
DATE:
SCALE: N.T.S.
DRAWING NUMBER
SHEET OF

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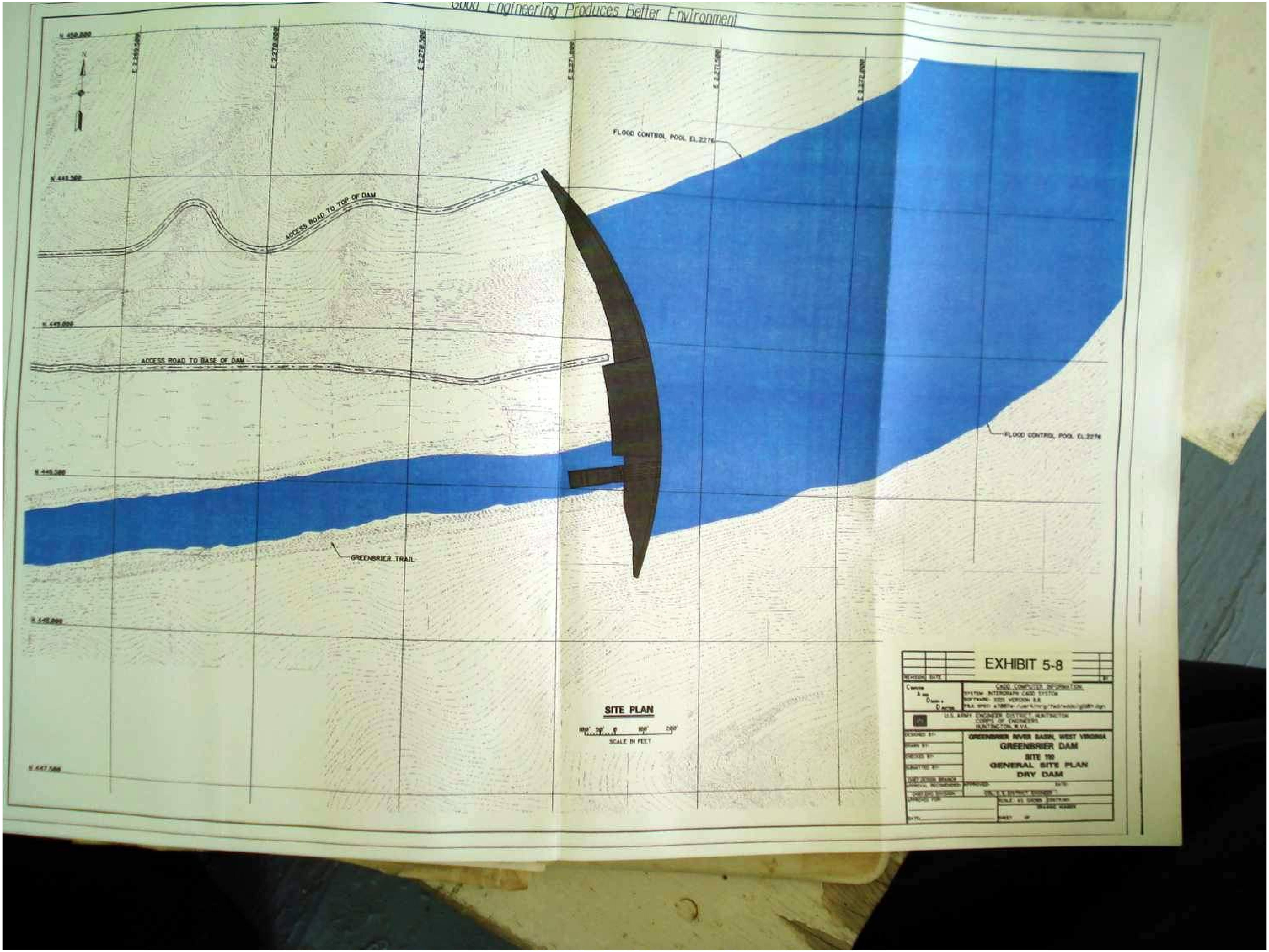
Good Engineering Produces Better Environment
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N 448,000
N 447,500
E 2,269,500
E 2,270,000
E 2,270,500
E 2,271,000
E 2,271,500
E 2,272,000
N
FLOOD CONTROL POOL EL.2276
ACCESS ROAD TO TOP OF DAM
ACCESS ROAD TO BASE OF DAM
GREENBRIER TRAIL
FLOOD CONTROL POOL EL.2276
SITE PLAN
100' 50' 0 100' 200'
SCALE IN FEET
REVISIONS
DATE
BY
CADD COMPUTER INFORMATION
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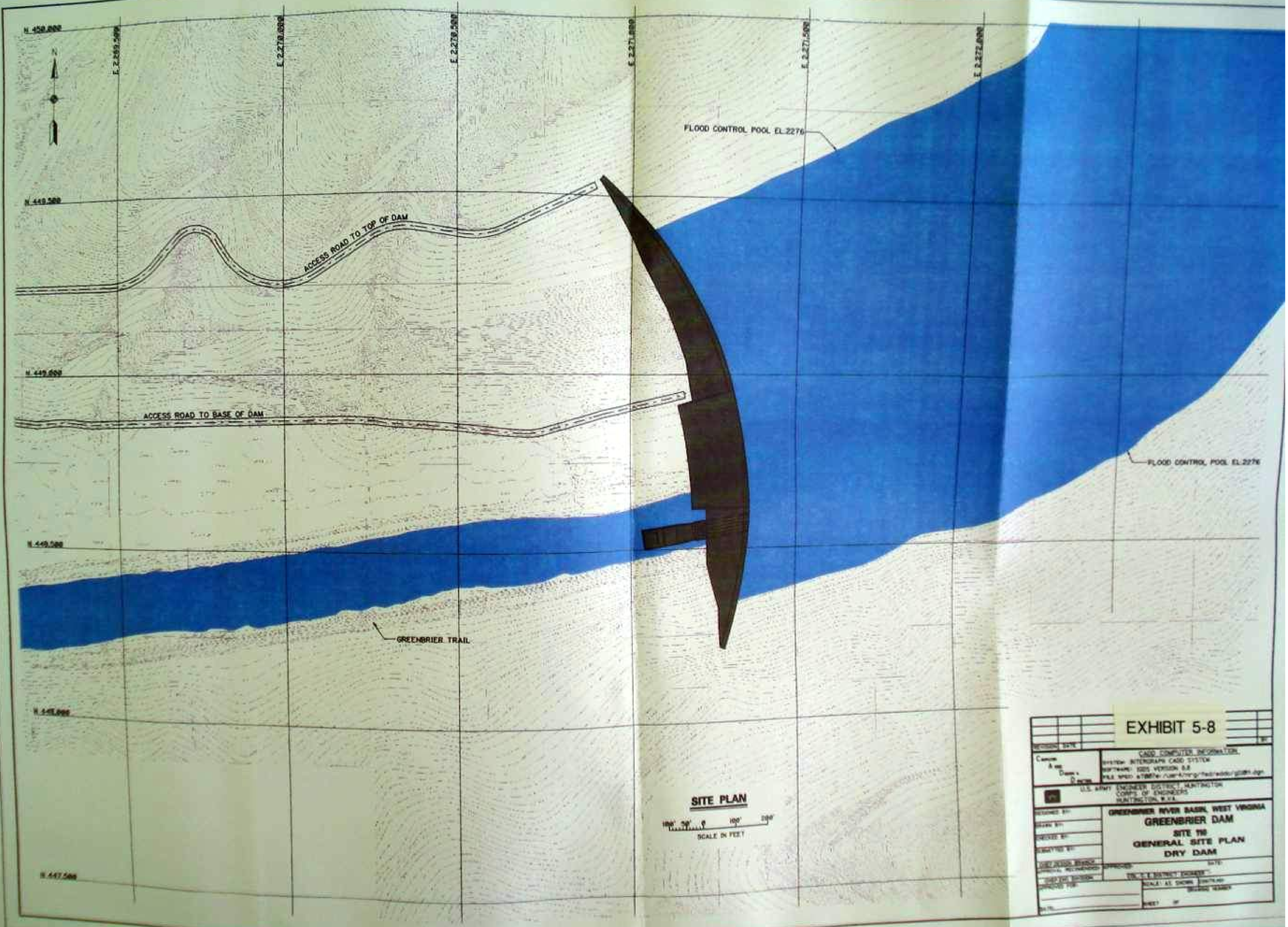
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HUNTINGTON
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HUNTINGTON, W.VA.
DESIGNED BY:
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
SUBMITTED BY:
APPROVAL RECOMMENDED:
APPROVED:
DATE:
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NUMBER
SHEET OF

EXHIBIT 5-8

GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN, WEST VIRGINIA
GREENBRIER DAM
SITE 110
GENERAL SITE PLAN
DRY DAM

3771-mus34 212.JPG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N 449,000
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N 447,500
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E 2,270,000
E 2,270,500
E 2,271,000
E 2,271,500
E 2,272,000
N
FLOOD CONTROL POOL EL.2276
ACCESS ROAD TO TOP OF DAM
ACCESS ROAD TO BASE OF DAM
FLOOD CONTROL POOL EL.2276
GREENBRIER TRAIL
SITE PLAN
100' 50' 0 100' 200'
SCALE IN FEET
CADD COMPUTER INFORMATION
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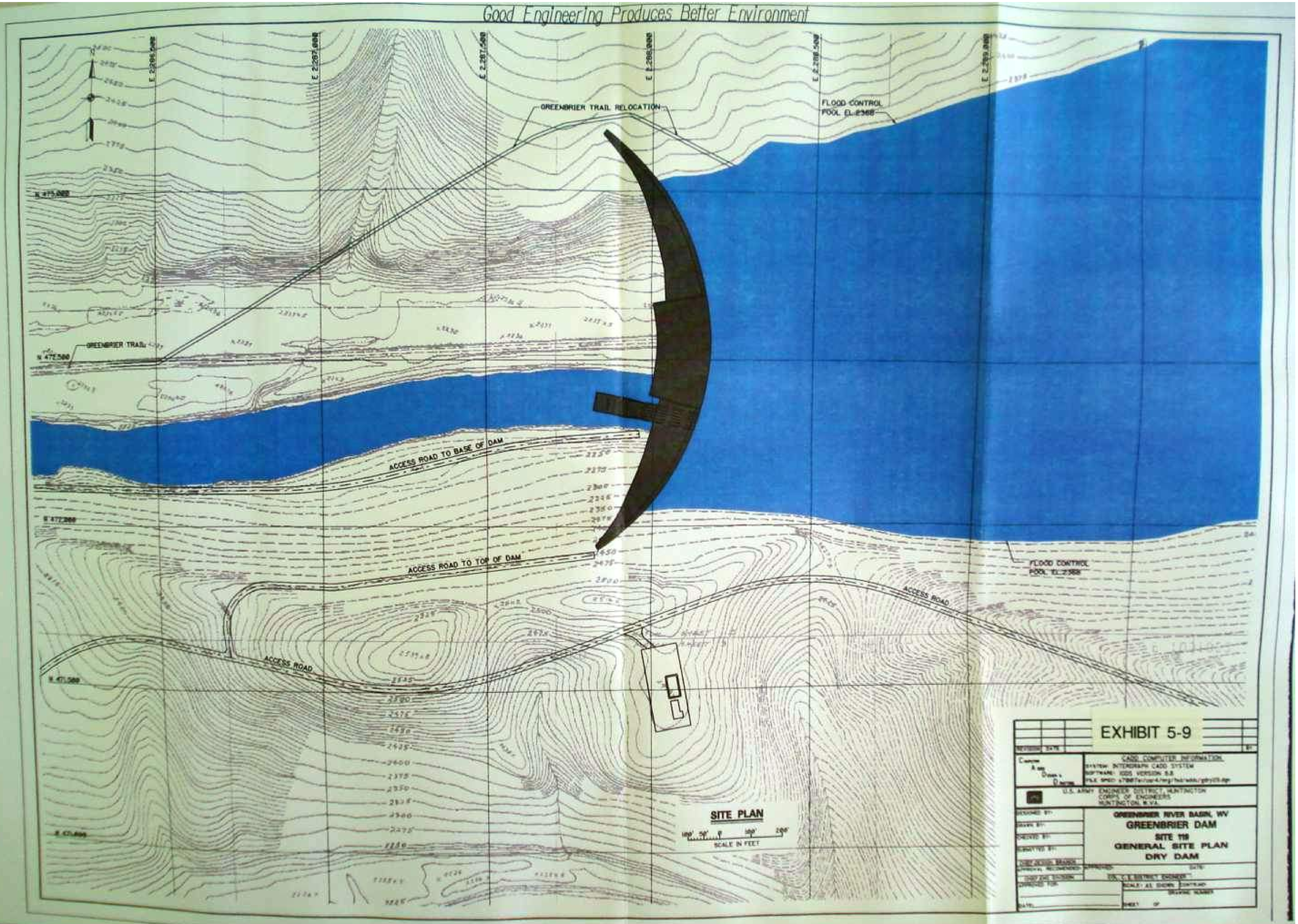
SOFTWARE: IGDS VERSION 8.8
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HUNTINGTON
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HUNTINGTON, W.VA.
DESIGNED BY:
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
SUBMITTED BY:
APPROVED:
DATE:
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SHEET OF

EXHIBIT 5-8

GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN, WEST VIRGINIA
GREENBRIER DAM
SITE T6
GENERAL SITE PLAN
DRY DAM

3772-mus34 213.JPG


Good Engineering Produces Better Environment
E 2,286,500
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E 2,288,000
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E 2,289,000
N 475,000
N 472,500
N 472,000
N 471,500
N 471,000
GREENBRIER TRAIL RELOCATION
GREENBRIER TRAIL
FLOOD CONTROL POOL EL 2388
ACCESS ROAD TO BASE OF DAM
ACCESS ROAD TO TOP OF DAM
ACCESS ROAD
SITE PLAN
100' 50' 0 100' 200'
SCALE IN FEET
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SOFTWARE: IGDS VERSION 8.8
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HUNTINGTON
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HUNTINGTON, W.VA.
GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN, WV
GREENBRIER DAM
SITE 119
GENERAL SITE PLAN
DRY DAM
DESIGNED BY:
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
SUBMITTED BY:
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NUMBER
SHEET OF

EXHIBIT 5-9

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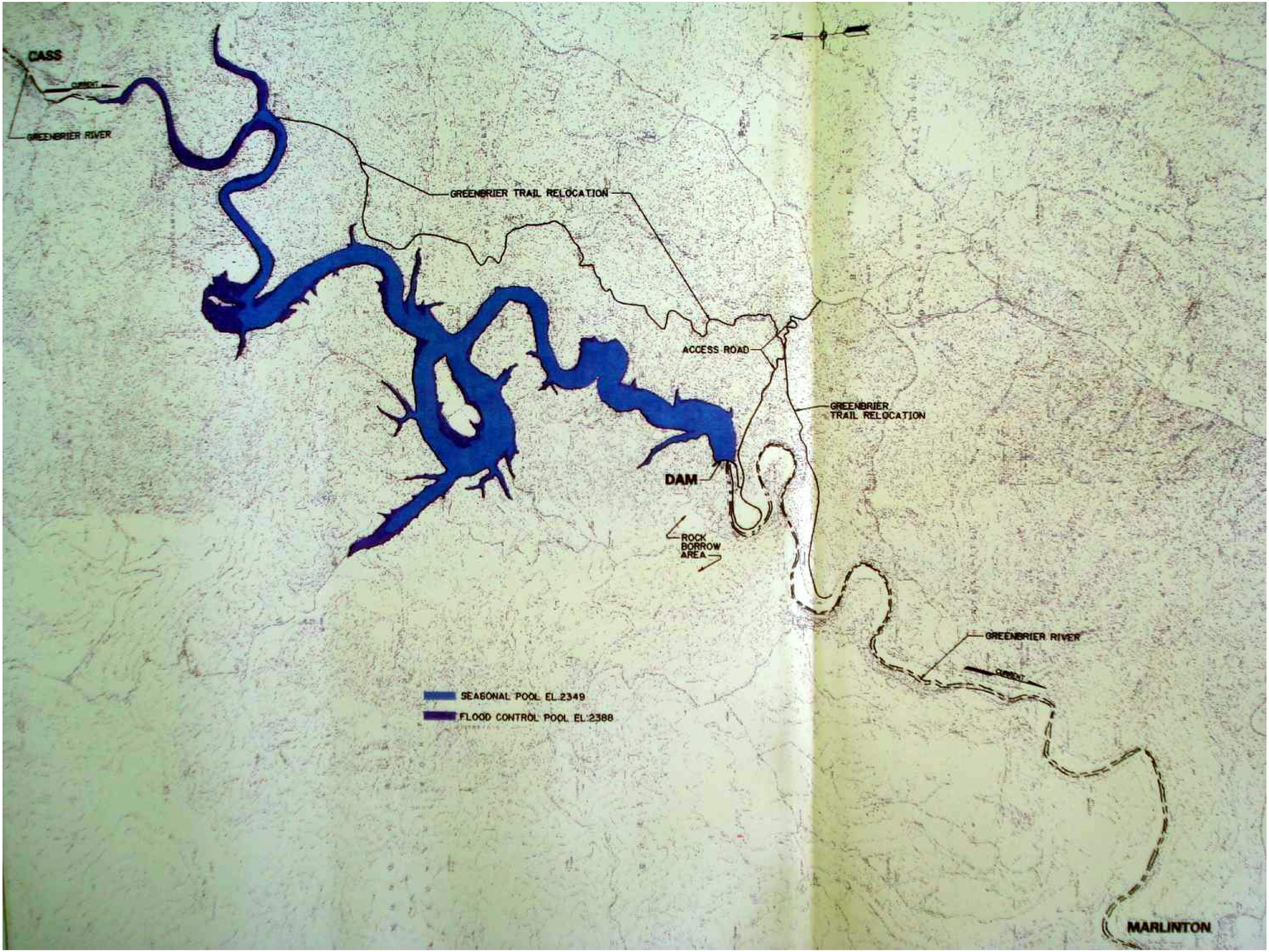
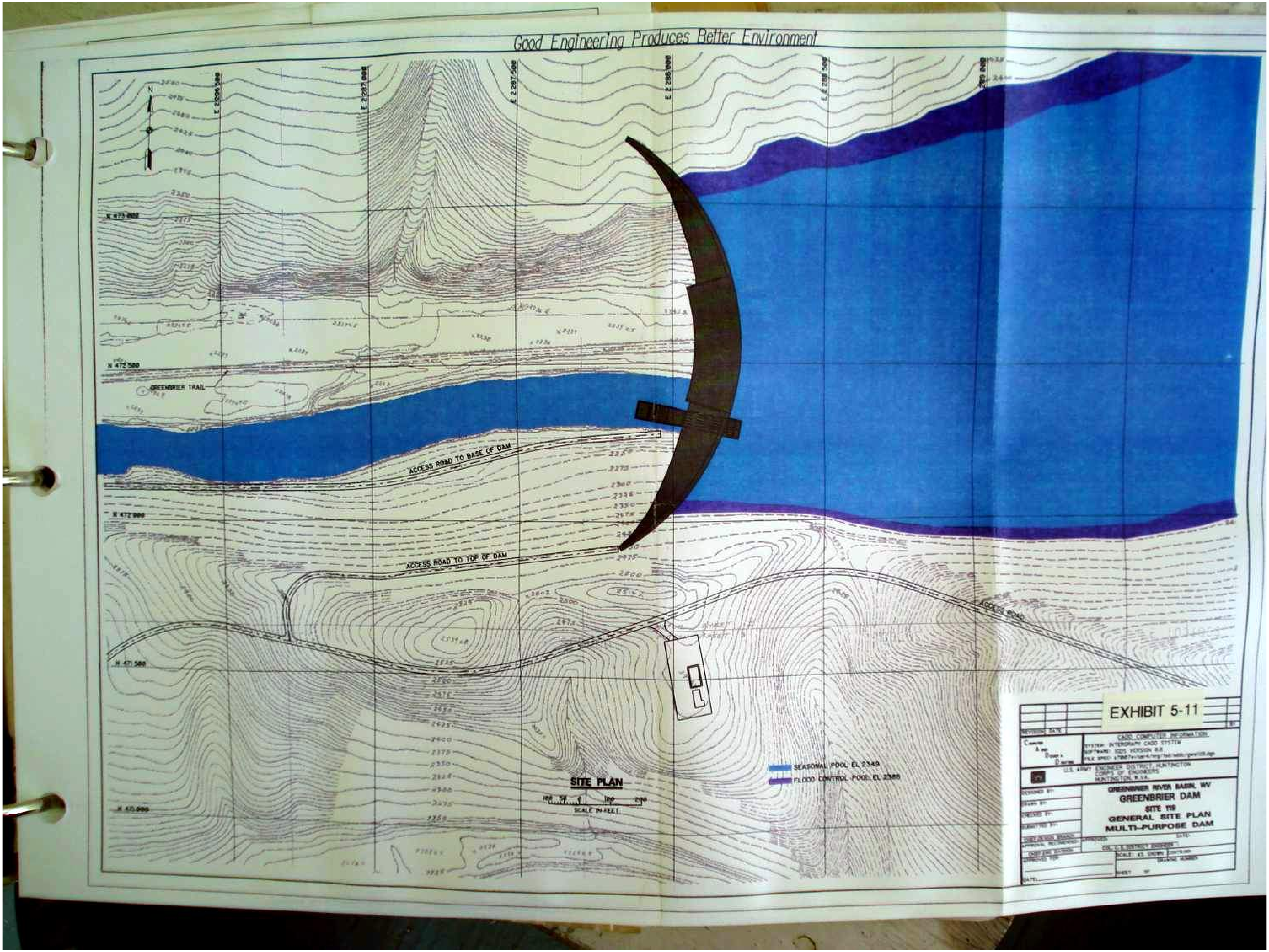

N
CASS
CURRENT
GREENBRIER RIVER
GREENBRIER TRAIL RELOCATION
ACCESS ROAD
GREENBRIER TRAIL RELOCATION
DAM
ROCK BORROW AREA
GREENBRIER RIVER
CURRENT
SEASONAL POOL EL.2349
FLOOD CONTROL POOL EL.2388
MARLINTON

3774-mus34 215.JPG


Good Engineering Produces Better Environment
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E 2 286 500
E 2 287 000
E 2 287 500
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N 473 000
N 472 500
N 472 000
N 471 500
N 471 000
GREENBRIER TRAIL
ACCESS ROAD TO BASE OF DAM
ACCESS ROAD TO TOP OF DAM
ACCESS ROAD
SITE PLAN
100 50 0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET
SEASONAL POOL EL 2349
FLOOD CONTROL POOL EL 2388
EXHIBIT 5-11
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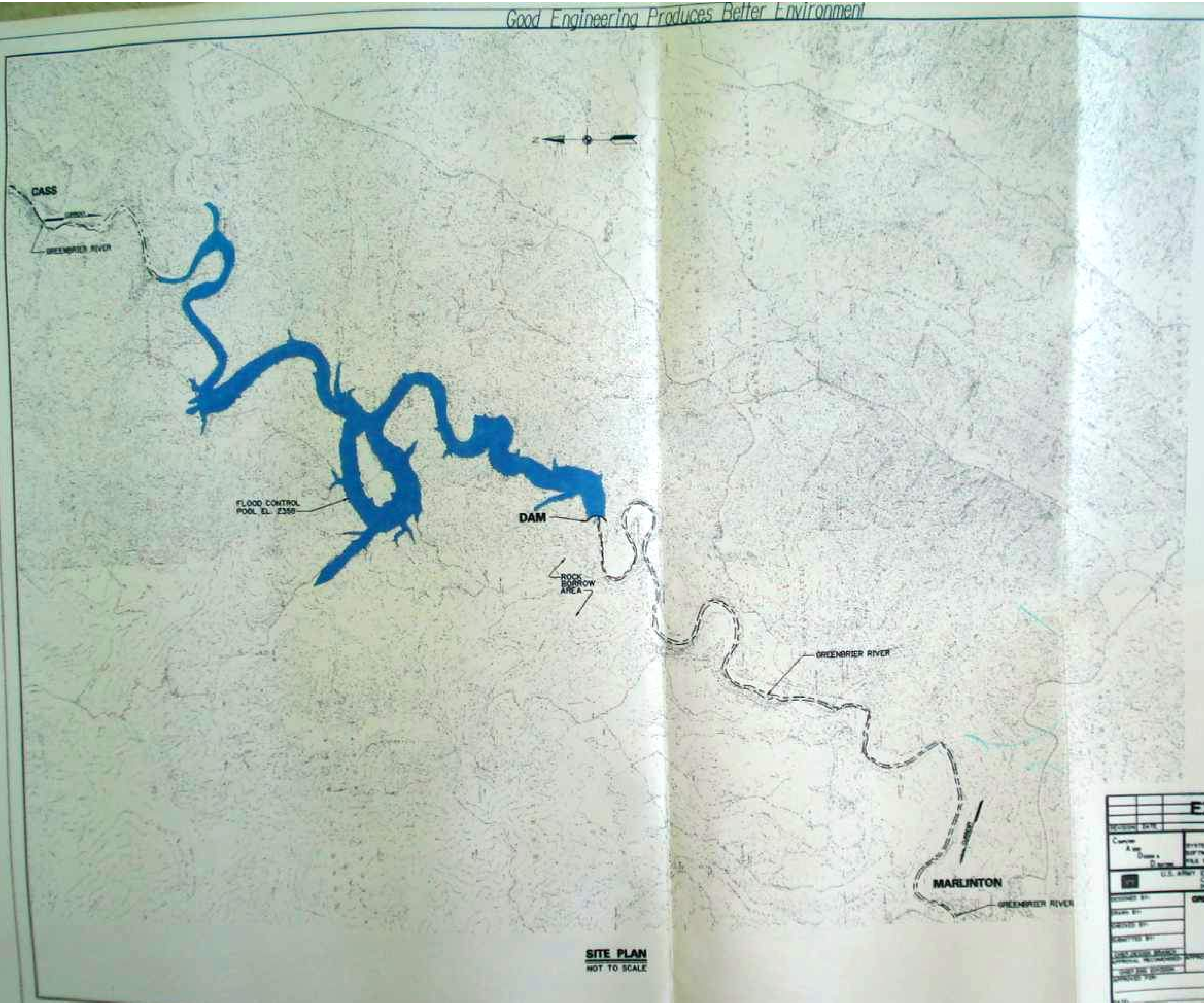
SOFTWARE: IGDS VERSION 8.8
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HUNTINGTON
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HUNTINGTON, W.VA.
GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN, WV
GREENBRIER DAM
SITE 119
GENERAL SITE PLAN
MULTI-PURPOSE DAM
DESIGNED BY:
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
SUBMITTED BY:
DATE:
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SHEET OF

Good Engineering Produces Better Environment


CASS
GREENBRIER RIVER
FLOOD CONTROL POOL EL. 2358
DAM
ROCK BORROW AREA
GREENBRIER RIVER
MARLINTON
GREENBRIER RIVER

SITE PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

EXHIBIT 5-12

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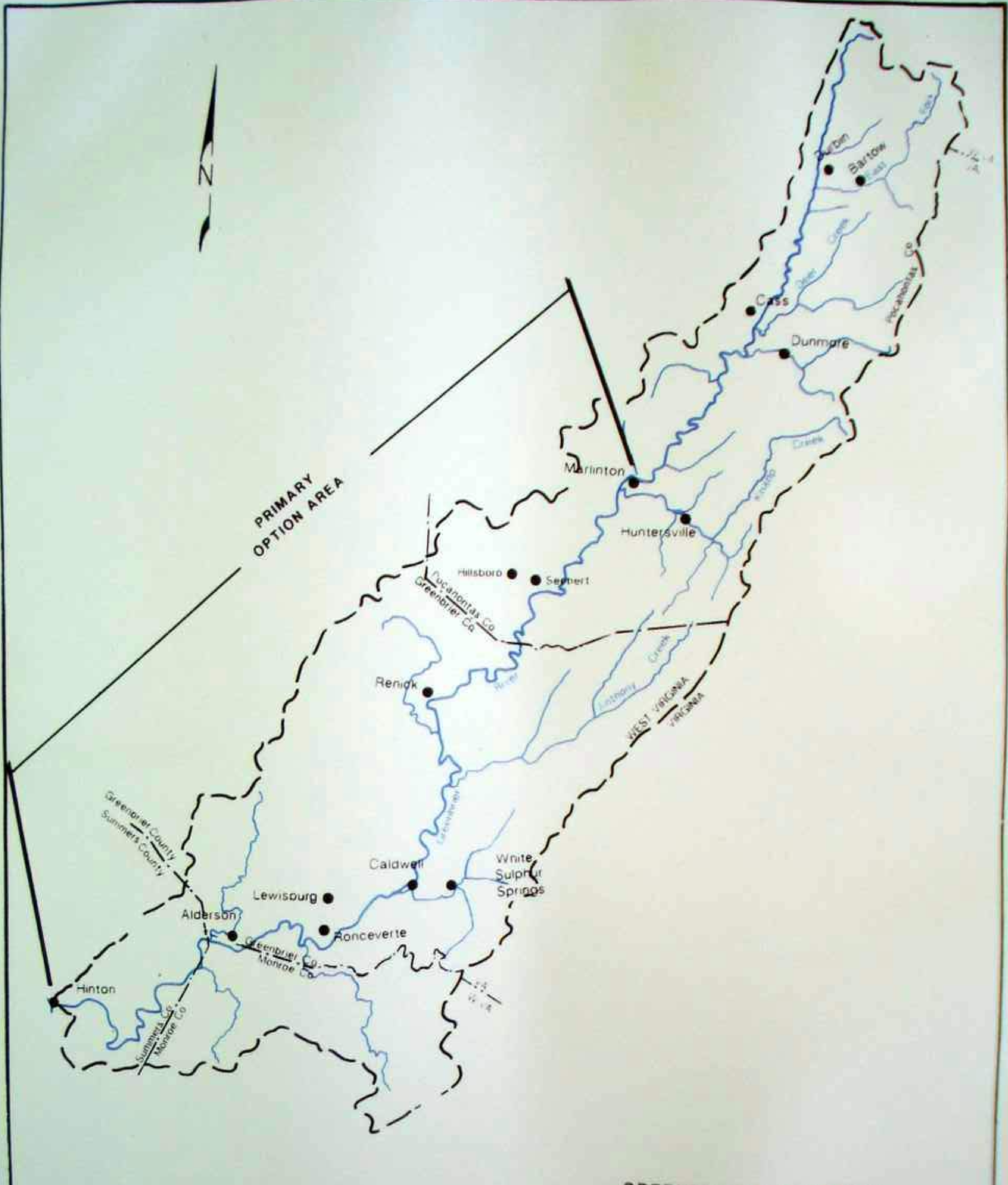
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HUNTINGTON
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HUNTINGTON, W.VA.

GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN, WEST VIRGINIA
GREENBRIER DAM
SITE 119
OVERALL SITE PLAN
DRY DAM - 4" STORAGE

SCALE: N.T.S.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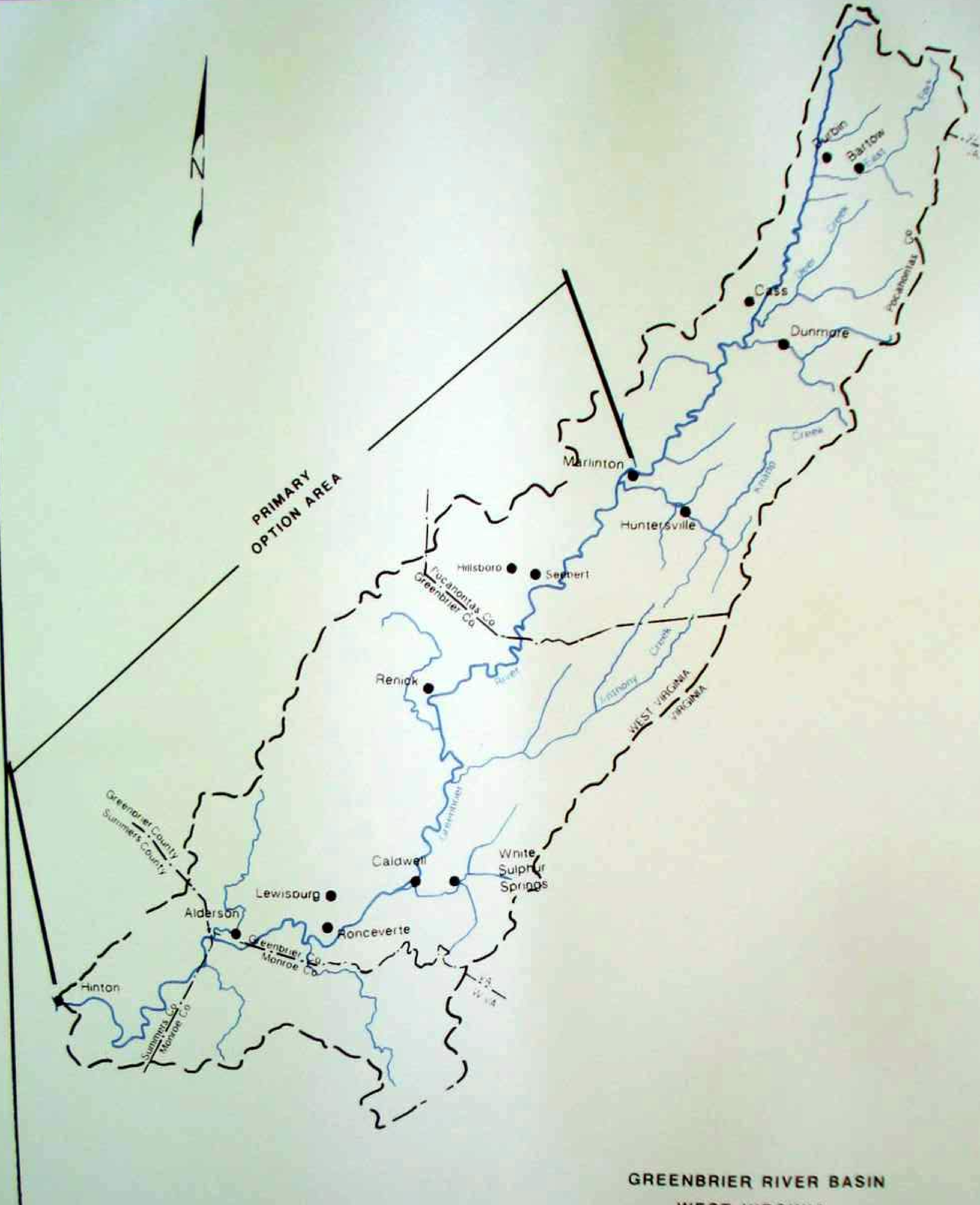
PRIMARY OPTION AREA
Durbin
Bartow
East
Cass
Deer Creek
Pocahontas Co
Dunmore
Marlinton
Huntersville
Knapp Creek
Hillsboro
Seebert
Pocahontas Co
Greenbrier Co
Renick
River
Anthony Creek
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
Greenbrier
Greenbrier County
Summers County
Caldwell
White Sulphur Springs
Lewisburg
Alderson
Ronceverte
Greenbrier Co
Monroe Co
Hinton
Summers Co
Monroe Co

GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN
WEST VIRGINIA

EXHIBIT 5-14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PRIMARY OPTION AREA
Durbin
Bartow
Cass
Dunmore
Pocahontas Co
Marlinton
Huntersville
Hillsboro
Seebert
Pocahontas Co
Greenbrier Co
Renick
River
Greenbrier
Anthony
Creek
Knapp
Creek
Deer
Creek
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
Greenbrier County
Summers County
Caldwell
White Sulphur Springs
Lewisburg
Alderson
Ronceverte
Greenbrier Co
Monroe Co
Hinton
Summers Co
Monroe Co
VA
W.VA

GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN
WEST VIRGINIA

EXHIBIT 5-14

Greenbrier River
Basin Study

GREENBRIER DAM

APPENDIX A - ENGINEERING, DESIGN AND COST

1. INTRODUCTION

a. Purpose and Scope. The purpose of this Evaluation Study is to evaluate alternatives that would reduce or eliminate flooding within the Greenbrier River Basin and to determine if there is a Federal interest in proceeding with the feasibility study. This appendix contains the engineering, design and cost data to support the structural plans presented in the Evaluation Report. Included are descriptions of the selected mainstem impoundment alternatives, associated real estate and relocations requirements and cost estimates for each alternative. A more detailed, feasibility-level design and a total project cost estimate will be completed in the feasibility study phase, contingent upon the determination of a project in the Federal interest as detailed in the Evaluation Report.

b. Study Authority. Authority for the study was granted by Resolution of the Public Works Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives on 10 May 1962. Following the disastrous flood of November 1985, local protection studies underway at Marlinton, West Virginia, were re-directed toward assessing structural measures for reducing flood damages throughout the Greenbrier River Basin.

c. Location of Project. The Greenbrier River Basin is located in southeastern West Virginia and has a drainage area of 1641 square miles. From its source in Pocahontas County to its confluence with the New River in Summers County, the river flows 167 miles through four West Virginia counties -- Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe and Summers. Potential Greenbrier Dam sites are located in Pocahontas County above the community of Marlinton.

2. SITE INVESTIGATIONS

a. Original Site Reconnaissance. The Preliminary Study on the Greenbrier River Basin, completed in February 1988, met the basic requirements of a Reconnaissance Study. An array of alternatives was considered including head-water dams, tributary dams, mainstem dams, local protection projects, floodproofing and floodplain evacuation of structures. Mainstem dams on the Greenbrier River between Marlinton and Cass, WV, were the only alternatives that indicated a potential for economic feasibility.

Four potential dam sites were identified on the mainstem of the Greenbrier River between Marlinton and Cass, WV. Various types of dams were evaluated at these sites, and it was determined that roller compacted concrete (RCC) dams were the most economical. The RCC dams investigated at that time were of gravity type. It was further determined that Sites 110 and 119 exhibited the most potential with benefit-to-cost ratios above unity.

b. Site 110. Site 110 is located approximately 2 miles upstream of Marlinton, WV, on the mainstem of the Greenbrier River. The river bed is at elevation 2,132. The left abutment is relatively steep and extends above elevation 2,680; the right abutment is less steep and extends above elevation 2,480. Access to the site is at stream elevation on the left abutment via the Greenbrier Trail, and on the right abutment via a private drive and Airport Road which intersects U.S. Route 219.

c. Site 119. Site 119 is located approximately 11 miles upstream of Marlinton, WV, on the mainstem of the Greenbrier River. The river bed is at elevation 2,223. The abutments are moderately steep with the left extending above elevation 2,480 and the right above elevation 2,800. Access to the site is at the stream level on the right abutment via the Greenbrier Trail.

3. PROJECT PLAN

The primary focus of this Evaluation Study was on a flood control (dry) dam at Sites 110 and 119 and a multi-purpose (wet) dam at Site 119 that would provide 5" of flood control storage. The option of an RCC gravity dam was revisited to optimize the previous preliminary design but it was ruled out in favor of an RCC arch-gravity dam, which offered approximately 15% savings in the amount of concrete and required excavation.

The initial phase of the Study was directed toward a comparison of the dry dam sites. This phase focused on the construction activities and material quantities that would vary with each particular site. This approach, as discussed further in Section 6 of this appendix, resulted in the selection of a dry dam at Site 119. The second phase of the study consisted of the development of both a dry and a wet dam at Site 119. After the development of costs and associated benefits for these alternatives, it became apparent that the optimum amount of flood control storage was less than the 5" as determined in the previous study. Additionally, based upon further analysis of the existing design, it was determined that several items could be modified for additional cost savings. Based upon this information, the District initiated a third phase of the study which analyzed a smaller dry dam at Site 119. This analysis included innovative design measures as discussed in Section 8. Total project costs are discussed in Section 15 of this appendix.

4. TERMINOLOGY

Terminology used in describing an arch-gravity dam and roller compacted concrete construction is defined below:

a. Arch-Gravity Dam

An ARCH-GRAVITY dam is curved in plan only and has a vertical cross-section similar to that of a gravity dam except with a steeper downstream face. The stability of this type of dam is achieved by the combined effect of its mass and the arch action that transfers a portion of the resultant forces into the abutments. The layout of the arch-gravity dam is developed by establishing the crown cantilever geometry, the axis radius and the line of centers as defined below.

The CROWN CANTILEVER is a vertical section located in the deepest part of the valley and defines the vertical control of both the upstream and downstream surfaces of the arch-gravity dam.

The AXIS of an arch-gravity dam is a circular curve in the horizontal plane and is defined by the intersection of the dam crest and the upstream face

The LINE OF CENTERS is a line in space which is the locus of centers of the circular arcs describing either the downstream or the upstream face of an arch-gravity dam.

The REFERENCE PLANE is a vertical plane which passes through the crown cantilever and the axis center.

A CANTILEVER ELEMENT is a section of an arch-gravity dam defined by two vertical, radial planes.

An ARCH ELEMENT is a portion of an arch-gravity dam bounded by two horizontal planes 1 foot apart.

A SINGLE-CENTERED or CIRCULAR arch-gravity dam is one whose horizontal cross-sections are defined by two radii (i.e., one upstream radius and one downstream radius).

A UNIFORM THICKNESS ARCH is an arch element whose thickness remains constant from the reference plane to the abutments.

b. Roller Compacted Concrete (RCC)

RCC is a no-slump, extremely dry concrete that can be rapidly placed and consolidated by earth moving and embankment compaction equipment.

BEDDING MORTAR, approximately 1/2 inch thick, is placed between the successive RCC lifts to assure bonding and water tightness at the horizontal joints.

FACING ELEMENTS are of conventional concrete and may be either cast-in-place or pre-cast. They are used on the exposed surfaces of the dam to prevent deterioration of the RCC due to freeze-thaw cycles and may be used as a liner for gallery walls.

5. DESCRIPTION OF DAM AND TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

Due to its arch action, an arch-gravity dam is more slender and has a narrower base than a gravity dam of equal height, which provides savings in the amounts of construction material and excavation. For this study on the 5" flood control storage alternatives, a dam with a vertical upstream face was used while a somewhat conservative slope of 0.5 h. to 1.0 v. was chosen for the downstream face. The downstream slope of the spillway section was chosen to be as steep as possible to minimize the material quantities. The top width of the dam was set at 15 feet, and was determined by factors including structure stability, constructibility, and post-construction access. See Exhibits No. 2A, 3A and 5A for non-overflow and spillway cross-sections. After establishing the geometry of the arch-gravity dam for each specific site, a preliminary stress analysis was performed utilizing the Arch Dam Stress Analysis System (ADSAS), a computerized version of the trial load method of analysis developed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Both dam sites, 110 and 119, lend themselves well to RCC placement operations because of their wide valley bottoms and moderate abutment slopes. There is ample space to maneuver the spreading and compaction equipment, which offers a potential for efficient RCC construction. Both sites also provide sufficient area for staging and storage of construction materials. An RCC dam is raised by placing 12 to 24-inch lifts of "zero-slump" concrete in 6-inch layers by earthwork equipment that remixes and redistributes the material while providing most of the required compaction. Final compaction is accomplished using vibratory rollers. The use of such equipment results in significantly higher production rates than those possible with the conventional methods of large volume placements. In order to maximize bond and water tightness at the interface between the successive RCC lifts, a thin layer of bedding mortar is placed immediately prior to the next RCC lift. A conventional concrete facing is used mainly to protect the RCC from the effects of freezing and thawing. This facing can be cast-in-place concurrently with the RCC lifts, or installed in pre-cast concrete panels. Gallery construction is typically accomplished using gravel or sand-fill replacement, or conventional concrete facing. When locating the drainage gallery in an RCC dam, adequate space must be provided for RCC placing and compaction equipment in all areas adjacent to the gallery. Also, to keep the disruptions of RCC placement to a minimum, the number and locations of the contraction joints must be optimized.

6. DRY DAM SITE SELECTION

a. General. As previously stated, the initial phase of the Evaluation Study focused on the identification of the most cost effective site for a dry dam that would provide 5" of flood control storage. This comparison was limited to the items that varied for each dam site. These variable items included real estate acquisition, access roads, and dam quantities such as excavation, foundation treatment, and construction materials. The rationale for this approach was primarily due to fiscal and time constraints.

For the purpose of this initial evaluation, it was assumed that the cost of the following items would be similar for either dam site: outlet works; operations building; buildings, grounds and utilities; construction clearing; relocations; power; engineering and design; construction management; and mitigation. These items were not developed for this initial cost comparison. See Exhibit No. 1 for the overall site plans for both dam sites. Pertinent data for the dry dams are listed below in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - Dry Dam Pertinent Data

Dry Dam Site	Top of Dam Elevation (NGVD)	Spillway		Crest Length Along Axis (ft)
		Width(ft)	Crest El.	
110	2324.5	340	2276.0	1,491.2
119	2413.5	345	2368.0	1,476.5

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b. Site 110.

i. Dam. The crest length along the axis measures 1,491.2 feet. The dam foundation has a minimum elevation of 2105, and the top of dam is at elevation 2324.5. This site requires a 340-foot-wide spillway with the crest at elevation 2276. The aggregate source for this site is a commercial quarry located 10-miles from the project site. See Exhibit No. 2 for the general site plan.

ii. Access Roads. Access to the base of dam requires 1.7 miles of an existing private road to be upgraded to a 24-foot-wide aggregate haul road, and the access to top of dam requires 0.4-miles of a 24-foot-wide aggregate haul road to be constructed through a wooded area. Upon completion of construction the haul roads will be used by the operations and maintenance personnel for access to the dam.

c. Site 119.

i. Dam. The crest length along the axis measures 1,476.5 feet. The dam foundation has a minimum elevation of 2200, and the top of dam is at elevation 2413.5. This site requires a 345-foot-wide spillway with the crest at elevation 2368. The aggregate source is a borrow area above the right abutment of the dam, 0.8-mile from the site. The aggregate will be quarried and transported to the site by a conveyor system. See Exhibit No. 3 for the general site plan.

ii. Access Roads. Access to the top and the base of dam requires that one mile of the Kronmiller Trail be upgraded to a 24-foot-wide aggregate haul road with an additional 3.3-miles of the aggregate haul road to be constructed through a wooded area. Upon completion of construction the haul roads will be used for operation and maintenance access to the dam.

Table 2 - Dry Dam Cost Comparison

Variable Features	Site 110	Site 119
Real Estate	$ 4,800,000	$ 8,300,000
Dam Quantities:		
Earthwork	$ 2,424,000	$ 1,594,000
Foundation Treatment	$ 2,176,000	$ 2,006,000
RCC & Conv. Concrete	$29,569,000	$25,113,000
Access Roads	$ 564,000	$ 1,299,000
Total - Variable Features	$39,533,000	$38,312,000

d. Site Selection. As shown in Table 2, the most cost effective dry dam site is Site 119 due to lower dam construction quantities. Also, due to the proximity of the aggregate source, the unit price of aggregate is less at Site 119. Site 110 requires less real estate and shorter access roads, but the resulting cost savings were negated by the larger dam construction quantities required at this site. The estimated savings in selecting Site 119 over Site 110 are approximately $1.2 million, based on the variable project features for dry dams at either site. Therefore, Site 119 was chosen for the development of the 5" flood control storage dam alternatives.

7. 5" STORAGE DAM ALTERNATIVES

a. General. The 5" flood control storage dam alternatives include a multi-purpose (wet) dam and a flood control (dry) dam, both at Site 119. Pertinent data for these dams are listed in Table 3.

TABLE 3 - 5" Storage Dam Alternatives Pertinent Data

Dam Type and Site	Top of Dam Elevation (NGVD)	Spillway		Crest Length Along Axis
		Width(ft)	Crest El.	
Flood Control (Dry) Site 119	2413.5	345	2368.0	1,476.5 ft
Multi-Purpose (Wet) Site 119*	2427.0	440	2388.0	1,576.1 ft

*Seasonal Pool Elevation 2349.0

b. Site 119 Flood Control Dam.

i. Dam. The dry dam features were described in Section 6.c., above. Exhibits No. 1 and 3 depict the overall and general site plans. The non-overflow section will require 223,000 cubic yards of RCC and 43,100 cubic yards of conventional concrete. The concrete aggregate can be quarried above the right abutment of the dam and transported to the site by a conveyer over a 0.8-mile distance. Potential aggregate sources are further discussed in Section 12 of this appendix.

ii. Spillway. The overflow section will consist of an ogee type ungated spillway with a flip-bucket energy dissipator. A concrete splash pad will be provided for downstream scour protection and to prevent undermining of the foundation during spillway releases. The overflow section will require 206,000 cubic yards of RCC and 24,000 cubic yards of conventional concrete.

iii. Outlet Works. The outlet works will consist of three 8-ft by 15-ft sluices controlled by caterpillar service gates, housed in and operated from a downstream control structure. Immediately upstream of each service gate a recess will be provided for an emergency gate that will be shared among the sluices. Aluminum stop logs will be provided upstream for maintenance closure of the sluices. A conventional hydraulic-jump type stilling basin will be used for downstream energy dissipation of sluiceway flows.

iv. Access Roads. The aggregate haul roads for this site, described above in Section 6, will be retained for operations and maintenance of the project, but not for recreational or public use as the maximum slopes on these roads will approach 20%. The Resident Engineer's office and the materials lab will become the operations and maintenance buildings upon completion of construction and will be accessible via the access road.

c. Site 119 Multi-Purpose Dam.

i. Dam. The crest length along the axis of the dam measures 1,576.1-ft. The top of dam is at elevation 2427.0. The dam will be founded on suitable rock with the deepest section at elevation 2200. See Section 11 of this appendix for a discussion of the foundation rock. Exhibits No. 4 and 5 show the overall and general site plans. The non-overflow section will require 229,000 cubic yards of RCC and 43,500 cubic yards of conventional concrete. The aggregate source is as described above for the dry dam alternative at this site.

ii. Spillway. The overflow section will consist of a 440-foot-wide ungated ogee spillway with a crest elevation of 2388. For energy dissipation, a flip-bucket will be used in conjunction with paving of the downstream area for scour protection. The overflow section will require 267,000 cubic yards of RCC and 30,200 cubic yards of conventional concrete.

iii. Outlet Works. The outlet works will consist of a conventional intake tower extending to the top of dam. The intake structure will have two wet wells with ten 4-ft by 4-ft selective withdrawal intakes. The outlet consists of three 8-ft by 15-ft sluices controlled by tandem emergency and service caterpillar gates. A bulkhead will be provided upstream for maintenance closure of the sluices. Downstream energy dissipation will be effected by a conventional hydraulic-jump type stilling basin.

iv. Access Roads. The aggregate haul roads for this site are described above in Section 7.b.

8. 4" STORAGE DRY DAM ALTERNATIVE

a. General. After an initial analysis of engineering and economic data, it became apparent that the optimum size dam was no longer one that would contain 5" of flood control storage, but some dam of a smaller size. Based upon the initial benefit stream, a dry dam containing 4" of flood control storage would present the best opportunity for economic feasibility. This third phase of the study utilized innovative design and cost reduction measures such as minimizing the RCC non-overflow dam section, removal of the foundation grout curtain, and designation of the Greenbrier Trail as construction and operation site access. Pertinent data for this dam is listed in Table 4.

TABLE 4 - 4" Storage Dry Dam Alternative Pertinent Data

Dam Site	Top of Dam Elevation (NGVD)	Spillway		Crest Length Along Axis (ft)
		Width(ft)	Crest El.	
119	2407.0	310	2358.0	1,425.9

b. Innovative 4" Storage Flood Control Dam.

i. Dam. The arch-gravity dam, as discussed in Section 5, was modified through the following design refinements:

(1) The crest of the dam is at the maximum flood control pool elevation (El. 2404), and a 3-feet high parapet wall brings the top of dam to the elevation shown in Table 4. The hydrostatic loading begins at the crest of the dam (top of pool) so the parapet wall is needed only to provide freeboard for wave action.

(2) The crest width is 15 feet as in other alternatives, but the downstream face of the dam is vertical for the top 25 feet and then has a slope of 0.45 h. to 1.0 v. This cross-sectional shape makes more efficient use of the concrete. The dam structural analysis results show relatively low stresses. Further refinement of the shape must wait until more detailed geological information is available.

(3) A foundation grout curtain for a dry dam is not required since a permanent pool will not be maintained. Seepage under a concrete arch-gravity dam does not threaten the dam's integrity.

These measures provide a 15% savings in the quantities of construction material and excavation. See Exhibit No. 7A for non-overflow and spillway cross-sections.

The crest length along the axis measures 1,425.9 feet. The dam foundation has a minimum elevation of 2200, and the top of dam is at elevation 2407.0. This site requires a 310-foot-wide spillway with the crest at elevation 2358. Exhibits No. 6 and 7 depict the overall and general site plans. The non-overflow section will require 145,000 cubic yards of RCC and 41,100 cubic yards of conventional concrete. The concrete aggregate can be quarried above the right abutment of the dam and transported to the site by a conveyer over a 0.8-mile distance. Potential aggregate sources are further discussed in Section 12 of this appendix.

ii. Spillway. The overflow section will consist of an ogee type ungated spillway with a flip-bucket energy dissipator. A concrete splash pad will be provided for downstream scour protection and to prevent undermining of the foundation during spillway releases. The overflow section will require 179,100 cubic yards of RCC and 19,900 cubic yards of conventional concrete.

iii. Outlet Works. The outlet works will consist of three 8-ft by 15-ft sluices controlled by caterpillar service gates, housed in and operated from a downstream control structure. Immediately upstream of each service gate a recess will be provided for an emergency gate that will be shared among the sluices. Aluminum stop logs will be provided upstream for maintenance closure of the sluices. A conventional hydraulic-jump type stilling basin will be used for downstream energy dissipation of sluiceway flows.

iv. Access Roads. In this alternative the Greenbrier Trail will be used as site access for construction and operations of the project. Vehicular traffic can access Site 119 from either downstream or upstream. Construction material and equipment will access the site from upstream. The Resident Engineer's office and the materials lab will become the operations and maintenance buildings upon completion of construction and will be located on the right abutment, overlooking the dam adjacent to the rock borrow area. Above dam access and relocation of the Greenbrier Trail around the dam will be constructed on abandoned construction haul roads. Access to the gate house will be from an access road that extends from the Greenbrier Trail over the spillway splash pad to the gate house and stilling basin.

9. HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

Addendum I sets forth in detail, the hydrology of the drainage basin and the hydraulic design of the project features. The hydrologic data includes climatology, streamflow, historic floods, flood probability, and Probable Maximum Flood and Standard Project Flood development. The hydraulic design studies involved development of water surface profiles with and without the dam, spillway rating and optimization, outlet works design, flood routings for determination of top-of-dam elevations, determination of tailwater rating curves, and diversion studies.

10. SURVEYING AND MAPPING

The evaluation study design was conducted using existing mapping of the dam sites and USGS quadrangle (quad) sheets. The quad sheets are to a scale of 1-inch = 200-ft with a contour interval of 40-ft and dated 1977. Site 110 mapping was flown in April 1981 to a scale of 1-inch = 50-ft with a contour interval of 2-ft. Site 119 mapping was flown in April 1988 to a scale of 1-inch = 200-ft with a contour interval of 5-ft. New mapping of the project area is required before the feasibility design can be completed.

11. GEOLOGY

a. Regional Geology.

i. Physiography. Pocahontas County is contained entirely within the Allegheny Ridges and Allegheny Plateau, both subdivisions of the physiographic province named Appalachian. The Allegheny Ridges sub-province includes the sharp-ridged mountains southeast of the Greenbrier River, and the Allegheny Plateau sub-province includes the low-angle or nearly horizontal rocks northwest of the ridges. The Greenbrier River is entirely within the latter.

ii. General Geology of Study Area. The surface or outcropping rocks of the Greenbrier River Basin within the area of interest include the lower portions of the Mississippian and upper portions of the Devonian Systems of Paleozoic age as follows:

Mississippian:
  Greenbrier (Limestone) - Site 119 proposed quarry
  Maccrady (Shales, Claystones, Siltstones)
  Pocono (Shales, Sandstones, Claystones, Siltstones)*

Devonian:
  Catskill(Shales, Sandstones, Claystones, Siltstones)*

*Present in abutments and/or valley floors at sites

The Greenbrier Series of the Mississippian, the topmost strata of study interest, contains up to about 600 feet of rocks that are predominantly calcareous. Limestone is the principal rock type. The limestone is quarried commercially. In the

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vicinity of Marlinton, its best exposures are found in a belt two to three miles northwest of and roughly parallel to the Greenbrier River (see Exhibit No. 12, Regional Geologic Map). The proposed limestone quarry to be developed near Site 119 would produce stone from the Greenbrier Series.

The outcrop of the Maccrady Series of the Mississippian is found immediately beneath the Greenbrier Series. It is found in a very narrow belt, one to two miles northwest of the Greenbrier River, where it attains a maximum thickness of about 50 feet. Shale is the principal rock type.

The Pocono Series marks the basal major subdivision of the Mississippian. It outcrops in a one to two mile-wide belt immediately northwest of the Greenbrier River. The rock units present at Sites 110 and 119 are comprised of the Pocono Series and the underlying Catskill Series. The Pocono series consists of coarse, reddish-brown sandstones, often cross-bedded and conglomeratic, with brown, bluish-gray, and occasional red, sandy shales, claystones and siltstones. At other locations the Series contain some impure and lenticular coals, however no coals of any significance have been found at either study site.

The Catskill Series marks the top of the Devonian, and consists of a mass of red shales, claystones, and siltstones, interbedded with gray and brown micaceous sandstones. The valley floor and abutment bedrock at Site 119 is almost entirely comprised of Catskill Series rock.

iii. Structural Geology. A Regional Geology and Structural Map of the study area is presented as Exhibit No. 12. As shown on the map, the two major structural features in the area are the North Potomac (Georges Creek) Syncline, located in the northwest corner of the map, and the Browns Mountain Anticline, located in the southeast corner. Between the two prominent features, the bedrock strata dip to the northwest, forming a broad monocline. The dip is strongest in the south (6 to 8 degrees) near dam Site 110 and flattens to the north (1 to 2 degrees) near Site 119.

No evidence of major faulting was found in the study area. In the complex folded area comprising the Browns Mountain Anticline, disturbances were sufficient to produce some minor faults, but not of sufficient magnitude to be drawn on the geologic map. Evidence of a minor fault was found in the borings completed at the original Site 110 dam axis. Additional exploration will be required in later studies to determine the presence, orientation, and physical properties of any structural features at either site.

b. Geology of Sites. The bedrock in the vicinity of both sites consists of shales, sandstones, siltstones, and claystones, normally moderately hard, gray to reddish brown, and thin bedded.

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The sandstones are primarily fine to very fine grained and thin bedded. The beds vary laterally and are somewhat difficult to correlate, but overall are comparable to many sedimentary beds of similar lithology throughout the Appalachian Plateau. No limestones or coals were encountered at either proposed dam axis. The bedrock is generally somewhat weathered from top of rock to about ten to twenty feet of depth. Due to the steepness of the topography and lack of reasonable access, no subsurface exploration was performed on the left abutment (looking downstream) at either site. Bedrock characteristics of these abutments are assumed comparable to those encountered in the right abutments.

i. Site 110. A geologic section depicting probable bedrock conditions at the site is included as Exhibit No. 15. Most of the drilling was completed at the original (upstream) dam axis, however it was later decided that topographic conditions were more favorable for dam construction about 1200 feet downstream, and the proposed axis was moved.

ii. Site 119. The geologic cross section for Site 119 is included as Exhibit No. 19. The bedrock lithologies are comparable to those encountered at Site 110, and are representative of the rock types described in the discussion of the Catskill Series. The overburden is generally no more than 10 feet thick along the abutments. The rock at Site 119 dips approximately 1 to 2 degrees (northwest), in comparison to the 6 to 8 degrees dip at Site 110.

c. Engineering Geology Considerations. No rock testing for the purpose of determining design parameters has been initiated to date. It is assumed, based on experience with similar rock units throughout the District, that the lithologies present in the abutments and valley bottom at both sites will provide suitable founding for the proposed roller compacted concrete dam.

d. Foundation Treatment. From five to twenty feet of weathered or otherwise unsuitable rock is expected to be removed from the abutments and valley floor at both sites. Since the area has been tectonically influenced by the same forces which created the Brown's Mountain Anticline and other structural features to the east, the possibility exists that minor inactive faults will be discovered during the excavation which will require additional treatment.

The multi-purpose dam at Site 119 will require a grout curtain to provide for positive cutoff of seepage around and beneath the structure. As a minimum, a two-line grout curtain, extending into the foundation approximately two thirds the height of the dam will be required throughout the foundation area. Additional lines will be required in the valley bottom, and in isolated areas of particularly high grout take. No water pressure testing of the foundation has been performed to date, but is planned for future exploration.

e. Seismicity. All of Pocahontas County lies within the Deformed Appalachian Highlands seismotectonic region. Seventy-four earthquakes with epicentral intensities that exceed Modified Mercalli Intensity IV (MM IV) occurred in this region between 1844 and 1977 (MRM and Law, 1980). An additional fourteen earthquakes of equal magnitude occurred between 1977 and 1987 (U.S.G.S.). The largest earthquake was of epicentral intensity MM VII-VIII on May 31, 1897 at Giles County, Virginia. The Giles County Seismic Source is located approximately 70 miles (110 kilometers) southwest of Marlinton. An isoseismal map by Dockel (1970) shows that the Marlinton area would have experienced an intensity of MM V-VI from the May 1897 event. From several earthquake motion curves used in seismological studies conducted for the Huntington District (principally R.D. Bailey and Bluestone Dams), an MM V-VI felt-earthquake in the study area would produce a peak horizontal acceleration of between 0.06 and 0.09g, a peak horizontal velocity of about 6 to 8 cm/sec, and a duration of 1.5 to 2.5 seconds. ER 1110-2-1806 recommends a seismic coefficient of 0.10g for all concrete structures in Zone 2; consequently, 0.10g will be used in preliminary design considerations. Work done previously in a "Seismology Study of the Huntington District, Corps of Engineers" indicates that a quake of MM V-VI magnitude experienced at Marlinton has about a 60 percent probability of return within 50 years.

f. Future Exploration. Additional exploration will be required on both abutments of either site chosen for further study to develop geologic cross sections which meet the requirements of feasibility-level reporting. Site 110 will likely require more drilling since the majority of borings are now somewhat remote from the chosen axis. Both sites will require several borings along the left abutments, including some angle borings to determine the presence of faults, and to initiate studies on prevailing joint orientations. Due to the vertical and lateral variation among the beds, borings should be added on the right abutment of Site 119 to better facilitate correlation of rock units. At least a portion of the borings should be 4-inch diameter core or larger to provide samples for rock mechanics testing. All future holes drilled for either dam site will be pressure tested to allow for estimation of grouting efforts required. Additional holes may be considered necessary in the Site 119 borrow area to further define geologic conditions and to obtain samples for preliminary quality testing.

In addition, additional subsurface information may be required in order to evaluate haul road stability or any other fill embankments, cut-slopes, or structures which will require geotechnical input to design and construct.

12. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

a. General. Construction materials required for both sites consist of cement, fly ash, crushed stone for coarse aggregates, natural or manufactured sand for fine aggregate, and larger size stone for slope protection (riprap). Cement and fly ash will most likely be delivered to the site by trucks, but could also be partially transported by rail and then by trucks. The nearest known cement sources are located about 200 miles from the project. Fly ash is available from the power plants along the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, with the closest known supplier being the John Amos plant near St. Albans, WV. Aggregate and riprap availability and requirements for each site are discussed below.

b. Coarse Aggregate Site 110. In accordance with ETL 1110-2-343 and EM 1110-2-2006 aggregates for RCC should meet the same standards of quality as required for conventional concrete. The rock material that will be obtained from the required foundation excavation at the site does not appear to be of suitable quality for use as coarse aggregate in the project concrete. The closest quarry currently operating is Seneca Quarries, Inc., located at Mill Point, WV, approximately 10 miles from Site 110. This operation mines the Greenbrier Limestone Formation and produces crushed limestone for coarse and fine aggregate.

Additional potential quarry sites are located from four to ten miles from the site. A dormant quarry capable of producing suitable aggregate, also owned by Seneca Quarries, exists on Price Run road, approximately 4-5 miles from Site 110. Because of proximity and suitable access, redevelopment or expansion of this quarry may be an economically feasible alternative for supplying coarse aggregate to the site. Another quarry, owned by the West Virginia Department of Highways (WVDOH), is located near the community of Edray. Stone from this quarry appears suitable for an RCC dam project, however, the operation has been dormant for several years. According to WVDOH representatives, the State might consider a Government purchase or lease of this property, but the locally available commercial sources would likely prove more economical. Additionally, it appears that new quarries (either Government or private) could be developed in the Greenbrier Limestone Formation at several locations in the vicinity of Marlinton if the dam construction creates a demand for aggregate.

c. Fine Aggregate Site 110. Fine aggregate for use in the project concrete may be either manufactured or natural sand. The quarries discussed above may not be capable of producing traditional gradations of manufactured sand in sufficient quantities because of unavailability of water for processing. However, a higher percentage of fines (passing #200 sieve) is desirable for RCC, which may allow the use of fine aggregate subjected to less processing. Natural sand is available but at

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considerable distance from the site. Ready mix concrete plants in the area indicate that their sand sources are located in either Thomas, WV or New Castle, VA, approximately 80 to 90 miles from Marlinton.

d. Coarse Aggregate Site 119. The nearby hilltop borrow area has been designated as the source of coarse aggregate for Site 119. The required quantities are available here, and the rock appears to be of high quality. The quarry is located within the Greenbrier Limestone Formation. No laboratory testing has been initiated to date, but the Formation is a well known source of high quality aggregate in the region.

e. Fine Aggregate Site 119. A portion of the required fine aggregate for Site 119 could be obtained from a by-product of processing coarse aggregate in the hilltop borrow area. It is estimated that fifteen to twenty percent of rock processed to produce coarse aggregate is reduced to sand size; however, washing will likely be required to remove some of the dust. Conveying crushed stone to the staging area for processing, where water from the river is available, will be given consideration. If enough suitable manufactured sand cannot be produced, natural sand can be transported to the site from the sources discussed above for Site 110.

f. Riprap Requirements - Either Site. Riprap will likely be available for either site from the quarry chosen or developed to supply coarse aggregate.

13. HAZARDOUS, TOXIC and RADIOACTIVE WASTES

a. General. A cursory hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste (HTRW) assessment was conducted by inspecting federal and state database information. This data provides an indication of potential and actual reported hazardous waste incidents on or adjacent to a particular site; the focus of this report is on the site, which is defined as the property on which the dam will be built at Site 119, and the study area which is defined as the watershed upstream of the site along the mainstem and major tributaries of the Greenbrier River. The criteria to be considered an area of concern for this assessment is based on HTRW likely to be encountered during construction at the site, and potential HTRW releases from upstream sources within the study area that could adversely impact the project. It is understood that complete Phase I Site Assessments will be required prior to real-estate acquisition in order to document prior land use, better establish ownership histories, and to physically inspect each individual property to be acquired.

Current land use at the site and within the study area is primarily residential pasture land with the exception of upstream communities Cass, Frank, and Bartow, West Virginia. A former Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) railroad embankment, abandoned in 1978, traverses the site and parallels the study area. Industries within the study area include a leather processing plant and a lumberyard.

The Toxic Release Inventory System (TRIS) which contains information on the industrial release and/or transfer of toxic chemicals as reportable under Title III of the Superfund Amendments Act of 1986, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) which is a compilation of known or suspected uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites, both listed Howe's Leather Company, located in Frank, West Virginia; several large industrial waste ponds surround the main plant (1973 and 1990 aerial photographs). Potential contaminants associated with leather processing include primarily ammonia, heavy metals, and sulfuric acid. This establishment has previously been investigated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, but as of 16 November 1993 had not been added to the National Priorities List. The TRIS also identified another business, Judy Fencecraft Incorporated, a lumberyard in nearby Bartow which produces various wood products. Reported contaminants associated with wood preserving include various chromium, copper, and arsenic compounds. Again, these two companies are located on State Route 250 along the East Fork of the Greenbrier River nearly 20 miles upstream of the dam site.

Another reported liability within the study area was Murphy's Body Shop located on Deer Creek of the Greenbrier River in Boyer, West Virginia. This facility reportedly handles sufficient quantities (200-2200 lb per month) of hazardous waste to be considered a small quantity generator according to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Reported waste streams include RCRA wastes containing spent solvents possibly used in de-greasing. The West Virginia listing of underground storage tanks and leaking underground storage tanks reported no incidents at the site. This business is located northeast of Cass on State Route 28 approximately 15 miles upstream of the dam site.

b. Summary. The only environmental considerations existing at the dam Site 119 are related to the shallow soils immediately adjacent to the abandoned C&O railroad alignment. Potential contaminants include common herbicides and creosote. Since the railroad was abandoned, the former embankment was converted to a paved hiking trail and the rails, ballasts, and ties have subsequently been removed and replaced with new ballast, therefore any remediation required should be minimal. In regards to the study area, the three sites identified during the database search, in addition to limited sampling and testing along the abandoned railroad embankment, would require, at a minimum, adequate sampling and analyses to determine what impacts, if any, past industrial waste releases have had on sediment and water quality.

14. RELOCATIONS

a. Highways and Roads. There are several West Virginia roads, in the upper reaches of both the dry dam and the multi-purpose dam impoundments, that are affected by flooding to the spillway crests. These roads are under the jurisdiction of the West Virginia Department of Highways (WVDOH) and are part of the Pocahontas County Numbered Route (PCNR) system. It is proposed that all West Virginia roads affected by the projects be abandoned without replacement within the Government Acquisition Line. All areas served by the roads to be abandoned will be acquired or have an alternative access. The alternate access to areas outside the Government Acquisition Line is from WVDOH-owned roads having acceptable grades. Abandonment of the roads could involve some increase travel distance for some of the surrounding residents, but that impact is considered minimal. There are no construction costs associated with abandonment of the roads, except for administrative costs. The costs of erecting barricades on abandoned roads at the Government Acquisition Line and removing existing bridges are not 02 Account costs and will be estimated as project costs. See Table 5 for a tabulation of the roads to be abandoned. The abandoned roads for both dry dam (4" and 5" flood control storage) alternatives are impacted equally.

Table 5 - Abandoned Roads

Road (PCNR)	Affected Length (mi)	
	Dry Dam	Multi-Purpose Dam
1	5.4	5.7
1/4	1.1	1.1
1/19	2.0	2.0
1/22	0.8	0.8
9	1.0	1.5
9/2	0.4	0.4
12	0.3	0.3
12/1	1.0	1.0
TOTAL	12.0	12.8

The United States Forest Service owns a road identified as USFS Route 1/8. This road connects with PCNR 1/4 and provides a secondary access to Seneca State Forest, Seneca Lake, and several rental cabins. Since USFS 1/8 is not the primary access to the area, this road will be abandoned without replacement. The length to be abandoned is about 0.6 miles for both impoundments.

Abandonment of the affected roads without replacement would create one isolated area along PCNR 1, generally between Clover Lick and Stony Bottom. In the absence of a more detailed study on road relocations and required supporting data, it is assumed for this report that acquisition of the isolated areas is less costly than providing alternate access. The issue of isolated areas will be investigated in more detail during preparation of the feasibility report.

b. Greenbrier River Trail.

i. General. The Greenbrier River Trail is a 75 mile-long recreational trail, designated for hiking, biking and horseback riding (non-motorized uses). The trail is located generally along the Greenbrier River through the study area. The trail was created from the abandoned C & O Railroad's single track railroad along the Greenbrier River. The trail was deeded to the West Virginia Railroad Maintenance Authority, an agency of the state of West Virginia, by quitclaim deed. It is assumed the state of West Virginia has a compensable interest in the trail.

ii. Flood Control Dry Dam. The trail relocation for Site 119 dry dam consist of approximately 3,000 feet of new trail that will be constructed on abandoned construction haul roads. The trail should begin on the right descending bank of the Greenbrier River at the existing trail, approximately 1,000 feet downstream of the dam, and end approximately 1,500 feet upstream of the dam on the right descending bank of the Greenbrier River at the existing trail. Aggregate paving will be provided for the entire length of the relocated trail. Rest areas will be provided randomly along the relocated trail. The remainder of the existing trail, upstream of the trail relocation and below the spillway crest elevation, will be subordinated to the Government's right to flood the trail in conjunction with the operation and use of the project.

iii. Multi-Purpose Wet Dam. The trail relocation for Site 119 multi-purpose dam involves constructing of approximately 11 miles of new trail, beginning on the left descending bank of the Greenbrier River, at the existing trail, approximately four miles downstream of the dam, and ending at the Stilington Bridge upstream of the dam. The bridge will be left in place for access to the existing trail on the right descending bank of the Greenbrier River. Aggregate paving (5-ft wide and 2-in thick) will be provided for the entire length of the relocated trail.

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The relocation of the trail requires approximately 65 acres of clearing and 475,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment. Portions of the trail alignment (approximately four miles) follow other trails, reducing the amount of clearing, excavation and embankment required. Preliminary topographic information indicates that the slopes along the relocated trail range from 4% to 20% with only a 3-mile portion of the trail exceeding 8% gradient. With a more detailed topographic mapping, the steeper parts of the trail can be designed to minimize the slopes. Rest areas will be provided randomly along the trail.

c. Utilities.

i. Monongahela Power Company. Monongahela Power Company owns, operates and maintains a three-phase transmission line which feeds the area from the north and crosses the proposed impoundments at two locations: about 1.1 miles upstream of Site 119 and in the vicinity of Clover Lick, about 5.1 miles upstream of the Site 119. The transmission line ends at a substation located along WV SR 28 at the mouth of Little Thorny Creek. ER 1110-2-4401, "Clearances for Power and Communication Lines Over Reservoirs," dated 5 September 1986, requires that certain minimum vertical clearances be maintained between a reference pool (spillway crest elevation) and the elevation of the low conductor. In the absence of more detailed information on the transmission line, it is assumed that both impoundments would require adjustment of the transmission line at both affected locations to ensure adequate vertical clearances. About 7,500 feet of the transmission line must be relocated for both impoundments.

There are single-phase power lines located within the lake area which will require adjustment or abandonment. These costs are considered minor, and the relocation of these facilities will not be further addressed until the feasibility report.

ii. Mountain State Telephone Company. Mountain State Telephone Company owns the local telephone service facilities in the area. These facilities consist of small, rural telephone service lines located generally along existing roads. No large telephone cables were observed in the area.

Some of the local telephone service lines located within the lake area will require adjustment or abandonment. These costs are considered minor, and the relocation of telephone facilities will not be further addressed until the feasibility report.

15. COST ESTIMATES

a. 5" Storage Dam Alternatives. The total project costs of the 5" flood control storage alternatives are approximately $80

Million for the Flood Control (Dry) Dam at Site 119 and $107.5 Million for the Multi-Purpose (Wet) Dam at Site 119. This represents benefit-to-cost ratios of approximately 0.8 and 0.6 respectively. The total project cost represents the cost associated with the project at the pre-feasibility level design. Cost data and summaries of accounts can be found in Addendum IIB and IIC of this appendix.

b. 4" Storage Dam Alternative. The total project cost of the 4" Storage Flood Control (Dry) Dam at Site 119, incorporating the innovative measures discussed in Section 8, is approximately $60.5 Million. This represents a benefit-to-cost ratio greater than 1.0. The total project cost represents the cost associated with the project at the pre-feasibility level design. Cost data and summaries of accounts can be found in Addendum IIA of this appendix.

16. CONCLUSIONS

The 4" Storage Flood Control (Dry) Dam at Site 119 which incorporates the innovative measures has a benefit-to-cost ratio greater than 1.0. This alternative illustrates that a Federal interest has been identified and therefore, a more detailed feasibility phase is recommended for the Greenbrier River Basin. This feasibility study will produce detailed designs and costs resulting in the selection of the National Economic Development (NED) Plan. The innovative measures applied to the 4" flood control storage alternative in this Evaluation Study will also be applied to all flood control storage alternatives investigated during the feasibility phase.

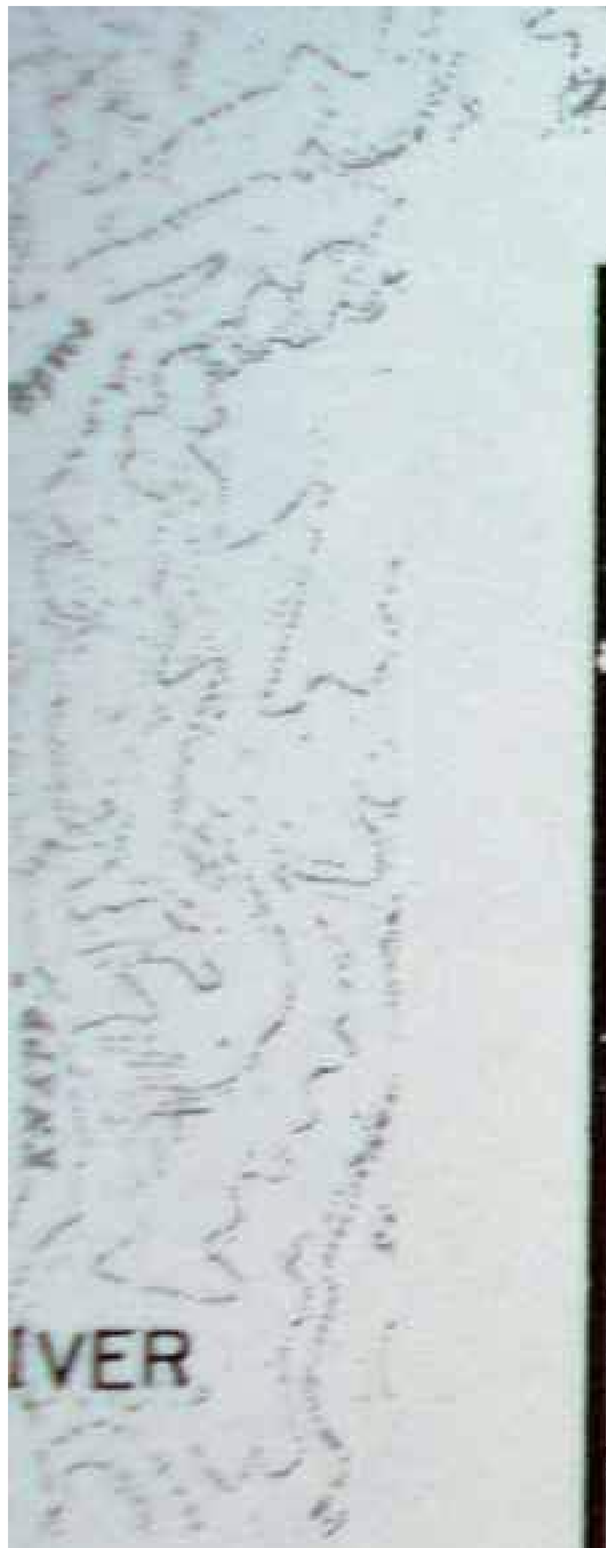
Engineering features during the feasibility phase will be designed to the level necessary to develop the baseline design of the NED Plan. Various dam alternatives will be investigated at Site 119 so that the NED plan can be identified. No further investigations will be performed at Site 110 due to the analysis in this report. Engineering investigations during the feasibility phase will include:

- Design of all alternatives to the feasibility level of design with a Total Project Cost Estimate for each and a Baseline Cost Estimate for the NED plan.

- Establishment of all technical design criteria and functional operation requirements of the Government and the sponsor.

- Hydrologic and hydraulic studies required to determine the functional design requirements of the project.

- Mapping the pool and areas that may be used for site access and borrow/spoil area.
- Subsurface exploration and geotechnical analysis required to support the foundation design and structure type.
- HTRW Phase I site assessments and Phase II investigations if necessary.
- Relocation studies including utilities, trail, and roads.
- Determination of suitable sources of construction materials.



REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

Computer
Aided
Design &
Drafting

CADD COMPUTER INFORMATION

SYSTEM: INTERGRAPH CADD SYSTEM
SOFTWARE: IGDS VERSION 8.8
FILE SPEC: s7007e:/usr4/nrg/fsd/eddc/gb110dry.dgn

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HUNTINGTON
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HUNTINGTON, W.VA.

DESIGNED BY:

DRAWN BY:

CHECKED BY:

SUBMITTED BY:

CHIEF,DESIGN BRANCH

GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN, WEST VIRGINIA
GREENBRIER DAM
SITE 110 & 119
OVERALL SITE PLAN
DRY DAMS – 5" STORAGE

APPROVAL RECOMENDED:

CHIEF,ENG DIVISION

APPROVED:

COL. C. E. DISTRICT ENGINEER :

DATE:

APPROVED FOR:

DATE:

SCALE: N.T.S.

CONTR.NO:

DRAWING NUMBER

SHEET OF

EXHIBIT NO. 1

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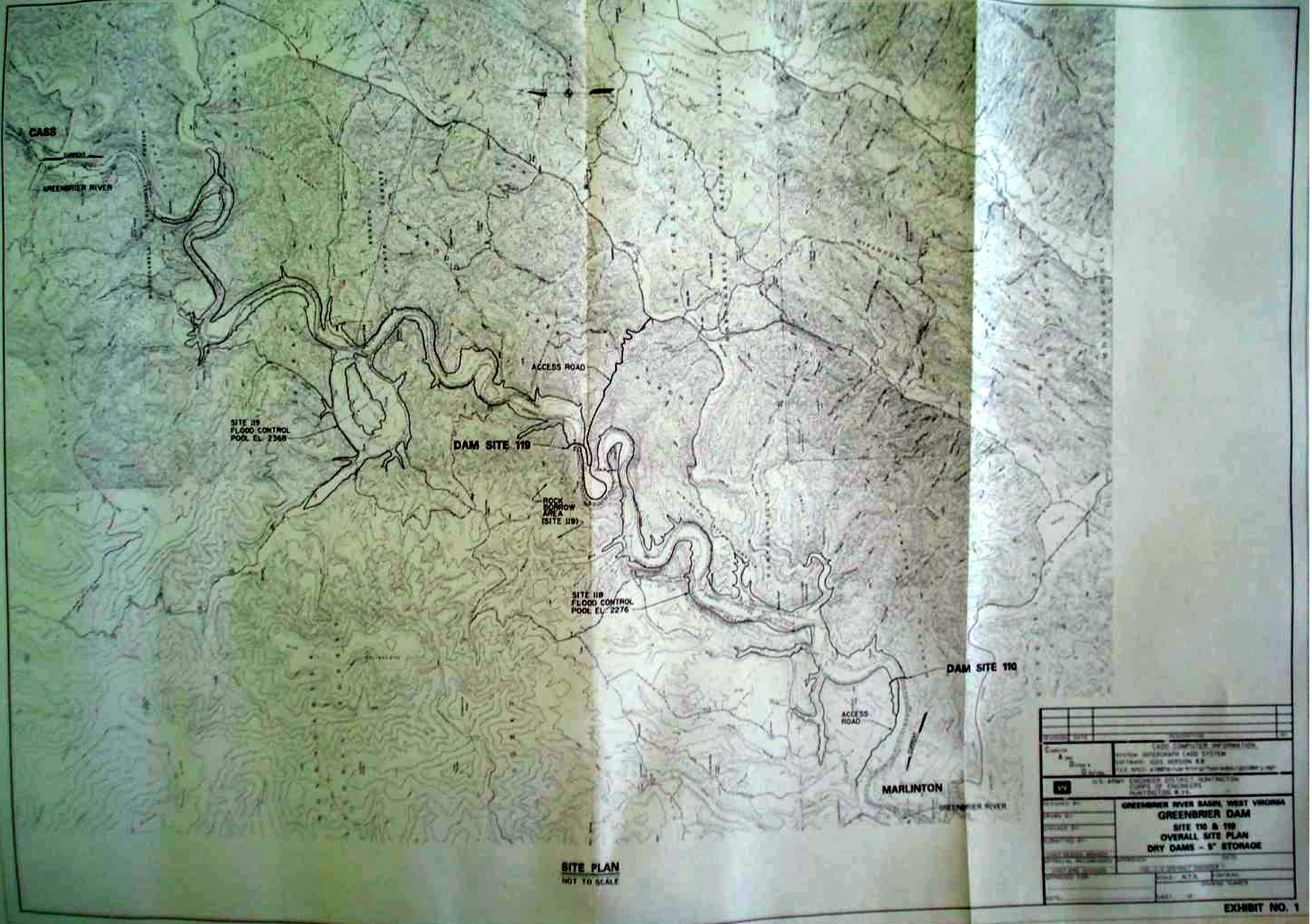
Good Engineering Produces Better Environment


CASS
GREENBRIER RIVER
ACCESS ROAD
SITE 119
FLOOD CONTROL
POOL EL. 2368
DAM SITE 119
ROCK
BORROW
AREA
(SITE 119)
SITE 110
FLOOD CONTROL
POOL EL. 2276
DAM SITE 110
ACCESS
ROAD
MARLINTON
GREENBRIER RIVER

CADD COMPUTER INFORMATION

SYSTEM INTERGRAPH CADD SYSTEM

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT HUNTINGTON
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HUNTINGTON, W.VA.

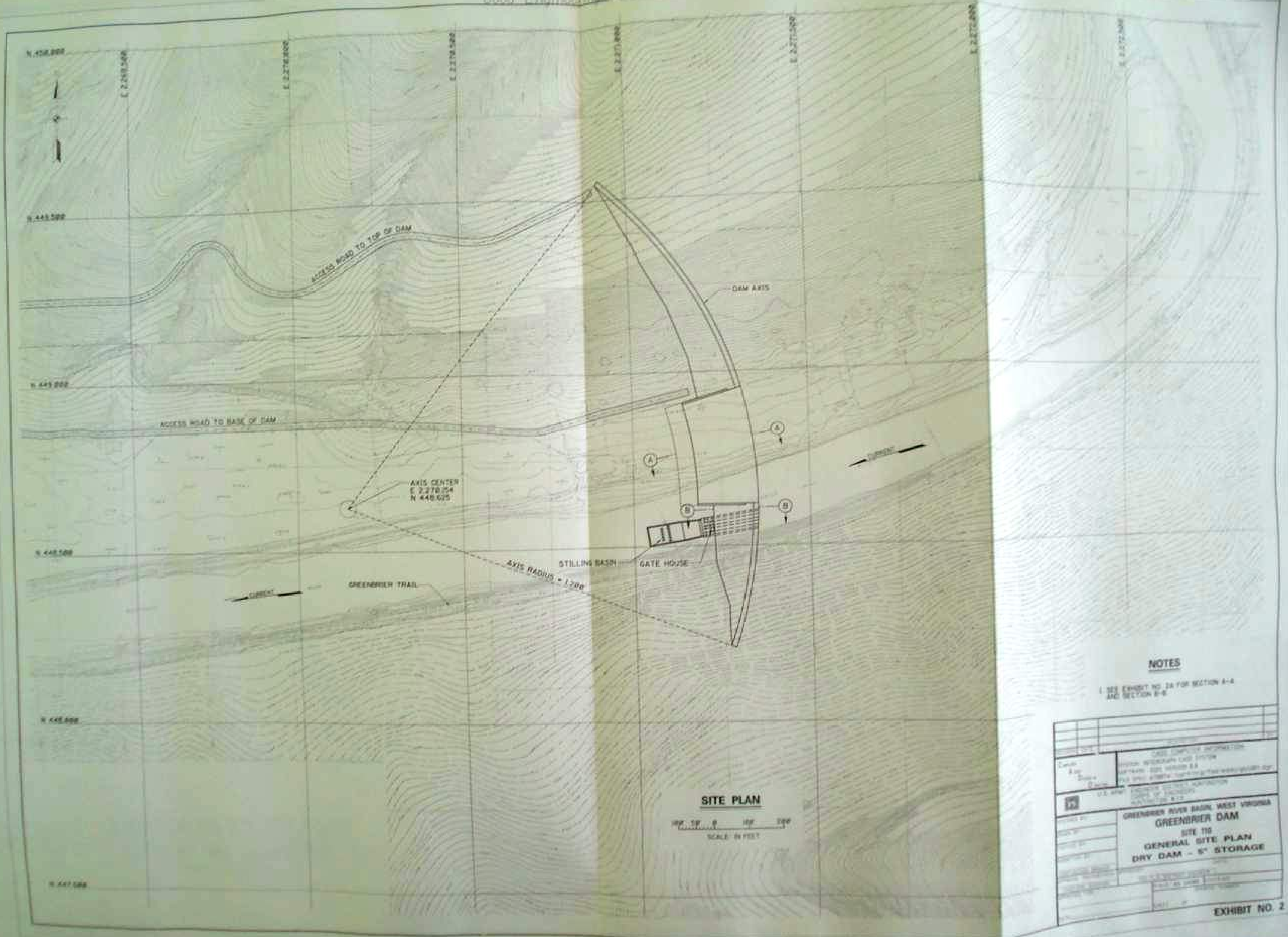
GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN, WEST VIRGINIA
GREENBRIER DAM
SITE 110 & 119
OVERALL SITE PLAN
DRY DAMS - 5" STORAGE

SCALE: N.T.S.

SITE PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

EXHIBIT NO. 1

Good Engineering Produces Better Environment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ACCESS ROAD TO TOP OF DAM
DAM AXIS
ACCESS ROAD TO BASE OF DAM
A
A
B
B
CURRENT
AXIS CENTER
E 2,270,254
N 448,625
STILLING BASIN
GATE HOUSE
AXIS RADIUS = 1200
GREENBRIER TRAIL
CURRENT
100 50 0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

SITE PLAN

NOTES

1. SEE EXHIBIT NO. 2A FOR SECTION A-A AND SECTION B-B

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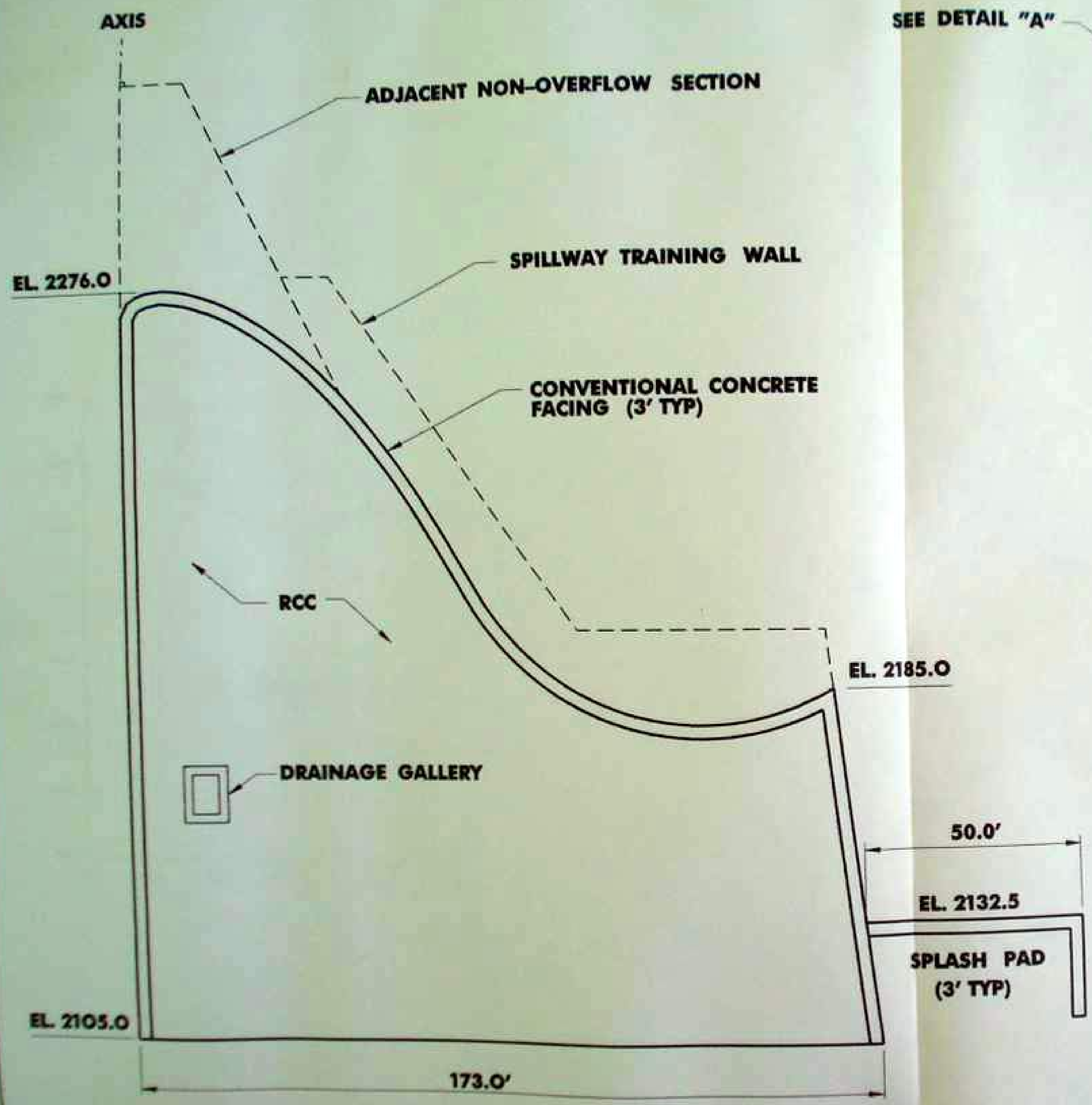
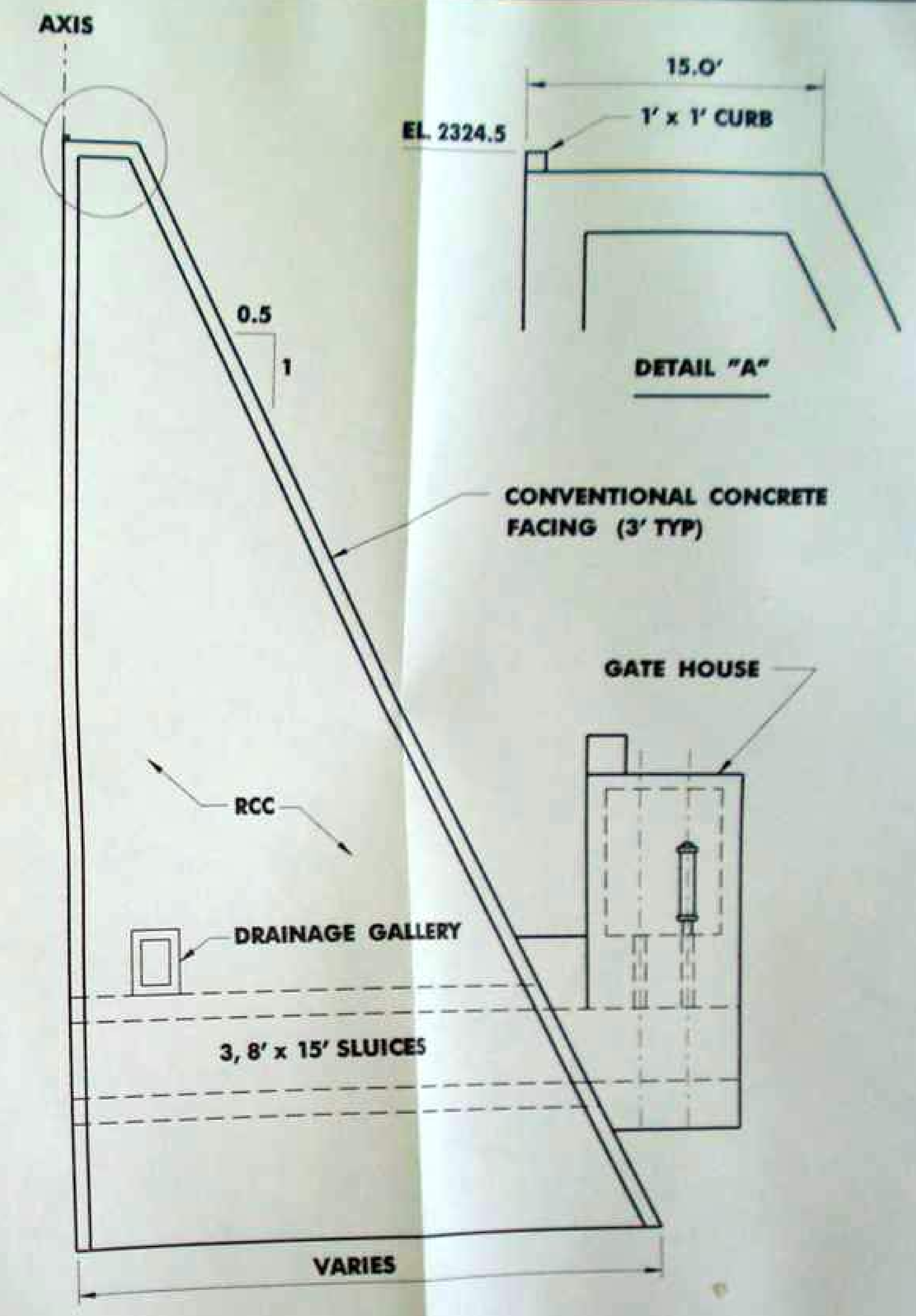
HUNTINGTON, W.V.

GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN, WEST VIRGINIA
GREENBRIER DAM
SITE 110
GENERAL SITE PLAN
DRY DAM – 5" STORAGE

EXHIBIT NO. 2


AXIS
ADJACENT NON–OVERFLOW SECTION
SPILLWAY TRAINING WALL
EL. 2276.0
CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE FACING (3' TYP)
RCC
EL. 2185.0
DRAINAGE GALLERY
50.0'
EL. 2132.5
SPLASH PAD (3' TYP)
EL. 2105.0
173.0'

SITE 110 DRY DAM – 5" STORAGE
TYPICAL SPILLWAY SECTION A–A


AXIS
SEE DETAIL "A"
EL. 2324.5
15.0'
1' x 1' CURB
DETAIL "A"
0.5
1
CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE FACING (3' TYP)
GATE HOUSE
RCC
DRAINAGE GALLERY
3, 8' x 15' SLUICES
VARIES

SITE 110 DRY DAM – 5" STORAGE
TYPICAL NON–OVERFLOW SECTION B–B

GRAPHIC SCALE
30' 0 30'

GREENBRIER DAM
EXHIBIT NO. 2A

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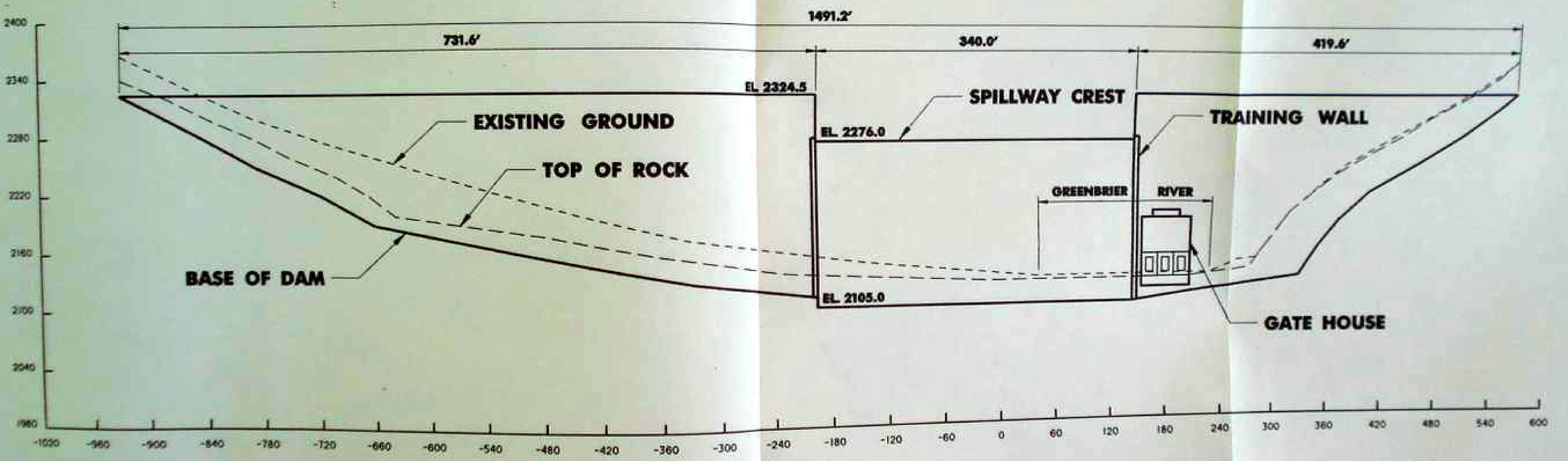
1491.2'
731.6'
340.0'
419.6'
EL. 2324.5
SPILLWAY CREST
EL. 2276.0
TRAINING WALL
EXISTING GROUND
TOP OF ROCK
GREENBRIER
RIVER
BASE OF DAM
EL. 2105.0
GATE HOUSE
2400
2340
2280
2220
2160
2100
2040
1980
-1020
-960
-900
-840
-780
-720
-660
-600
-540
-480
-420
-360
-300
-240
-180
-120
-60
0
60
120
180
240
300
360
420
480
540
600

SITE 110 DRY DAM – 5" STORAGE DEVELOPED PROFILE ALONG AXIS (LOOKING UPSTREAM)

GRAPHIC SCALE

GREENBRIER DAM
EXHIBIT NO. 2B

1. INTRODUCTION

This Addendum presents the results of the hydrologic and hydraulic studies and computations involved in the preliminary design of the flood control dams for the Greenbrier River Basin Study. Two dam sites, designated Sites 110 and 119, were investigated during this phase of study. Site 110 is located approximately 2 miles upstream of Marlinton, WV; while Site 119 is located approximately 11 miles upstream of Marlinton. For this study only a dry dam was evaluated at Site 110 while both a wet and dry dam were evaluated at Site 119. The initial phase of the study was a screening process to determine which site was most economical for a dry dam. This screening process showed that Site 119 was more favorable. Therefore, a wet and dry project was evaluated in more detail at Site 119. As the more detailed evaluation was only completed for Site 119, this Addendum will present the hydrologic and hydraulic studies for this site only. The hydrologic and hydraulic studies were completed to a sufficient level of detail to determine if there is a Federal interest in developing the project to a feasibility level design. Therefore, some segments of the study are only at a reconnaissance level of detail while other segments are near feasibility level.

2. AREA DESCRIPTION

The Greenbrier River, carrying the greater part of Pocahontas County's runoff, has its source in two forks originating in the extreme northern end of the county. East Fork flows in a southwest direction to join the West Fork at Durbin, WV where it forms the mainstem of the Greenbrier River. The river then flows in a comparatively straight line in a southwest direction across Pocahontas and Greenbrier Counties to a point south of Lewisburg, WV where it turns westward to form a portion of the Greenbrier-Monroe County line. It then enters Summers County and after much meandering joins the New River at Bellepoint, WV, one and one half miles south of Hinton, WV. The drainage area at the mouth of the Greenbrier River is approximately 1641.0 sq. miles. From the headwaters above Durbin to its confluence with the New River at Hinton, the river falls 800 feet in 167 miles. Exhibit No. 1 is a basin map of the Greenbrier River.

3. CLIMATOLOGY

a. General Characteristics. The Greenbrier River Basin lies in the temperate zone and experiences the usual seasonal variations in temperature. The basin is affected by frontal air-mass activity, and is subjected to both continental polar and maritime tropical air masses. Frequent and rapid changes in the weather ccur due to the ressure areas. The prevailing wind direction is from the outhwest.

b. Meteorological Records. Meteorological data for the basin s available at a few stations within the basin and from numerous tations immediately adjacent to the basin. The station locations, levations, and the 30-year normals are given in Table No. 1.

c. Temperature. The period of record of temperatures within he basin extends from 1888 to date. Temperatures recorded at arlinton have varied from a minimum of -27 degrees to a maximum of 00 degrees. The mean annual temperature for the region is about 5 degrees. The growing season averages about five months. The ormal temperatures for individual stations, where available, are isted in Table No. 1. A monthly summary for representative tations are listed in Table No. 2.

d. Precipitation. The normal annual precipitation over the asin is approximately 44 inches and is listed for individual tations, where available in Table No. 1. Average monthly and nnual precipitation are also listed for four stations in Table No. . The basin lies south of the most frequented path of extensive eteorological disturbances which, in winter and spring travel from outhwest to northeast, converging toward the St. Lawrence Valley. ummer rains usually result from conventional or orographic origin. hey are usually confined to relatively small areas and are of hort duration and high intensity. The summer-type storms usually ccur during June, July, and August.

recipitation in the late fall, winter, and early spring is haracterized by less intense rainfall of extended duration and arge areal extent, often affecting several states. Occasional tagnation and stationary development produces prolonged recipitation.

. RUNOFF AND STREAMFLOW DATA

a. Runoff Characteristics. The rolling to rugged hills of the reenbrier River Basin and the moderately steep profiles of the treams cause comparatively high peak discharges and short flood urations. Basin runoff is highest during the winter months when torm rainfall may be augmented by melted snow, and when frozen or aturated ground results in low infiltration rates. The runoff is lowest during the late summer and early fall when the ground is dry and infiltration rates are high. Table No. 4 presents monthly and annual runoff for the Buckeye gaging station.

b. Streamflow Records. Information relative to past flooding in the area has been derived from gaging records of three gages in the general vicinity of Marlinton and from historical high watermarks. Although two of these gages no longer exist, records obtained from all gages were utilized in the preparation of this report. The existing Buckeye U.S.G.S. gage is located 3.5 miles downstream from the mouth of Knapp Creek at Greenbrier River mile 105.7. This gage was established in 1929 and consisted of a chain gage attached to a highway bridge. In February 1939, this gage was replaced with a water-stage recorder which is presently being used. Pertinent data concerning the Buckeye gaging station is given in Table No. 5. Since this station has been rated by discharge measurements of moderately high stages only, it was necessary to extend the rating curves for studies of major floods.

c. Water Losses. Rainfall and streamflow data indicate that infiltration losses may approach zero during severe winter-type storms, and may be as low as .05 inches per hour during exceptional summer-type storms.

d. Obstructions to Streamflow. Natural flow conditions along the Greenbrier River have been impaired by manmade structures which constrict the stream channel and adjacent flood plains. The manmade constrictions, natural obstructions, and debris accumulation combine to produce high stages and strong currents which tend to increase damage. Should floods reoccur having the magnitude of historical floods, the heights of water would be increased under present day conditions.

5. STORMS AND FLOODS OF RECORD

a. Historical. Several severe Greenbrier River floods have been experienced in the Marlinton area since its settlement. Some of these larger floods occurred in the 1800's and few, if any, records are available to indicate their exact size.

The highest known floods, which occurred in 1812, November 1877 and November 1985, were caused principally by the Greenbrier River. Two damaging floods occurred in March and July 1954 and were caused by high flows from both the Greenbrier River and Knapp Creek. The greatest rainfall for the 1985 flood occurred over Knapp Creek, but the total basin above Buckeye received an average of 8.0 inches.

A flood of the magnitude that occurred in 1877 would, if now repeated, cover practically the entire community of Marlinton, WV. This flood was reportedly six to seven feet higher than the floods of 1954.

The 5 November 1985 flood is regarded as the largest flood that has occurred during the period of record. Older residents believe that this flood was at least nine feet higher than that which occurred in 1913. However, historians indicate that the November 1877 flood was an extremely large flood in the area and refer to it as the "Flood of Floods." Table No. 5 shows the maximum gage heights and maximum discharge for the November 1985 storm at several locations within the Greenbrier river basin.

TABLE No. 5

STREAMFLOW STATIONS IN THE GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN

Location	Miles Above Mouth	Drainage Area (Sq. Miles)	Agency	Period of Record	Maximum Gage Height Feet (1)	Type of Gage	Discharge in c.f.s Max.(1)	Min.	Mean
Greenbrier River at Durbin	153.4	133	USGS	1943-Present	15.82	WS	37,700	0.0	258
Greenbrier River at Buckeye	105.6	540	USGS	1929-Present	23.20	WS	80,000	3.8	875
Greenbrier River at Alderson	29.2	1,364	USGS	1895-Present	23.95	WS	90,000	24	1,994
Greenbrier River at Hillsdale	5.5	1,619	USGS	1936-Present	25.68	WS	82,000	39	2,255

WS- Water Stage recording gage
Maximum Discharges From U.S. Geological Survey
Open File Report 86-486

(1) Figures for the 5 November 1985 flood.

b. General. Floods are not limited to any month, although winter and spring floods are more frequent. Summer-type storms have occurred over the basin, producing local floods without affecting adjacent areas. The hilly topography of the basin is conducive to rapid concentration of runoff. This results in high peak floods of short duration.

c. Flood Descriptions. The following are brief descriptions of known large floods that have occurred in the Marlinton area. These descriptions are based upon information obtained from field investigations after floods, from interviews of local residents and from articles appearing in the "Pocahontas Times," a weekly newspaper published in Marlinton since 1882. Excerpts from other newspapers are also included.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES, 11 FEBRUARY 1932

> At Marlinton, Squire S.L. Brown reports the rainfall in ten hours as 3 inches. At Marlinton the river rose 13 feet and better. It was the highest since 1918. Knapp Creek got big too, but not as high as the river. This flood in the Greenbrier was remarkable in that it came up so quickly and went down almost as fast. The crest of the flood at Marlinton came in the afternoon, rising three or four feet an hour. The water broke over the banks and came into houses on the lower ground, with little time for warning.

HUNTINGTON HERALD DISPATCH, 21 JANUARY 1937

> At Marlinton, the Greenbrier spilled over its banks at the junction with Knapp Creek. Streets of the mountain city were flooded around the railroad station.

CHARLESTON GAZETTE, 22 FEBRUARY 1953

> One person was killed and another feared dead as the Greenbrier and the New River went on a rampage today and inundated an 80-mile stretch on the state's eastern border from Marlinton, Pocahontas County, to Hinton in what is believed to be the area's worst flood in 15 years. Early reports from Marlinton said the Greenbrier River hit its highest level since 1930. After reaching its crest however, the river began falling nearly 6 inches per hour at Marlinton about 6 P.M.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES, 26 FEBRUARY 1953

Last Saturday was flood day on the Greenbrier. After twenty-four hours of rain, the Greenbrier and Knapp Creek came down with about the biggest freshet in twenty years. At Marlinton the river was fourteen feet and at Buckeye about a foot more. The creek was a little higher than the river, in proportion. I figure this is about the highest water since March 1913. Some damage and much inconvenience was caused by flooding of basements, damaging furnaces, stokers and what all. This was a flash flood and the first hour the water just boiled up.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES, 4 MARCH 1954

Sunday afternoon it came on to rain and how it did pour down for about thirteen hours. Then the wind changed and how it did snow for several hours; to pile up 6 inches on the high tops and three inches on the river. Our rainfall amounted to 2-1/2 inches.

Stream flushed up strong. There was water in the basement of the grade school and in some basements of residences. There was no school on Monday. The swinging walk bridge over Knapp Creek was washed out by the flood.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES, 22 JULY 1954

On Wednesday night, July 14, there was continuous lightening for 12 or so hours with plenty of thunder, wind, rain, and hail. The rain was a cloudburst in places. Rain fell continuously for nearly ten hours. A gage registered six inches.

Knapp Creek was higher at Marlinton that at any time since 1913. East of the railroad many basements were flooded. The road between Marlinton and Huntersville was blocked by deep water for many hours. Some people from Knapp Creek and Greenbrier went home by way of Clover Lick and Cass. Fortunately for Marlinton, Greenbrier River stayed within reasonable bounds--some six or eight feet under flood stage. Stony Creek really was high; Marlin and Price Runs higher than in memory of any old timer.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES, 9 MARCH 1967

Heavy rains and melting snow sent the creeks and rivers on a rampage Monday night and Tuesday morning. They rose fast Monday night and still it rained hard. In Marlinton the fire alarm sounded about 1:45 A.M. and people were awakened and warned and many were taken out in truck or boat. Riverside was covered. Telephone service was out because the equipment was under water. The Power Company had heavy losses.

In Marlinton, the water came through from above the tannery and all along the river. Knapp Creek came over at the dam. Water came down runs, off the hills, every place. Second, Third and Fourth Avenues had up to four feet of water in places. First Avenue had 7 or 8 feet.

All those we could find who remembered the flood of 1913 thought that this one was at least two feet higher. Richard McCarty said the flood of all floods was in 1877 but nobody can compare this with it. But this was the most water anyone remembers and it will take a lot of drying out.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES, 16 MARCH 1967

Marlinton was pretty much in a state of shock as the realization came that we had a flood such as you read about and it is almost impossible to realize the amount of damage water can cause.

A million and a half dollars seem to be the best guess. There was a tremendous loss to businesses, as well as homes.

Dever's Store and the A&P were particularly hard hit with damages running $60,000 to $75,000 each. The hospital estimates their damages at $60,000. The Board of Education estimates their losses about $100,000. Lots of goods were damaged at Royal Drug Store, S. B. Wallace, Western Auto, Galford's, Williamson Supply, and C.J.Richardson's Hardware Store.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES, 4 FEBRUARY 1971

Don't miss seeing the ice on the Greenbrier. A little bit of all kinds of weather, mostly cold. However, Friday night the temperature quickly rose to the 40's and we had a downpour of rain, plus lightning and thunder. The rain raised the river and broke the ice, moving it Saturday afternoon part of the way. It jammed above Seebert and backed up to the Buckeye. The rainfall and snowfall for January were 4.01 inches and 14.1 inches respectively in the Marlinton area.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES, 3 JANUARY 1974
1974 FLOOD

A flood the day after Christmas (Note: 1973) surprised the County. Heavy rains Christmas night with melting snow quickly brought water rushing down all the hillsides and streams. Knapp Creek was thought to have had more water than for many years. It blocked 39 in many places and was soon over the dam at Marlinton. The run from Thomas Town was booming and the east side of Marlinton suffered. Especially hard hit were the service stations, stores and offices in the Post Office block. Also Stony Creek broke over and flooded Riverside and down through Burns Motor Freight. The A&P had 4 inches of water.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES, 6 JUNE 1974

After several days of rain and 2 1/4 inches measured between 8 a.m. Saturday and 8 a.m. Sunday, Greenbrier River rose rapidly Sunday to about 11 ft. 3 in. at Marlinton and 14.55 feet at Buckeye. Flood stage at Marlinton is about 10 feet, when it comes into First Avenue; at 11 feet it comes through the storm drains into Main Street.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES, 14 OCTOBER 1976
1976 FLOOD

The rains came and the river rose.

Friday night at 11:03 the automatic flood alarm system sounded in the Marlinton Fire Department office, which indicates from upper drainage areas that a 10 foot level of water will 4 hours later be at the Marlinton bridge. Twenty-four hours later (after 11 p.m. Saturday), the alarm reset itself when the water level went below flood stage, after reaching a crest of 13.1 feet at Marlinton and 16.55 feet at Buckeye about 3 p.m. This system enabled the Fire Department to chart within a few inches the time and actual level of the water, being in constant communication with Cincinnati and other information centers.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES, 7 NOVEMBER 1985
THE FLOOD OF 85: NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS

Details on the storm that caused the widespread flooding are sketchy at this time. Rain gauges in the Marlinton area showed a total of around 7 to 7 1/2 inches of rain over the weekend and on Monday. As the rain in Marlinton didn't seem sufficient to cause such massive flooding, it is assumed there must have been heavier rains in the more northern sections of the County.

Information available to the National Weather Service also didn't predict a flood of the magnitude that occurred. For most of Monday the NWS was predicting that the water in Marlinton would crest at 14 feet, which would have been about a foot higher than the 1967 flood crest. Later the prediction was changed to an 18 foot crest, but by that time the information was too late to do anyone any good.

As best as can be figured now, the crest in the river at Marlinton was 21.8 feet. Buckeye was about 24.5 feet. After holding at the same level the water began to recede about 2:30 a.m. Tuesday. Before dark Tuesday, the river and creek were back in their normal channels.

6. UNIT HYDROGRAPH COMPUTATIONS

Since no discharge records are available at Marlinton, it was necessary to transfer a unit hydrograph from the Buckeye, U.S.G.S. gage, located a few miles downstream from Marlinton, using methods set forth in EM 1110-2-1405. A unit hydrograph was derived at Buckeye from the flood that occurred on 5 November 1985 from a direct analysis of rainfall and runoff. A base unit hydrograph, shown on Exhibit No. 2 was developed from the storm that occurred on 5 November 1985. This unit hydrograph was then transferred to various locations at Marlinton, including Knapp Creek at the mouth. The resulting unit hydrographs for the Greenbrier River at Buckeye, Greenbrier River above Durbin, and Knapp Creek at the mouth are shown on Exhibit Nos. 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

7. STANDARD PROJECT FLOOD

The Standard Project Flood was computed in accordance with Civil Engineering Bulletin 52-8, EM 1100-2-1411, dated March 1952 (Revised March 1965), titled "Standard Project Flood Determination."

surface profiles on the Greenbrier River was 0.04 for the main channel and varied from 0.05 to 0.065 for the overbanks, and on Knapp Creek varied from 0.045 to 0.05 for the main channel and from 0.055 to 0.08 for the overbanks.

The coefficients of contraction and expansion used were 0.1 and 0.3 for the valley sections, and 0.2 and 0.4 for the bridge sections, respectively.

The existing water surface profiles were developed using 47 cross-sections and 1 bridge section in the Marlinton reach. The overbank portions of the cross-sections were obtained primarily from topographic maps (2-foot contour intervals) based on aerial photography and field surveys obtained during 1981. Stream soundings were obtained at 30 locations by field surveys in order to establish the channel portion of the cross-sections below the water surface shown on the mapping.

In the Alderson reach, the existing water surface profiles were developed using 13 cross-sections and 2 bridge sections.

The special bridge option in the HEC-2 program was used to determine the bridge losses at the bridges in the study areas. This option computes pressure flow through the bridge and weir flow over the bridge and approach roadways on the floodplain when the tailwater elevation exceeds the low chord elevation on the bridge.

b. Modified Conditions with Proposed Reservoir Sites Above Marlinton. The proposed plan which offers the greatest flood reduction for the City of Marlinton and other downstream communities, consists of a reservoir located on the Greenbrier River at river mile 119.

Modified profiles were computed for the Marlinton reach assuming 2, 4, and 6 inches of flood control storage in reservoir site 119. Flows were routed through the reservoir and a correlation curve developed at each damage point to estimate the modified flows. These reduced flows were then used in the HEC-2 program to produce modified profiles where data was available.

The modified flood frequency profiles for the Marlinton reach depicting 2, 4, and 6 inches of flood control storage in reservoir site 119 are shown on Exhibit Nos. 12, 13, and 14.

11. RESERVOIR STORAGE

a. Reservoir Area and Capacity Data. The area and capacity computations for site 119 were based upon data obtained by planimetering USGS quadrangle sheets with a scale of 1 inch equals 2000 feet and using 40-foot contour intervals. The area and capacity were computed simultaneously by means of a computer program using curvilinear interpolation. The program computes volumes by one foot increments using the average end-area method. A tabulation of reservoir area and capacity is given in Exhibit No. 15.

b. Minimum Pool (Wet Dam) Storage Requirements. Minimum pool requirements for a multiple-purpose project at Site 119 were selected based on provision of adequate storage for sediment and downstream releases while constraining drawdown to avoid significant adverse effects on lake recreation.

The project life (period of analysis) is 100 years, and sediment accumulation at Site 119 for this period is estimated to require 0.5 inch of storage. As the water volume of the minimum pool diminishes over time, fish entrainment through the outlet works creates an undesirable situation which can be avoided with an increase in storage. An additional 0.5 inch of storage is included to maintain suitable conditions for aquatic life in the lake as sediment accumulates during the project life. Thus, the selected minimum winter pool is 1.0 inch of storage, elevation 2302 ft.

With a multiple-purpose reservoir, the inundation of several miles of the river is regarded as an unavoidable environmental loss. One of the major effects would be loss of 10-12 miles of stream fishing which is a superior resource of the region and the state. As an offset, the formulation of the reservoir can be adjusted so that reservoir releases are managed to improve biological productivity of the Greenbrier River downstream of Site 119. For this study, several reservoir storage and operational options were evaluated to consider release options verses drawdown effects on lake recreation. Given the favorable land-water relationships of Site 119, it was decided that high quality recreation facilities could be designed to accommodate drawdown.

For this phase of the study, a summer conservation pool at elevation 2349 ft., with 3.77 inches of storage, was chosen as an appropriate reservoir size for addressing the outlined concerns. Sufficient water can be released for downstream needs, even during droughts, while avoiding significant adverse effects at the lake. With a dependable release during fall drawdown equivalent to 1.0 inch of runoff, the desirable outflow pattern is continued during the fall season. Thus, the initial winter conservation pool would be in a range between elevation 2336 ft. to elevation 2302 ft. dependent upon drought conditions. There would be a return to the maximum winter conservation pool at elevation 2336 ft. as flow conditions allow.

The dependable improved outflow increases downstream productivity, and significant adverse effects on lake recreation due to drawdown are avoided. A smaller plan would not achieve this balanced effect.

c. Flood Control Storage Requirements.

i. Determination of Required Flood Control Storage. Determination of the flood control storage requirements was based upon an economic analysis of 2-, 4-, and 6-inches of net flood control storage. Based upon this analysis, a project with slightly less than 5 inches of flood control storage was the NED plan. However, further analysis showed that approximately 5-inches of flood control storage would be required to prevent a significant percentage of the downstream damages associated with a reoccurrence of the November 1985 flood. Therefore, the initial phase of this evaluation concentrated on a reservoir with 5-inches of flood control storage. However, as discussed in the main report, an economic analysis showed that this plan had a benefit to cost ratio of less than unity. Based upon this determination a dry dam with 4-inches of flood control storage was also analyzed.

ii. Plan of Reservoir Regulation for Flood Control. Releases from Greenbrier Reservoir would be governed by stages on the Greenbrier, New, Kanawha and Ohio Rivers and by the existence and operation of other flood control projects in the comprehensive Ohio River Basin flood control plan. Efficient operation of the reservoir will require a regulated outflow. During periods of high stages on Greenbrier, New, Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, it may be necessary to store all inflow to the reservoir, while during falling stages downstream, it will often be desirable to release storage at a bankfull rate below the dam in order to empty the reservoir as rapidly as possible. It will also be desirable, at times, when there is no flood threat downstream, to pass minor floods up to full channel capacity below the dam. However, no detailed plan of regulation was developed for this study. It was assumed, for the purpose of development of downstream flood reductions, that during flood control operations the outflow from the project would be limited to 10,000 cfs (channel capacity) until flood control pool was reached.

d. Storage Allocations. The storage allocations selected for use at the proposed reservoir site 119 are provided in Table No. 10.

e. Siltation. Most of the area above the Greenbrier dam site is wooded. Only a small portion of the area is cultivated or cleared for farming. In the past, the stream has not appeared to carry a heavy silt load; however, no actual samples have been taken to determine the amount of sediment carried. For this study, a siltation rate of 0.25 acre-feet per square mile of controlled drainage area per year appears to be a representative value for the reservoir. This rate was determined by analyzing the measured siltation rates for reservoirs in the Big Sandy Basin. Based on this rate of siltation, the required sediment storage to provide a reservoir life of 100 years is 9,300 acre-ft, which is equivalent to 0.5 inches of runoff.

TABLE No. 10

GREENBRIER LAKE SITE 119 STORAGE ALLOCATIONS

Project	Elevations	Incremental Capacity	Inches of storage	Allocations
Wet	2223.0-2302.0	18,400 Ac.ft.	1.0	Sediment Storage/ Aquatic Life
	2302.0-2336.0	32,100 Ac.ft.	1.77	Min. Flow/ Mitigation
	2336.0-2349.0	17,900 Ac.ft.	1.0	Seasonal Rec.
(Sum)	2349.0-2388.0	73,600 Ac.ft.	4.0	Flood Cont.
(Win)	2336.0-2388.0	91,200 Ac.ft.	5.0	Flood Cont.
Dry (5-in)	2223.0-2284.0 2284.0-2368.0	9,300 Ac.ft. 91,200 Ac.ft.	0.5 5.0	Sed. Stor. Flood Cont.
(4-in)	2223.0-2284.0 2284.0-2358.0	9,300 Ac.ft. 82,100 Ac.ft.	0.5 4.0	Sed. Stor. Flood Cont.

12. SPILLWAY

a. General. An uncontrolled emergency spillway will be provided for both the wet and the dry dams with the crest located at the top of the flood control pool. The spillways are designed to pass the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) without using the outlet works. The spillways will have vertical upstream faces with the upstream and downstream quadrants shaped in accordance with Engineer Manual 1110-2-1603, "Hydraulic Design of Spillways", dated 16 January 1990. Determination of the quadrant shapes was made using the "CORPS" program H1108, "Crest and Upper Nappe Profiles for Elliptical Crest Spillways". The discharge ratings for the spillways were determined using the "CORPS" program H1107, "Stage-Discharge Relation for Elliptical Crest Spillway".

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b. Determination of Maximum Spillway Width. The determination of the spillway width and the calculation of the top of the dam for both the wet and dry dams at site 119 are dependent upon a requirement that the peak outflow from the project should not exceed the peak discharge of the natural storm hydrograph. This requirement insures that the project does not create greater downstream damage during a PMF event than what would occur under natural conditions. The width of the spillway is adjusted so that the peak discharge of the natural hydrograph is not exceeded when the storm hydrograph that exists under project conditions is routed through the reservoir. Since the outflow from the reservoir is dependent upon the spillway capacity, the spillway width determines the peak pool elevation and thus the top of dam elevation.

The difference between the 'D' hydrograph (natural) and the 'A' hydrograph (with project) reflects the change in basin hydrology between pre and post project conditions. Since these two hydrographs were derived under similar assumptions, it is the position of CEORH-ED-H that they are the most comparable with regard to limiting the peak outflow from the project below the peak discharge that would have occurred under natural conditions. Therefore, for the current study, a trial and error process was completed of assuming a spillway width and designing the spillway for the head associated with the routing of the 'C' hydrograph ('A' Hydrograph precipitation increased by 50%). The acceptability of the assumed spillway width was determined by routing the 'A' hydrograph through the spillway, based upon the 'C' hydrograph design, and then verifying that the peak discharge from the 'A' hydrograph (with project) routing was less than the peak discharge of the 'D' hydrograph (natural). Using this criteria, the maximum spillway width at site 119 was determined to be 440 feet for the wet dam, 345 feet for the 5.0-inch flood control storage dry dam (5-inch dry dam) and 310 feet for the 4.0-inch flood control storage dry dam (4-inch dry dam).

c. Spillway for the Wet Dam. The dam would have an ungated, 440-foot-wide ogee spillway with a crest elevation of 2388.0 ft., NGVD to provide a flood control storage volume of 91,200 acre-feet or 5-inches of runoff in the winter and 73,600 acre-feet or 4-inches of runoff in the summer. The spillway crest was underdesigned using a design head of 27.0 feet which provides an H_e/H_d ratio of 1.33 which is in accordance with EM 1110-2-1603. Exhibit Nos. 16 and 17, provide the output from programs H1107 and H1108, respectively. Exhibit No. 18 provides the discharge rating curve for the spillway.

d. Spillway for the Dry Dams. The 5.0-inch dry dam would have an ungated, 345-foot-wide ogee spillway with a crest elevation at 2368.0 ft., NGVD to provide a flood control storage volume of 91,200 acre-feet. The spillway crest was underdesigned using a design head of 31.8 feet which provides an H_e/H_d ratio of 1.33 which is in accordance with EM 1110-2-1603. Exhibit Nos. 19 and 20, provide the output from programs H1107 and H1108, respectively. While Exhibit No. 21 provides the discharge rating curve for the spillway.

The 4.0-inch dry dam would have an ungated, 310-foot-wide ogee spillway with a crest elevation at 2358.0 ft., NGVD to provide a flood control storage volume of 82,100 acre-feet. The spillway crest was underdesigned using a design head of 34.3 feet which provides an H_e/H_d ratio of 1.33 which is in accordance with EM 1110-2-1603. Exhibit Nos. 22 and 23, provide the output from programs H1107 and H1108, respectively. Exhibit No. 24 provides the discharge rating curve for the spillway.

e. Flip Bucket. Both the wet and dry dams will be provided with a flip bucket designed for a PMF event in accordance with EM 1110-2-1603. While the flip bucket is not an energy dissipator, it is an integral part of the energy dissipation system. The purpose of the flip bucket is to direct high-velocity flow (the jet) well away from the dam. The spillway throw distance was computed using equation 7-6 in EM 1110-2-1603. To provide additional scour protection, a concrete pad 100 feet in length will be provided downstream of the dam. Table No. 11 summarizes the features of the flip buckets for both the wet and dry dams. Exhibit Nos. 3A, 5A, and 7A of the main appendix provide details of the spillway and flip bucket for the 5.0-inch dry, 5.0-inch wet and 4.0-inch dry dams, respectively. Physical hydraulic model testing will be required to verify the design of the flip bucket.

TABLE No. 11

FLIP BUCKET FEATURES

Project	Invert Elev. (ft)	Bucket Rad (ft)	Lip Angle	Lip Elev.	Throw Distance (ft)
Wet	2273.0	40.0	30°	2279.0	210
Dry					
5.0-in.	2271.0	54.0	30°	2279.0	185
4.0-in.	2269.5	62.0	30°	2278.5	170

f. Spillway Routings. The adopted spillway design flood (PMF event - 'C' hydrograph) for Site 119 has a peak inflow into the reservoir of 480,000 cfs. Derivation of the spillway design flood is discussed in detail in Paragraph 8 of this addendum. For the wet, 5.0-inch dry and 4.0-inch dry dams, the initial pool elevation was assumed to be the maximum flood control pool elevations which re 2388.0 ft., 2368.0 ft. and 2358.0 ft., respectively. Starting he PMF routings at this elevation, the flood event was routed

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through the project. The routing results are summarized in Table No. 12.

TABLE No. 12

PMF ROUTING RESULTS

Project	Peak Inflow (cfs)	Peak Outflow (cfs)	Maximum Pool Elev. (NGVD)
Wet	480,000	393,400	2424.0
Dry			
5.0-in.	480,000	392,000	2410.5
4.0-in.	480,000	391,900	2404.0

g. Maximum Pool Elevation and Top of Dam. The maximum reservoir level at the dam, obtained by routing the spillway design flood is elevation 2424.0 ft., 2410.5 ft., and 2404.0 for the wet, 5.0-inch dry and 4.0-inch dry dams, respectively. Top of the dam is placed at elevation 2427.0 ft., 2413.5 ft., and 2407.0 for the wet, 5.0-inch dry and 4.0-inch dry dams, respectively, which includes a minimum freeboard of 3 feet as required by ER 1110-8-2.

13. OUTLET WORKS

a. General. Considerations presented in paragraph 11-d-ii led to the adoption of gated outlets, of sufficient capacity to release water at channel capacity with the water level in the reservoir at the lower limit of the flood control storage zone. The outlet works will be slightly oversized, after completion of the project, due to diversion requirements. The outlet works will be located on the left bank and will consist of an upstream intake tower, sluices and standard hydraulic jump type stilling basin.

b. Intake Structure. The intake structure will house the inlet conduits, trash rack, service gates, emergency gates, wet wells and inlets for selective withdrawal, and the machinery for operating the gates. Three 8-ft x 15-ft gates will be provided for the main operation gates. Since no detailed layout of the intake structure or outlet works has been completed, the rating of the outlet works was based upon the orifice equation and designed to provide a minimum discharge of 10,000 cfs (channel capacity) at winter pool elevation for the wet dam. The same design was then used for the dry dam.

c. Selective Withdrawal. No hydraulic design computations were completed for the selective withdrawal system during this phase of study. To incorporate cost for selective withdrawal capabilities with a wet project, reviews were made of the Paintsville and Yatesville projects and similar features were incorporated into the Greenbrier Project. Two wet wells were used with ten 4-ft. x 4-ft. inlets. The two wells would discharge into two of the main sluices.

d. Stilling Basin. Energy of the water issuing from the three 8-ft. x 15-ft. sluices would be dissipated in the stilling basin by utilizing a hydraulic jump. The design of the basin was based upon guidance and criteria contained in Engineering Manual 1110-2-1602, "Hydraulic Design of Outlet Works". The design capacity of the stilling basin was selected as channel capacity (10,000 cfs). The basin is provided with an end sill and two rows of baffles. The floor of the basin and the tunnel portal are connected by a curved apron. The floor is set at elevation 2213.0 ft. to insure that when the design discharge is being passed, the theoretical jump will coincide with 85% of the tailwater elevation.

14. TAILWATER DATA

Water surface profile computations for the dam site were developed using the computer program HEC-2. The computations started approximately 3 miles downstream of the 119 damsite. Roughness coefficients used in the computations were 0.040 for the main channel and 0.050 to 0.080 for the overbank. Due to the lack of available high water data, sensitivity studies were completed on the water surface profiles by varying the roughness coefficients by +/- 10% and the starting water surface elevation by +/- 5 feet. Exhibit No. 25 provides the adopted tailwater rating curve and also provides curves reflecting the sensitivity studies.

15. DIVERSION

To capture the cost for diversion, a preliminary design for a diversion channel and dike was completed. The diversion channel would be a 75-ft wide trapezoidal channel located on the right descending abutment. The channel in conjunction with a dike (top elevation of 2245.0 ft.) would provide a 10-year level of protection.

16. RESERVOIR EMPTYING TIME

No reservoir emptying time computations were initiated for this phase of study.

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I. INTRODUCTION.

A. PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPENDIX. The purpose of the appendix is to present the results of a preliminary analysis of the potential environmental impacts of flood control dam alternatives on the Greenbrier River. This environmental study is only one of the reports generated to accomplish the stated purpose. The Huntington District has performed an evaluation study and developed appendices documenting Engineering, Economics, and Cultural Resources in support of the evaluation report.

This report addresses dam Site 119, two flood control (dry) dam alternatives and a multi-purpose (wet) dam alternative. Site 119 is located approximately 11 miles upstream of Marlinton, West Virginia, on the mainstem of the Greenbrier River. The riverbed is at elevation 2,223 feet. All dam alternatives will be arch-gravity and constructed with roller compacted concrete.

B. PHYSICAL GEOLOGY.

1. LOCATION. The Greenbrier River is one of the longest free-flowing major streams in the eastern United States. The rivers' main channel is formed by the East and West Forks and flows 153 miles through four West Virginia counties, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, and Summers. The Greenbrier River has a drainage area of 1641 square miles. The potential dam sites are located upstream of the town of Marlinton in Pocahontas county.

2. CLIMATE. The Greenbrier River Basin lies in the temperate zone and experiences the usual seasonal variations in temperature. The Basin is affected by frontal air-mass activity. and is subjected to continental, polar, and maritime tropical air masses. Frequent and rapid changes in the weather occur due to the passage of fronts associated with general low pressure areas. The prevailing wind direction is from the southwest. Temperatures recorded at Marlinton have varied from -27 degrees Fahrenheit to a maximum of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The normal annual rainfall is 44 inches.

3. GEOLOGY. Pocahontas County is entirely within the Allegheny Ridges and Allegheny Plateau, both subdivisions of the physiographic province of Appalachian. The Allegheny Ridges sub-province includes the sharp-ridged mountains southeast of the Greenbrier River, and the Allegheny Plateau sub-province includes the low-angle or nearby horizontal rocks northwest of the ridges.

II. BASE RESOURCES

A. TERRESTRIAL.

1. VEGETATION. Early forest vegetation prior to 1920 along the Greenbrier River included extensive hardwood stands of white oak and yellow poplar. Hemlock, a softwood, was an important source of tannin for the leather industry of the period. By 1920 the original forests were depleted of saw timber except for a few isolated areas of acreage. Farming (row crops, livestock) further reduced timber resources to narrow remnant stands of mixed hardwoods and softwoods along the floodplain and river banks. Small stands of white pine presently remain inside river bends where there is deep, well-drained, sandy substrate. The nine cover types designated by the USFWS, in an earlier study, are the Upland Forest, Bottomland Hardwood, Old Field, Palustrine Forest/Scrub Shrub, Unvegetated Shoreline, Palustrine Open Water/Palustrine Emergent, Urban, Cliff Face and Agricultural Land. The Upland Forest is the most extensive cover type in the basin. Agriculture land comprises the largest single cover type. The Bottomland Hardwood cover type is second in size. Palustrine Open Water / Palustrine Emergent, Palustrine Forest / Scrub-Shrub and the Unvegetated Shoreline are the wetland habitats in the floodplain.

Of the thirteen species of trees encountered in upper Greenbrier River, White Oak (Quercus alba) is the dominant tree.

Red Maple (Acer ovata) and White Pine (Pinus strobus) were found. White Oak communities are comprised of young, second-growth, healthy trees. Tree reproduction and survival is good with Red Maple, White Pine, Hemlock, White Ash, Black Gum. Green Ash and Cherry Birch the most frequent and largest canopy species.

The lower slopes having an east to northwest aspect include species of canopy trees consisting of Cherry Birch (Betula lenta), Basswood (Tilia americana), Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) and Red Oak.

The bottomland forest along tributaries of the Greenbrier River are associated with Smooth Buckeye (Aesculus actandra) and Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum). The Buckeye-Sugar Maple Community is rich in groundcover species. In all, 94 species of herbs and woody seedlings are present in the study area community. Among the herbaceous flora, Hog peanut, Stonecrop and Blue Violet are important ground species. The overall vegetational composition in the project area is a excellent resource. Much of this resource is in the care of state and national forests.

2. ANIMAL. The project area contains a very diverse composition and community of animal life. Because of the diverse habitats in the study area a rich and complex animal ecosystem has evolved. Along the Greenbrier River, mink, muskrat, and beaver are in abundance. Many bird species are found in the area, both

residential and transient. Hunter use in the project area is forest game oriented. Deer, squirrel, raccoon, fox, ruffed grouse, and turkey are sought with excellent success. Cottontail rabbit and woodchuck are also found in abundance.

A herpetofauna (amphibians and reptiles) survey was conducted in the study area in 1987 by the USFWS Elkins office. Low-order streams and their adjacent riparian areas provide habitat for numerous species of herpetofauna, particularly salamanders. Many of these species are restricted to specific habitats, requiring a combination of shallow, swift flowing water, rocky boulder-stream bottoms, and shaded, cool, stream borders. Many tributaries of the Greenbrier River in the study area have these characteristics. Because these areas would be a part of the impoundment pool inundated as a result of the proposed project, this survey was important in determining losses. The survey shows a very diverse and rich herpetofauna in the project area.

B. AQUATIC.

1. FISHERY. The Greenbrier River contains ideal smallmouth bass habitat. The river provides excellent cover, a minimum of high muddy water during spawning and a gradient conducive to an excellent small mouth population. Walleye, although not regularly caught, are present in the deeper pools of the river south of Marlinton. Rock bass are the most abundant game

fish in the Greenbrier River and have been collected throughout the river. Flathead catfish are fairly abundant, while a few channel catfish are present in the deeper pools of the Greenbrier River. Carp, although not abundant, occur in some sections. Hogsuckers are the most abundant rough fish, and several forage species are present.

Many of tributaries of the Greenbrier River in the study area, particularly those located in Pocahontas County, support native brook trout populations. A number of tributaries are stocked with trout by the WVDNR on a put-and-take basis. The larger tributaries all contain good to excellent warm water fish populations, with small mouth bass and rock bass being the dominant game species.

A number of species found in the study area are of concern to the state. These include the tonguetied minnow (Exoglossum laurae), New River shiner (Notropis scabriceps), Kanawha minnow (Phenacobius teretulus), big mouth club (Nocomis platyrhynchus), and the fine scale saddled darter (Etheostoma osburni).

2. BENTHIC. Benthic macroinvertebrates are small bottom living invertebrates visible to the unaided eye. These organisms are relatively immobile and form an important part of the food chain of higher organisms and are directly affected by silt and changes in water quality. Life spans for most of these organisms

are more than one year. Critical change in water quality or habitat, even of short duration, can be detected through an evaluation of the presence or absence of these organisms. The Greenbrier River has a rich and diverse benthic population, indicating excellent water quality and substrate conditions.

At the request of the COE, the USFWS (Elkins Office) conducted a Greenbrier River native freshwater mussel fauna qualitative survey in 1986 and 1987. The survey was comprehensive and covered all of the Greenbrier River. This survey also included the river reach between Cass and Marlinton. Eight species of native freshwater mussels were collected during the survey. In the lower 29.5 mile survey reach, Actinonaias ligamentina carinata and Elliptio dilatata, were the most frequently encountered, 52.5 percent and 39.0 percent, respectively. Lampsilis fasciola Lampsilis ventricosa, Cyclonaias tuberculata, and Alasmondonta marginata, were also relatively common with 3.8 percent, 2.2 percent, 1.2 percent, and 1.0 percent. This study and a previous study of mussels in the Marlinton area clearly demonstrated the habitat preferences and headwater species composition. This is most evident of the dominance of Lasmigona subviridis in the headwaters and the absence of A. l. carinata and the complete reversal of this situation in the lower reach. In relative terms, the upper Greenbrier River provides little suitable habitat for freshwater mussels because its substrate consists predominately of packed coarse gravel, cobble, boulders, and bedrock. Only three species are known from this upper section; A. marginata, L. subviridis, and E. dilatata. Descending the river, better mixture of clean-swept silt, sand, and gravel habitats preferred by mussels fill the more frequently encountered interstitial spaces between the cobbles and boulders. E. dilatata and A. marginata appear to have a wider range of habitat preference while Tritogonia verrucosa and L. subviridis have very narrow habitat preferences, silt and sand, respectively. Species diversity and abundance increased, descending the river.

3. WATER QUALITY. Water quality in the Greenbrier River within the study area is excellent. The data show adequate dissolved oxygen, water temperatures, pH and dissolved nutrients necessary to support a good warm water fishery. Pollution influencing water quality within the study area is primarily from a tannery located upstream of the dam sites and from domestic sewage. Other sources of pollution influencing the Greenbrier River are mainly in the form of increasing turbidity levels and suspended sediments as a result of limited agricultural grazing, and logging practices.

C. ENDANGERED SPECIES. The only endangered species listed by the Department of the Interior which could potentially be affected by the project is the Indiana bat, Myotis sodalis. Riparian habitat of potential value to this species near cave regions could be altered by the project. A small hibernating population of Indiana bats is known from Cass Cave, located near Cass, West Virginia at the Greenbrier River, approximately 16 air miles upstream of the project site.

A number of animal and plant species found in the vicinity of the study area are of concern to the State, however, their actual status is unknown. These data were compiled by the WVDNR, Heritage Trust Program. and WVDNR, Division of Wildlife Resources. These include the New River Shiner, Notropis scapbiceps, big mouth chub, Nocomie platyrhynchus, tonguetied minnow, Exoglossum laurae, Kanawha minnow, Phenacobius teretulus, five scaled saddle darter, Etheostoma osbuani, Appalachian darter, Percina gymnocephala, cave salamander, Curycea lucifuga, false melic, Schizachne purpurescens, and swamp lousewort, Pedicularis lanceolata.

The Corps, WVDNR and USFWS jointly conducted a bat survey to determine the use of riparian habitat by Indiana bats in the project area. The survey was inconclusive in its objective. Many bats were mist netted but the Indiana bat was not found.

III. IMPACTED RESOURCES.

A. WET DAM.

1. TERRESTRIAL.

a. VEGETATION. The wet dam concept will require acquisition of approximately 3,446 acres of land. Approximately 1,520 acres of land will be inundated by the summer pool elevation. This represents all habitat types in the project area. A 1976 edition of Habitat Evaluation Procedure (HEP) was performed on the same type lands and habitats that exists in the study area in 1989. This HEP gave an overall value to all lands at .75 or one and a half times the average. Average in the HEP is .5 out of a possible 1.0. In addition to the acreage in the summer pool, land above will be impacted to a lesser degree because of storage of flood flows. To account for these losses 300 additional acres was used. If we assume a total loss of 1,820 acres of habitat at 1.5 times value, this would equal 2,730 acres. Since any replacement land is existing then a doubling requirement would be 5,460 acres to equal the vegetation losses. Tail water releases, despite erosion control efforts, could have some adverse impacts downstream of the dam.

b. ANIMAL. The animal losses associated with the wet dam would and will be on the same loss base as the vegetation.

It will become a matter of habitat loss in acres and value. The animal losses and the methodology of replacing loss populations will be an addition effort, to the vegetation loss replacement.

The impacts to the amphibians and reptiles in the study area will also be tied to the vegetational acres losses. Additional efforts and studies will be needed to assure that new populations on new lands are stable.

2. AQUATIC.

a. FISHERY. The wet dam project would eliminate 13.3 miles of the Greenbrier River on a permanent basis by impoundment of the summer pool. Other less significant losses would occur upstream of the 13.3 miles by periodic impoundment above the summer pool. These losses would be associated with the flood inundation above summer pool. A river system is the most diverse aquatic system in the project area. The diversity of a river system is approximately ten times that of a lake or pool. The Greenbrier River is a river with ripples, pools, and runs that have developed over geological time into an excellent and diverse river system. Replacing this rich system with a lake that fluctuates and has two different pool elevations (winter and summer) would be a significant loss from a biological perspective.

The project tail water would be changed significantly by the project. The flow release regime would be changed to accommodate recreational use and to provide flow augmentation during low flow periods as mitigation for stream losses due to reservoir development. The Greenbrier River has developed its great diversity and richness of habitat by being exposed to great flow changes on an annual and geological time scale. Changes in this regime could cause effects on the river many miles downstream. These impacts from changed tail water releases will change not only the fishery but all aquatic systems. Some of these impacts will be positive and some will be negative. More water during the ordinary dry periods will enhance some species, such as fish, but could be negative in the life cycles of some benthic species that depend on the dry periods.

b. BENTHIC. The wet dam concept will completely eliminate the diverse benthic community of the Greenbrier River in 13.3 miles of the river. In addition the areas above summer pool in the upper reaches will be more frequently inundated and will suffer from silt and sediment deposition.

Tail water benthic communities will also be impacted by changing the flow regime. Changes in flow regime will change species composition and could eliminate many species that have evolved under the present regime while enhances others.

The mussel populations are very low in the project area and will disappear entirely in the project pool impact areas. Deep water, temperature and head water silt and sediment will act to eliminate the species now there.

c. WATER QUALITY. The wet dam, if implemented, would completely change the water quality of the 13.3 miles of the project pool. The water would be pooled and develop into a stratified lake during summer months. The river as it now exists is one which supports a diverse fishery and benthic. The created lake will have a less diverse fishery and benthic. The lake will change the water quality significantly in many ways. For instance, the steep sided lake could have warm water at the surface and a very cold and sometimes oxygen depleted, hypolimnion. This situation will cause diversity to lessen and an artificial fishery will need to be implemented and sustained by management.

3. ENDANGERED SPECIES. The wet dam, by eliminating 13.3 miles of riparian and floodplain habitat, could have adverse effects on the endangered Indiana bat. At this time effects on the state list of concerned species is unknown.

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B. DRY DAM.

1. TERRESTRIAL.

a. VEGETATION. The dry dam concept will have some adverse impacts on the project area, however, these adverse impacts will be relatively less than the wet dam concept. The dry dam will have an outlet works that will pass normal and bank-full release flows. Flood flows will be held to prevent damage downstream. These flood level impoundments will vary according to rain fall in the upper basin. Most flood flows held back by the dry dam will be released in a 3 day maximum period. These impounded waters will effect the vegetation according to the tree and scrub/herbaceous water tolerance characteristics. The quick release character of the dry dam will probably have the following adverse impacts. First, the water intolerant species will die from inundation. Second, in many cases the mature tree will survive but be unable to reproduce and the result will be no species recruitment in the impacted area. In most dry dam areas the older species survive in an isolated situation with open grass areas between. The steepness of the hills in the project pool could cause a temporary erosion problem from increased inundation frequency. The amount of affected acreage is not available in sufficient detail to analyze actual quantitative losses.

b. ANIMAL. The dry dam effect on animal life in the project area will be adversely impacted according to the gradient of the stream and the duration of flood pools. Most animal life addressed in this section are not entirely water dependent and can move as flow impoundment necessitates. Because of the relatively short duration of held flood flows most species will move upstream or uphill to avoid impact.

2. AQUATIC.

a. FISHERY. The dry dam concept will have adverse impacts to the fishery by more frequently inundating the river behind the dry dam. This action will cause increased silt and sediment to be deposited on the river bed. Also the temporary lake will eliminate species such as darters and riffle and run species by making the water and habitat deep. Most of the impacts will be close to the dam. The quick rise and fall of the Greenbrier flood events in the project area will lessen most long term impacts on the fishery.

In the tail water area, adverse impacts will occur. These impacts will be caused by temperature changes caused by the impounded water even if of short duration. Flow releases will be held to bank-full condition when possible and less impact will occur.

b. BENTHIC. The dry dam concept will have

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significant adverse impacts from the dam upstream. These adverse impacts will lessen upstream because the inundation frequency will be diminishing. The diversity of the benthic will be adversely impacted by the dry dam.

Mussel populations will be impacted adversely from the impounded waters. These impacts will lessen going upstream from the dry dam because of the reduced inundation frequency. Sediment deposition will be the most adverse impact on the mussel populations in the dry dam concept.

c. WATER QUALITY. Water quality under the dry dam concept will have limited adverse effects. The water quality of the river could change in temperature, oxygen, nutrients, and other physical parameters such as excessive silt and sediment load. The cause of this change would be the impounding of water behind a dry dam. The release of these held flood flows could be adverse to the tail water areas for the same reasons. However, these impacts will be very limited compared to the wet dam.

3. ENDANGERED SPECIES. The only DOI recognized endangered species in the dry dam project area is the Indiana bat. This bat uses the riparian areas of rivers like the Greenbrier during the summer. The impacts will be directly related to loss of riparian habitat in the dry dam impacted area. These impacts should not be significant.

IV. MITIGATION MEASURES AND COSTS.

A. WET DAM.

1. TERRESTRIAL.

a. VEGETATION. Approximately 3,446 acres of land is required to be purchased for the wet dam concept. These lands consist of all terrestrial habitat types recognized in the USFWS reports on the Greenbrier River terrestrial resources. A partial HEP was conducted on the project area by the WVDNR, USFWS and the Corps in 1989. This study produced a overall terrestrial habitat value of 0.75 out of a possible 1.00. The average forest of this type would be ranked at 0.50. Using this assumption, the comparative value of the mitigated lands would be approximately one and a half times. Therefore 1.5 X 1820 acres equals 2730 acres of mitigation lands needed. To equal the original lands, however, the forest to replace the loss of lands is impossible to purchase, physically and financially. The only realistic mitigation solution is to enhance the local and adjacent state and federal forests. However, when you wish to replace forest land with forest land you have to consider that the new or mitigated forest land is already there and has equal value. Therefore, you have to double the mitigated land size requirements form 2,730 acres to 5,460 acres of enhancement land. Value of an enhanced mitigation effort per acres ranges a very wide monetary spectrum. For instance, some enhanced lands cost more than $1,600 per acre. These lands required intensive input and management efforts that were a major factor in the high cost per acre. The costs included in stream structure and other high cost items. Because the National and State Forest in the project vicinity are intensely managed at this time a much lower cost per acre can and should be used. Using the realistic cost of $100.00 per acre at 10,338 acres equals a total terrestrial mitigation cost of $546,000.

This mitigation plan is based on a realistic and implementable approach. The state and federal lands have management plans in place and these plans can be used to guide mitigation efforts. The mitigation monies and efforts could be a joint effort by the local forest management and the Greenbrier River mitigation team. This mitigation approach would be useful to the local forest ecosystem and affordable for the project costs.

Other environmental disturbances on project lands during project construction will be undertaken in a sound environmental engineering procedure.

b. ANIMAL. The animal mitigation is included in the above mitigation concept.

2. AQUATIC.

a. FISHERY. The following mitigation concept includes the benthic and water quality impacts on the project. The loss of 13.3 miles of the Greenbrier River, as a result of the Wet Dam, cannot reasonably be replaced. With the loss of this section of lotic water, it is necessary to attempt to reduce the harshness of the loss through mitigation. Mitigation for adverse impacts is defined as measures to avoid or limit actions which impact upon fish and wildlife resources, to restore impacted habitats, or preserve those habitats which can be expected to be otherwise lost without preservation, or to compensate for losses through the substitution or more intensive management of similar resources.

The loss of 13.3 miles of the Greenbrier River can be quantified in the following way. The river has an average width of 275 feet, therefore 275 feet X 13.3 miles equals surface acres of 443.3. Assuming the average value of a stream to lake system is ten times on the side of the stream, then, the lake value of the river is 10 X 443.3 which equals 4,433 surface acres. The created lake will have a surface acreage of 1,520 (summer minimum). Therefore, 4,433-1520 equals 2913 surface acres that the lake will have in losses compared to river value. This loss can be partially offset by an increased flow regime from the lake downriver during the dry periods of the year. Although the argument can be made that river water does not equal enhanced habitat, for this exercise we will assume it serves as a reasonable proxy. Therefore the increased flows can be considered offsetting the losses of surface acres. The increased flows will have a partial enhancement value on the downstream river that can be considered equal to losses of surface acres.

The lake will have a two story fishery potential. To further offset and mitigate the loss of river habitat compared to lake habitat, the following measures are proposed;

* Nearby the project site the State of West Virginia has a cold water trout hatchery (EDRAY). This hatchery can be used to develop a deep water fishery in the lake by supplying trout to the lake. In order to make the hatchery able to meet this increased capacity of trout needed, two additional ponds can be built on the present hatchery. Using the costs of Bowden State Hatchery recent expansions, an average size additional trout hatchery pond costs approximately one million dollars. Therefore, the costs of adding two ponds to Edray hatchery would be approximately two million dollars.

* The tailwater area can also become an excellent trout fishery with great recreational potential. Trout fishing would attract many people and have a positive financial impact on the Marlinton area. Bottom releases from the dam would assure the water temperature needed for trout habitat. Nutrient levels might be questionable for a trout fishery, but could be enhanced artificially. Because of the steepness of the valley downstream of the dam (cool temperatures), the trout fishery

could be maintained ten or more miles. This would extend the trout fishing area to the vicinity of Marlinton. The present hiking trail can be used for fisherman and stocking access. The cost of this measure would be relatively low because the stream structure is already suitable for trout fishing. A good estimate for the costs of this tailwater trout endeavor would be about $200,000 maximum to implement a stocking program as well as nutrient enhancement if needed.

b. BENTHIC. Same as above.

c. WATER QUALITY. Same as above.

B. DRY DAM.

1. TERRESTRIAL.

a. VEGETATION. The dry dam will release river flows up to bank full conditions downstream of the dam.

The dam will hold back flows in excess of bank full. These ponding flood flows will have impacts based upon seasonal (most high water will be in the winter-spring) flows and flood flow retention duration. The retention times are relatively small because of the rivers steep gradient in this section. Therefore it is estimated that the first five miles above the dam can be considered adversely impacted by the dry dam. Based upon the wet dam impacts, a conservative number of adversely impacted areas would be; 800 acres of land with negative impacts. Value of the land, according to partial HEP numbers is 1.5 X 800 equals 1200 acres. The 1200 acres would double on new forest lands, therefore 2,400 acres would be needed for mitigation enhancement. These mitigation areas will be confined to enhancing project lands only. Using the same estimated assumptive $100 per acre forest enhancement numbers used in the wet dam mitigation, then $100 X 2,400 acres equals a mitigation cost of $240,000. As in the wet dam concept, other disturbed vegetational areas of the project will be offset by good environmental engineering practices.

b. ANIMAL. Mitigation of the negative vegetation impacts will also mitigate impacts to animal life.

2. AQUATIC.

a. FISHERY. The dry dam adverse impacts to the Greenbrier River fishery, benthic, and water quality are as follows; the dry dam ponding regime will determine the impacts to the aquatic ecosystem. Using the same impact ponding as the above wet dam, five miles of negative impact seems reasonable. Again the value of the five miles will be 1.5 X five miles equals 7.5 miles. So, if 7.5 miles of stream are improved, then 15 miles of river enhancement is needed. The 15 miles of river enhancement can be

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accomplished on the immediate Greenbrier River and its tributaries. Further investigations will be needed to determine where and what kind of river enhancement measures can be implemented. The cost of river enhancement measures using detailed investigations for other District studies is approximately $200,000 per mile. Because of a very much reduced intensity level of the Greenbrier enhancement measures, the realistic costs per mile would be in the order of $50,000 per mile of mitigated stream. Therefore, $50,000 X 15 equals $750,000.

b. BENTHIC. Included above.

c. WATER QUALITY. Included in fishery mitigation.

V. CONCLUSIONS. The cost and losses determined in this study are based upon assumptive data and any further study of the Greenbrier River mitigation costs will require further studies.

The table which follows summarizes the mitigation costs which have been developed for this study. Mitigation costs shown for the dry dam are applicable for alternative dry dam projects having flood storage capacities equivalent to 2", 4", and 5" of run-off.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance consisting of a literature and records search was completed for the Greenbrier River Evaluation Study. The literature and records search concentrated on the Greenbrier River Basin in Pocahontas County with special emphasis on the area above River Mile 119.

The two Dry Dam alternatives (designed to accommodate 4" and 5" of runoff) at River Mile 119 may adversely impact eight potential archeological sites recorded in the project area by the U.S. Forest Service. These sites appear to be in areas that may be periodically inundated. The extent of these impacts cannot be evaluated until the cultural resources survey is completed and the significance of all sites is determined.

The multi-purpose reservoir will adversely impact the same eight sites by permanently inundating the sites and making them inaccessible for future archeological excavation. This project will also adversely impact unrecorded sites in areas that will be developed for recreation and management. The extent of these impacts cannot be fully evaluated until a comprehensive cultural resources survey is completed and the significance of all sites is determined.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

The purpose of this Greenbrier River Evaluation Study is to evaluate several alternatives that would reduce or eliminate flooding within the Greenbrier River Basin for potential economic feasibility and to determine if a Federal interest in continuation of the feasibility study still exists.

The preliminary study completed in 1989 indicated that a mainstem dam on the Greenbrier River located between Marlinton and Cass, West Virginia, had the greatest potential for economic feasibility.

All available information was reviewed and those alternatives chosen for this Evaluation Study appear to have the greatest potential for economic feasibility. Dry Dams with no permanent pool, operated only for flood control, were evaluated at both Site 110 and 119 because these sites have different advantages and disadvantages with respect to this type of structure.

The other dam considered as part of this study was a multi-purpose dam at Site 119 having a seasonal pool with 1250 to 1500 surface acres at an elevation between 2336 and 2349. This dam appears to provide excellent land use potential along the lake with a large number of access possibilities.

The three projects presently being considered for mainstem dams are located on the Greenbrier River at River Mile 119, about eleven miles upstream of Marlinton, West Virginia. These projects which include two dry dams designed to handle 4" and 5" of runoff and a multi-purpose reservoir are the subject of this report.

Authority for the Greenbrier River Evaluation Study was granted by Resolution of the Public Works Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives on 10 May 1962. Following the disastrous flood of November 1985, studies underway at Marlinton, West Virginia, were re-directed toward assessing measures for reducing flood damages throughout the Greenbrier River Basin.

ENVIRONMENT

The Greenbrier River is one of the longest free-flowing major streams in the eastern United States. The river's main channel is formed by the East and West Forks and flows south 167 miles from Durbin in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, to the New River at Hinton, Summers County, West Virginia. The entire river is located in the Allegheny Mountain Section of the Mixed Mesophytic Forest Region of North America. Mountain ridges and valleys are oriented north to south and are connected by narrow streams. Elevation in the area varies from 4840 feet near Bald Knob to 2130 feet along the banks of the Greenbrier River at Marlinton, West Virginia (Evans 1988).

Climate of the area has a north-temperate affinity with a total mean annual rainfall of 48 inches and a mean snowfall of 50 inches per year. The mean maximum and minimum temperature for January is 44 and 22 degrees. For July the mean maximum and minimum temperatures are 80 and 56 degrees (West Virginia Department of Natural Resources 1968).

Factors of temperature and precipitation, along with characteristics of topography and soil, have resulted in a northern hardwood vegetation type characterized by a mosaic of deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest communities. Braun (1950) classifies this vegetation as a mixed mesophytic forest type.

Soils of the upper Greenbrier River include bottomland soils with 0-3% slopes and upland soils with 3-80% slopes. Bottomland soils include Tioga Loam, Chavies Loam, Lebdell Loam, Chargrin Silt Loam, Potomac Cobbly Loam, Allegheny Loam, Holly Silt Loam and Orrville Silt Loam. Upland soils include Berks-Dekalb complex, Shouns Silt Loam and Laidig Channery Loam (Fiegal 1988).

The geology of the upper Greenbrier River is characterized by interbedded shales, sandstone and limestone. To the west, the Devonian formations are overlain by Mississippian shale and sandstone. Overlying the sandstone is Greenbrier limestone which outcrops throughout most of the upper Greenbrier River.

The basal (Hillsdale) member of the Greenbrier limestone contains nodular chert (Hillsdale chert) which was used by prehistoric Indians for stone tool manufacture (Lesser 1990).

CULTURE HISTORY

The Paleo-Indian period has been consistently radiocarbon dated in the western United States to 10,500 BC. Traditional views hold that Paleo-Indians were highly mobile big game hunters who followed herds of mastodon and caribou. Current information from the Shawnee Minisink Site in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, reflected a much different picture. Dent (1981:79) reported that the Paleo-Indian levels at this site included carbonized seeds such as acalypha, blackberry, chenopod, hawthorn plum, hackberry and grape. The faunal assemblage suggested that these people were heavily dependent on fish (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1990).

The Early Archaic Period dates from 8000 to 6000 B.C. and is characterized by broad spectrum hunting and gathering. Indians hunted primarily deer and gathered a variety of nuts, berries and other plants. Projectile points become smaller and have serrated edges (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1990).

The Middle Archaic Period dates from 6000 B.C. to 4000 B.C. It is characterized by the addition of ground stone tools to the artifact inventory. Ground stone artifacts made by pecking, grinding and polishing include adzes, axes, bannerstones, and pendants. Ground stone tools such as manos, mortars and pestles, and nutting stones are interpreted as plant food processing artifacts and indicate increased use of plant foods (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1990).

The Late Archaic Period dates from 4000 B.C. to 1000 B.C. It was a time of population increase with more complex social organization. Several wild plants are domesticated during the Late Archaic. These include East Mexican Agricultural Complex plants such as gourd and squash and Eastern United States Agricultural Complex plants such as lambsquarter, marsh elder and sunflower (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1990).

The Early Woodland Period dates from 1000 B.C. to 200 B.C. Two major developments include the manufacture of pottery and the construction of burial mounds (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1990).

The Middle Woodland Period dates from 200 B.C. to A.D. 400. Classic Middle Woodland occupations are best known in Central Ohio where the Hopewell flourished and built numerous large earthworks. In West Virginia the Armstrong culture is most representative of Middle Woodland. Indians continued living in scattered hamlets and left no traces of earthworks. Occasionally mica or prismatic bladelets made of Ohio Flint Ridge flint are found on these Middle Woodland hamlets (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1990).

The Late Woodland (A.D. 400 - 1200) was a period of transition characterized by population migrations and diffusion of major technological and social innovations. About A.D. 700, the bow and arrow was introduced. Shortly thereafter corn was introduced. During most of this period, local populations continued to live on farmsteads and in small hamlets (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1990). The type site for the Late Woodland Buck Garden Complex (46NI49) is located in Nicholas County. Nearly all rockshelters in central West Virginia contain Buck Garden pottery, along with triangular projectile points and extensive faunal remains, which indicates these sites were extensively used as hunting and gathering stations from A.D. 700 to 1,200.

The Late Prehistoric period dates from A.D. 1200 to 1700. By A.D. 1200 Woodland horticulture was replaced by intensive corn agriculture and Woodland hamlets along major rivers were replaced by large Fort Ancient villages. Principal crops were corn, beans and squash. Diagnostic artifacts include triangular arrow points and shell tempered pottery (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1990). Although numerous Late Prehistoric villages have been recorded on the New River none have been recorded on the Greenbrier.

Davis (1978) has divided the Historic Period in the Monongahela National Forest into five sub-divisions. These periods with some modifications will be used in this report.

The Early Exploration and Settlement Period (A.D. 1700-1800) began in the Greenbrier Valley began with Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell. The two spent the winter of 1750-1751 together at their camp in the delta formed by Marlin Run and a slough or drain near the east bank of Knapp's Creek (Price 1901:105; Clarkson 1990:5). The two separated over an argument regarding religion and Sewell (the Protestant) moved to a hollow sycamore tree, within speaking distance of Marlin (the Catholic) who remained in the cabin they had built (Price 1901:105). Sewell later moved alone to the New River where he was found slain by Indians. Marlin returned to Virginia (Price 1901:105; Clarkson 1990:5, Davis 1978:59).

The next white settlers along the Greenbrier River were John Lewis and his son Andrew, who came to the area in 1751 as agents and surveyors for the Greenbrier Land Company. John Lewis became entangled in dense growth of greenbriers growing in the valley, and hence named the Greenbrier River (Comstock 1974).

By 1770, many settlers, mostly of Scotch-Irish descent, had settled in the area (Clarkson 1990:5). Several forts were established in the upper Greenbrier valley in response to Indian attacks during the Revolutionary War (Davis 1978:60).

The Internal Development and Improvement Period (A.D. 1800-1860) was characterized by community growth which was largely dependent on the development of roads. This community growth led to the development of present day Pocahontas County which was formed in March 1821 from parts of Bath, Pendleton and Randolph Counties, Virginia. The southern boundary was changed in 1824, adding 60 square miles from Greenbrier County. The county was named for Pocahontas, the daughter of Indian Chief Powhatan (Comstock 1974:37-39).

A number of roads constructed in the area prior to the Civil War served to open communication between the major valleys. The early major transportation routes were the trails made by the buffaloes and the Indians. Around 1836, better roads to and from the county were begun. The Warm Springs & Huntersville Turnpike was completed in 1838, bridging every stream from Huntersville to Warm Springs (Price 1907:73). This was the first public road in present day Pocahontas County. A peddler set up for trade at the home of John Bradshaw in present day Huntersville where hunters brought in their pelts, venison, ginseng, etc., hence the name Huntersville (Comstock 1974:42). The Staunton & Parkersburg Pike was under construction 2-3 years later. About 1854, the Huntersville & Marlinton Turnpike was begun--the same year the Lewisburg & Marlinton Turnpike and the Greenbrier Bridge at Marlinton were planned. All were completed by 1856 (Price 1907:73).

During the Civil War Period (A.D. 1860-1865) military activities in the area consisted primarily of efforts to secure the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike and the Huntersville and Warm Springs Turnpike. By early 1862, Federal troops had gained control of these roads and, after that time, activities were restricted to local skirmishes. Local residents mostly sided with the South and contributed both manpower and supplies to the Confederate forces stationed in the area (Davis 1978:70).

The Lumbering Period (A.D. 1865-1920) actually had its beginnings prior to the Civil War. During and after the Civil War, as the immense timber stands became known, speculators and financiers became interested in the area, but the general north-south orientation of the Alleghenies and the ruggedness of the topography slowed the development of the timber industry in the area (Clarkson 1990:7).

The Greenbrier River was used to transport logs in the spring when it became swollen. The use of the river for this purpose dates to at least 1825. From 1849 until the Civil War, logs were floated on the Greenbrier to small mills at Riverside near Marlinton (Clarkson 1990:7).

Present day Marlinton was known as Marlin's Bottom (named after the first settler Jacob Marlin) until 1887. The farms known as Marlin's Bottom were purchased in December 1880 by Colonel John T. McGraw. At that time the town was laid off in lots and was later renamed Marlinton (WVGS 1929:15; Clarkson 1990:19). In 1891 the county seat changed from Huntersville to Marlinton.

Logging as a major industry began with the formation of the Greenbrier Lumber Company in 1871. The company constructed two sawmills near Ronceverte. The "Big Mill" had six boilers, one 1250 hp engine, 1 muley saw, 1 circular saw, 1 gang saw of 36 blades, 1" apart, and had a sawing capacity of 120,000 feet per day (Clarkson 1990:9).

Prior to the construction of the railroad during the late 1800s, lumbering was a local industry. Timber exported from the area came primarily from the middle course of the Greenbrier River and had to be rafted to downstream mills. The upper reaches of the Greenbrier and its tributaries were largely inaccessible. With the development of the railroad, the lumbering industry operated with high intensity for a period of

30 years, at which time most of the area's marketable timber had been cut. With this the region returned to agricultural pursuits dominant during the mid-nineteenth century and those industries supported by peak lumber production began to disappear. Many towns and commercial enterprises were abandoned as were all but the main railroad lines (Davis 1978:87).

The Post-Lumbering Period Decline (A.D. 1920-Present) coincides with the development of the National Forest. Logging companies operating within the area during the early 1900s employed widespread clearcutting as a means of harvesting timber. The practice resulted in the accumulation of heavy slash and often resulted in forest fires that destroyed the humic topsoils. As a result, flooding became more frequent. In March 1907, disastrous flooding occurred within the Monongahela River basin resulting in approximately $100 million in damages to agricultural land along the river and another $8 million in damages to the city of Pittsburgh. This catastrophe led to Congressional hearings in January 1908, and culminated in the Weeks Law of 1911, enabling the creation of national forests in the eastern United States in order to protect the watersheds of navigable streams (Davis 1978:88).

On April 28, 1920, a presidential proclamation was signed by President Woodrow Wilson creating the Monongahela National Forest on the headwaters of the Cheat and Greenbrier Rivers. Much progress was made during the 1930s in land acquisition and forest improvement. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), active in the National Forest between 1933 and 1942, was responsible for building roads, trails, telephone lines and reforestation of the many denuded slopes. CCC workers were supervised by Forest Service and Park Service personnel and were housed in camps built and operated by the Army. Each camp housed approximately 220 men and normal facilities included five barracks, a kitchen, mess hall and offices (Davis 1978:89).

In the past two decades tourism and historic preservation have become important in the revitalization of the local economy. Besides the modern Snowshoe Ski Resort, Pocahontas County has several historic tourist attractions among its 12 National Register Sites. These include the Droop Mountain Battlefield, the Pearl Buck House, the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, the Cass Scenic Railroad and the Cass Historic District.

Cultural Resources

The National Register of Historic Places was checked and none of the 12 sites listed for Pocahontas County are located in the project area.

No archeological sites were recorded in the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Files in the project alternatives, however, no archeological surveys were undertaken in the area.

The United States Forest Service recorded the following eight sites in or near the project area in its 1978 Cultural Resources Overview of the Monongahela National Forest. None of the sites were field checked and none were evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 03-025

This is an historic band saw mill site in the Raywood vicinity. It is unknown if there are any archeological remains at the site. The site is owned by a non-Federal entity, and has not been evaluated for National Register of Historic Places significance.

Site 04-001

This is an historic band saw mill site in the vicinity of Clover Lick. It is unknown if there are any archeological remains at the site. The site is owned by a non-Federal entity, and has not been evaluated for National Register of Historic Places significance.

Site 04-003

This is a prehistoric mound site located in the vicinity of Clover Lick. The site has not been evaluated for National Register of Historic Places significance and is owned by a non-Federal entity.

Site 04-006

This site is an historic archeological sites listed as unidentified structures and is located about one mile downstream from Clover Lick. The site has not been evaluated for National Register of Historic Places significance and is owned by the U. S. Forest Service.

Site 04-094

This site is listed as an historic salt spring located in the Clover Lick vicinity. The site has not been evaluated for National Register of Historic Places significance and is owned by a non-federal entity.

Site 04-098

This is an historic saw/grist mill site located in the Clover Lick vicinity. The site has archeological remains. The site has not been evaluated for National Register of Historic Places significance, and is owned by a non-Federal entity.

Site 04-105

This historic circular saw mill site is located in the Clover Lick vicinity. The site has archeological remains. The site has not been evaluated for its National Register of Historic Places significance and is owned by a non-Federal entity.

Site 04-112

This historic circular saw mill site is located in the vicinity of Stony Bottom. The site has archeological remains. The site has not been evaluated for its National Register of Historic Places significance and is owned by a non-Federal entity.

The most potentially significant resources in the project area are in the vicinity of Clover Lick. The U.S. Forest Service lists a salt spring, Indian Mound, band saw mill, saw/grist mill, circular saw mill and a historic archeological site in this vicinity.

The history of Clover Lick begins in the late 1700s with Jacob Warwick who rented what is currently Clover Lick from the Lewis family to herd his cattle for the winter. Warwick later traded his Kentucky possessions for a portion of the Clover Lick lands to a man named Alexander Dunlap (Price 1901:237).

Warwick originally lived in a cabin in Clover Lick, and eventually moved to Bath to raise his children. The last fort to be built along the upper Greenbrier was Fort Clover Lick, the fortified home of Jacob Warwick, which was built before 1784 and destroyed by Indians in 1786 (Davis 1978:61, McBride and McBride 1991:48). When he returned to Clover Lick, the log cabins were deemed unfit for occupancy. He eventually built a large mansion for himself and his family. The mansion was used extensively for preaching services. The mansion was removed to make way for a Dr. Ligon to build his residence, and was burned in 1884 (Price 1901:237-238).

The main route for emigration from Maryland, Pennsylvania and other points north and northeast passed by Clover Lick to Kentucky and Ohio. This made Clover Lick one of the most public and widely known places in the whole country (Price 1901:237).

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Frank Wise incorporated the F.S. Wise & Sons lumber company in February 1912 at Clover Lick. The land for the company bordered the Greenbrier River and was situated along Sitlington Creek and Laurel Run. In 1917, A.D. Neill and Company purchased the F.S. Wise & Sons company in its entirety ((Kline n.d.:9). Some of the saw mills listed as potential archeological sites may be attributed to these companies.

Impacts of Proposed Plans

The two Dry Dam alternatives at River Mile 119 may adversely impact the eight potential archeological sites recorded in the project area by the U.S. Forest Service. These sites appear to be in areas that will be periodically inundated. The extent of these impacts cannot be evaluated until the cultural resources survey is completed and the significance of all sites is determined.

The multi-purpose reservoir will adversely impact the same eight sites by permanently inundating the sites and making them inaccessible for future archeological excavation. This project will also adversely impact unrecorded sites in areas that will be developed for recreation and management. The extent of these impacts cannot be fully evaluated until a comprehensive cultural resources survey is completed and the significance of all sites is determined.

Recommendations

If the Greenbrier Project proceeds to the next planning stage the following cultural resources studies will be necessary:

-- An updated Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Report will be completed which will include an archeological and historic survey of the maximum pool area for the wet and dry dam projects. This Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Report will be coordinated with the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office.

-- Upon completion of the Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Report and coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office, a Cultural Resources Survey should be implemented. The Survey will include a detailed on the ground inspection of the entire project area, identification of all archeological sites and structures over 50 years old, evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places of all archeological sites and structures. The survey and evaluation may include archeological testing of potentially significant sites and deep testing in floodplain areas.

-- Upon completion of the Cultural Resources Survey and coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office a Memorandum of Agreement will be negotiated with the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to cover the mitigati of National Register eligible sites in the project area.

-- Upon initiation of project construction the cultural resources mitigation will be implemented under the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement negotiated with the National Advisory Council and SHPO. Mitigation will include excavation of significant impacted archeological sites and the moving or documentation of significant historic buildings.

I. OVERVIEW OF STUDY AREA

A. Location and General Overview. The Greenbrier River is located in southeastern West Virginia and flows 167 miles from its headwaters in northeastern Pocahontas County to its confluence with the New River at Hinton. The Greenbrier River Basin lies mainly within Greenbrier and Pocahontas Counties, although a small portion near the mouth extends into Summers and Monroe Counties.

In general, the Greenbrier River Basin is sparsely developed. All along the river are scattered clusters of permanent homes, seasonal cabins, and campers. Nonresidential development is very sparse except in the few urban reaches of the basin. Large reaches of the river are inaccessible by primary or secondary roads.

The four most important urban centers that have developed along the Greenbrier River are the towns of Marlinton, Ronceverte, Alderson, and Hinton. However, these towns are not of great size. Most of the flood-prone structures in the basin are located in nonurban areas.

Economic development in the Greenbrier River Basin has been very slow since the 1970s. From 1979 to 1988, the basin experienced a loss of population, a very slight increase in the number of jobs accompanied by substantially declining total earnings. Personal income increased during this period, presumably the result of increased transfer payments. In 1988, the ratio of total earnings to total personal income was 53 percent for the Greenbrier River Basin-- much lower than that of the state and the nation, at 66 percent and 73 percent, respectively.

B. Population. The Primary Study Area (PSA) for this study is composed of Greenbrier, Monroe, Pocahontas, and Summers Counties, West Virginia. As shown in Table 1, the population of the PSA grew through the 1970s to a maximum of 75,300 in 1983. Since 1983, the population of the PSA has declined by 7 percent to 70,300 persons in 1990.

About half of the PSA population lives in Greenbrier County. The 1990 population of Greenbrier County was 34,700. Pocahontas County, the largest county in the PSA, has the fewest inhabitants, numbering only 9,000 in 1990. Monroe and Summers Counties had 1990 populations of 12,400 and 14,200, respectively.

According to the BEA Regional Projections to 2040 (US Department of Commerce, October 1990), the population of the PSA is projected to grow very slowly. Population growth rates through 2040 are not expected to exceed 0.4 percent annually. By 2040, the population of the PSA is projected to exceed its historical maximum by only 1,500 persons.

Table 1
Greenbrier River Basin Primary Study Area
Historical and Projected Population, 1973 - 2040

	Historical					Projected					
County	1973	1979	1983	1988	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2020	2040
Thousands of Persons											
Greenbrier County	32.7	37.0	37.1	35.0	34.7	34.9	35.1	35.5	36.1	37.6	38.3
Monroe County	11.4	12.6	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.2	13.3
Pocahontas County	8.7	9.9	9.6	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7
Summers County	13.9	15.6	15.6	15.3	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.7	15.2	15.5
Totals	**66.7**	**75.1**	**75.3**	**72.1**	**70.3**	**70.5**	**70.9**	**71.5**	**72.8**	**75.6**	**76.8**
Annual Growth Rate											
Greenbrier County		2.1	0.1	-1.2	-0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Monroe County		1.7	0.8	-0.6	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0
Pocahontas County		2.2	-0.8	-0.8	-1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
Summers County		1.9	0.0	-0.4	-3.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Totals		**2.0**	**0.1**	**-0.9**	**-1.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.1**

Source: BEA Regional Projections to 2040 (October 1990), and 1990 Census of Population, US Department of Commerce.

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Of the four major urban areas within the PSA, Hinton is the largest, with a 1990 population of 3,433. Ronceverte is next largest with a 1990 population of 1,754, followed by Alderson and Marlinton, with 1990 populations of 1,152 and 1,148, respectively.

C. The Economy. During the 1980's, employment in the PSA rose very slightly, even though the population was declining. Between 1979 and 1988, Pocahontas County showed the largest increase in employment, with a net gain of 700 jobs. Summers County shows a net loss of 600 jobs over the same period. Employment in Greenbrier County increased slightly and that of Monroe County remained unchanged. Table 2 shows historical and projected personal income, earnings, and employment in the PSA.

Constant dollar (real) earnings fell by 6 percent in the PSA between 1979 and 1988. Considering the increase in the number of jobs during the same period, this indicates that, overall, nominal earnings per job failed to keep pace with inflation and perhaps even declined. Real earnings rose only in Pocahontas County as the increase in employment overwhelmed the effects of declining real earnings per job. Earnings fell most dramatically in Summers County, from $52 million in 1979 to $37 million in 1988. Summers County is the only PSA county with declining total personal income and per capita personal income.

Services, government and retail trade are the three largest sectors of the PSA economy, together accounting for just over 60 percent of total employment and earnings in 1988. Other important economic sectors include manufacturing and agriculture, each accounting for more than 10 percent of total PSA jobs.

According to the BEA Regional Projections (1990), PSA employment is expected to decline slightly through 2040 with earnings growing slightly over the same period. Employment in services is projected to grow through 2040. Employment in retail trade is projected to grow through 2010, declining thereafter. PSA mining employment has the highest earnings per job, but is projected to decline to about 800 jobs by 2040.

PSA earnings are projected to grow at an annual rate of 0.8 percent through 2040. Over the same period, personal income is projected to grow at an annual rate of 1.2 percent, reflecting an increase in transfer payments or other unearned income, such as pensions.

In 1988, the ratio of earnings to personal income in the PSA was 53 percent, compared with 66 percent in West Virginia and 73 percent in the nation. By 2040, these ratios are projected to decline to 45 percent in the PSA, 56 percent in the state, and 67 percent in the nation.

Table 2
Greenbrier River Basin Primary Study Area
Personal Income, Earnings, and Employment by County
1973 - 2040

County	Historical				Projected					
	1973	1979	1983	1988	1995	2000	2005	2010	2020	2040
Per Capita Personal Income, 1982 Dollars										
Greenbrier County	7,109	8,379	8,062	9,159	10,317	10,990	11,548	12,053	12,992	15,481
Monroe County	6,222	7,142	6,982	7,981	8,900	9,420	9,860	10,274	11,059	13,193
Pocahontas County	6,388	8,163	8,121	9,113	10,393	11,140	11,777	12,366	13,428	16,102
Summers County	5,578	6,307	5,927	6,109	7,206	7,651	8,006	8,333	8,954	10,657
Greenbrier PSA	**6,544**	**7,708**	**7,450**	**8,302**	**9,461**	**10,062**	**10,583**	**11,032**	**11,899**	**14,198**
Total Personal Income, Millions of 1982 Dollars										
Greenbrier County	232.1	310.2	299.4	321.5	360.0	385.9	410.0	435.5	488.3	592.8
Monroe County	71.1	89.8	90.7	100.8	110.5	117.2	123.7	130.8	145.9	175.7
Pocahontas County	55.5	80.7	78.3	83.6	93.9	101.0	107.6	114.7	129.1	156.9
Summers County	77.8	98.2	92.6	93.5	102.6	109.3	115.4	122.1	136.3	165.0
Greenbrier PSA	**436.5**	**578.9**	**561.0**	**599.4**	**667.0**	**713.4**	**756.7**	**803.1**	**899.6**	**1,090.4**
Total Earnings, Millions of 1982 Dollars										
Greenbrier County	153.1	205.6	181.0	198.1	218.3	233.4	246.6	257.9	271.2	303.9
Monroe County	32.5	36.2	28.9	34.3	37.4	39.9	42.1	44.0	46.3	51.7
Pocahontas County	38.6	47.3	44.0	50.3	55.9	60.1	63.7	67.0	70.7	79.4
Summers County	45.1	51.7	40.0	37.0	39.9	42.2	44.2	46.0	48.1	53.8
Greenbrier PSA	**269.3**	**340.8**	**293.9**	**319.7**	**351.5**	**375.6**	**396.6**	**414.9**	**436.3**	**488.8**
Total Employment, Thousands of Jobs										
Greenbrier County	12.2	14.7	14.0	14.9	15.4	15.8	16.0	16.0	15.5	14.6
Monroe County	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5
Pocahontas County	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.7
Summers County	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.3
Greenbrier PSA	**23.1**	**26.8**	**25.5**	**27.1**	**27.9**	**28.4**	**28.9**	**28.8**	**27.9**	**26.1**

Source: BEA Regional Projections to 2040 (October 1990), US Department of Commerce.

II. ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF FLOODING

A. Residential Structure Damage. A comprehensive inventory of flood-prone residential structures in the study area was completed in 1986. This inventory listed the type of construction, first floor elevation, and value of more than 1,300 residences in the study area.

In January 1994, the 1986 inventory was updated to account for changes in the type, number and value of flood-prone structures. Structures that have been destroyed by flooding, fire, or other means were removed from the inventory, new construction was added, and all structure values were updated to January 1994 price levels.

Content values were estimated at 50 percent of structure value for permanent dwellings and 30 percent of structure value for seasonal dwellings. These factors are based upon surveys conducted in 1986 in the Greenbrier River Basin PSA.

For purposes of this analysis, the Greenbrier River Basin has been divided into four reaches. The towns of Marlinton, Alderson, and Ronceverte are treated as separate reaches. The town of Hinton is not greatly affected by flooding of the Greenbrier River and is therefore not treated separately. Hinton and all of the intermediate areas between the urban reaches are treated as a single reach.

1. Number of Structures Affected. Nearly 1,300 of the residential structures located along the Greenbrier River are susceptible to damages from the 500-year frequency flood. One-third of these are seasonally-occupied structures such as hunting and fishing cabins. About half of the affected permanent residences are located in Marlinton and Alderson. A summary of the number of structures damaged by various levels of flooding is shown in Table 3.

Most of these structures are susceptible to damage at much lower levels of flooding. Almost half of the residential structures in the 500-year flood plain (49 percent) are susceptible to damages from the 10-year frequency flood. This includes 61 percent of the permanent residences in Alderson and 65 percent of those in Marlinton.

2. Value of Damage. Average annual flood damages to permanent and seasonal residential structures are $1,324,900. Alderson has the greatest concentration of flood damages, with average annual losses of over $500,000. Residential structures in Marlinton are also susceptible to severe flood problems, with average annual damages of nearly $250,000. Table 4 shows the average annual flood damages for residential structures in the Greenbrier River Basin.

Table 3
Number of Structures Susceptible to Flood Damages By Structure Type and Level of Flooding

Flood Event	Structure Type	Number of Structures Damaged
1-Year	Residential	75
	Nonresidential	0
	Total	**75**
10-Year	Residential	632
	Nonresidential	102
	Total	**734**
20-Year	Residential	920
	Nonresidential	153
	Total	**1,073**
50-Year	Residential	1,082
	Nonresidential	218
	Total	**1,300**
100-Year	Residential	1,174
	Nonresidential	223
	Total	**1,397**
200-Year	Residential	1,218
	Nonresidential	250
	Total	**1,468**
500-Year	Residential	1,287
	Nonresidential	270
	Total	**1,557**

Table 4
Greenbrier River Basin
Average Annual Residential Flood Damages

Reach	Avg. Ann. Damages
Permanent	
Marlinton	242,700
Ronceverte	26,100
Alderson	536,600
Other	226,800
Total Permanent	**1,032,300**
Seasonal	
Alderson	4,800
Other	287,900
Total Seasonal	**292,700**
Total Residential	**1,324,900**

B. Nonresidential Structure Damage. The inventory of nonresidential structures was updated concurrently with that of residential structures. The value of the contents of nonresidential structures was determined at the same time. Expected flood damages to nonresidential structures are based on the updated structure inventory and reflect January 1994 price levels.

1. Number of Structures Affected. According to the updated structure inventory, 270 nonresidential structures are susceptible to damage at the 500-year frequency flood level. Almost 90 percent of these structures are located in the urban areas of Marlinton, Ronceverte, and Alderson, with about half located in Marlinton.

Large numbers of nonresidential units are damaged at lower levels of flooding. More than 200 structures are damaged by the 50-year flood and 153 structures by the 20-year flood. The number of nonresidential structures damaged by various levels of flooding are shown in Table 3.

2. Value of Damage. Average annual damages to nonresidential structures in the Greenbrier River Basin are $1,303,600. About 85 percent of these damages are to structures located in Marlinton and Ronceverte. Damages to commercial structures constitute more than half (53 percent) of the damages to nonresidential structures. Damages to industrial facilities constitute another 39 percent of damages to nonresidential structures. Table 5 shows the average annual flood damages in the Greenbrier River Basin.

C. Transportation Damages. Transportation damages are based on estimates of the number of miles of primary and secondary roads that are inundated by various flood events. Average damages per mile of damaged roadway are based on actual damages incurred in the 1985 flood. These values were updated to reflect January 1994 price levels using the ENR Construction Index. Average annual transportation damages at January 1994 price levels are $86,400. A summary of all flood control benefits is shown in Table 6.

D. Emergency Costs. Average emergency costs per damaged structure were computed, based on the 1985 flood. Prices were updated to January 1994 levels using the PCE Deflator. It was assumed that average emergency costs per structure would decrease as the level of flooding decreased and would equal zero for the 20-year flood and all lesser flood events. These average values were applied to the number of structures damaged by the various flood events to develop estimates of the average annual value of emergency costs. Average annual emergency costs at January 1994 price levels are $228,400.

E. Utility Damages. Utility damages include damages to electric, telephone, gas, water, sanitary, and storm sewer systems. Information on actual 1985 flood damages was obtained through contacts with utility companies and state and local officials. Prices were updated to January 1994 levels using the ENR Construction Index. Depth-damage functions were developed for each major facility in order to determine damage amounts for different flood levels. Damages to telephone equipment, which were scattered over a wide area, were correlated to the number of structures affected by each flood level. Average annual utility damages at January 1994 price levels are $252,000.

F. Reduction of Flood Insurance Administrative Costs. According to the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), 894 homes and businesses in the Greenbrier River Basin participate in the federal flood insurance program. The administrative cost of this program is an additional economic cost of flooding. FEMA reports annual administrative costs of $111,800 for the Greenbrier River Basin, or $125 per policy.

Table 5
Greenbrier River Basin
Average Annual Nonresidential Flood Damages by Type of Industry

Reach	Avg. Ann. Damages
Commercial	
Marlinton	505,400
Ronceverte	38,100
Alderson	77,700
Other	76,400
Total Commercial	**697,700**
Industrial	
Marlinton	7,000
Ronceverte	497,400
Alderson	0
Other	100
Total Industrial	**504,400**
Municipal	
Marlinton	9,600
Ronceverte	21,500
Alderson	9,700
Other	5,500
Total Municipal	**46,400**

Table 5
Greenbrier River Basin
Average Annual Nonresidential Flood Damages
by Type of Industry
(Cont.)

Reach	Avg. Ann. Damages
Schools & Churches	
Marlinton	27,100
Ronceverte	4,800
Alderson	9,900
Other	5,500
Total Schools & Churches	47,300
Other	
Marlinton	6,800
Ronceverte	0
Alderson	0
Other	1,100
Total Other	7,900
Totals	
Marlinton	555,900
Ronceverte	561,800
Alderson	97,300
Other	88,600
GRAND TOTAL	1,303,600

Table 6
Greenbrier River Basin
Summary of Average Annual Flood Damages

Damage Category	Average Annual Damages
Residential Structures	$1,324,900
Nonresidential Structures	1,303,600
Flood Insurance Administration Costs	111,800
Interest on Loans for Uninsured Losses	192,500
Transportation Damages	86,400
Utility Damages	252,000
Emergency Costs	228,400
Total	**3,499,600**

G. Reduction of Interest on Loans for Uninsured Flood Losses. Many homes and businesses must obtain loans in order to repair flood damages. The interest paid on these loans is an additional cost of flooding. Information regarding the number and size of loans acquired subsequent to the November 1985 flooding of the Greenbrier River was obtained from the Small Business Administration (SBA). Average annual costs are based on the average loan interest costs per damaged structure and the number of structures damaged by each flood event. The average annual loan interest costs, at January 1994 price levels is $192,500.

III. ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE PLANS

A. No Federal Action or Most Probable Without-Project Condition. The without-project condition assumes no action by the Federal government to implement any type of comprehensive flood damage reduction program in the study area. It reflects the continuation of existing economic, social, and environmental conditions and trends within the project area.

Inherent in the without-project condition is the continuation of Federally subsidized flood insurance coverage for property owners that is currently available through the National Flood Insurance Program and the enforcement of local floodplain zoning ordinances. The without-project condition requires no additional expenditures of Federal funds to implement comprehensive or partial flood damage reduction plans; however, current Federal expenditures subsidizing the flood insurance program and assisting in flood recovery operations continue.

B. Structural Alternatives. A total of three structural alternatives were evaluated. Alternative 1 is a dry dam providing 5" of flood control storage with minimum recreational development. Alternative 2 is a reservoir providing 5" of flood control storage with additional storage for a permanent pool and flow-augmentation releases. Alternative 2 also includes minimum recreational development. Alternative 3 is a dry dam providing 4" of flood control storage with minimum recreational development.

1. Alternative 1. Preliminary studies conducted in 1986 indicated that a dam providing 5" of flood control storage is the optimal project size for the Greenbrier River Basin. Alternative 1 consists of a dry dam located at river mile 119 and providing 5" of flood control storage. Flood control benefits for Alternative 1 are summarized in Table 7 and residual damages are summarized in Table 8.

Alternative 1 reduces damages to residential structures along the Greenbrier River by 90 percent, resulting in average annual benefits of $1,186,900. Average annual residual damages are $138,000.

This alternative also provides flood protection to residences located along the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. Average annual flood control benefits attributable to reduced flooding of residences along the Kanawha River and Ohio River are $200,300 and $483,000, respectively.

Damages to nonresidential structures along the Greenbrier River are reduced by 98 percent, with average annual benefits of $1,268,400 and average annual residual damages of only $35,200.

Alternative 1 also provides protection to nonresidential

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structures located along the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. Average annual flood control benefits attributable to reduced flooding of nonresidential structures along the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers are $235,600 and $423,900, respectively.

Emergency costs and transportation damages are reduced by 98 percent under Alternative 1, with average annual benefits of $222,900 and $84,600, respectively.

Alternative 1 reduces the cost of administering the federal flood insurance program, since the number of residential and nonresidential structures in the 100-year floodplain declines by 56 percent. Assuming that the rate of participation in the federal flood insurance program does not change, this implies a similar reduction in the number of flood insurance policies and associated administrative costs. The resulting average annual benefits are $38,500.

The cost of interest on loans for uninsured flood losses is reduced significantly by Alternative 1. Damages to residential and nonresidential structures in the Greenbrier River Basin are reduced by more than 90 percent. A similar reduction in the number and size of loans and the associated interest payments yields average annual benefits of $176,200.

Average annual damages to utility equipment are reduced by $244,800 (97 percent) by Alternative 1.

Recreation benefits provided by Alternative 1 are largely due to improved access to the dam site and surrounding environs, and the construction of a fishing pier with handicap access. A detail description of the recreational facilities and the derivation of the benefits associated with the structural alternatives is included in Addendum 1 of this appendix. Average annual recreation benefits of this alternative are $60,900.

Employment benefits, based on $55.7 million on-site construction costs, were computed as directed by Planning Principles and Guidelines. Employment benefits associated with Alternative 1 are $799,100.

Overall, Alternative 1 reduces flood damages in the Greenbrier River Basin by 93 percent, with total residual damages of $253,300. Total average annual benefits for Alternative 1 amount to $5,449,100 and the total present value of benefits equals $68,083,200.

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Table 7
Greenbrier River Basin
Summary of Benefits of Structural Alternatives
($1,000)

	Alternative		
Benefit Category	**1**	**2**	**3**
Residential Structures			
Greenbrier River	1,186.9	1,186.9	1,173.7
Kanawha River	200.3	200.3	178.6
Ohio River	483.0	483.0	464.7
Nonresidential Structures			
Greenbrier River	1,268.4	1,268.4	1,258.2
Kanawha River	235.6	235.6	207.4
Ohio River	423.9	423.9	399.8
Flood Insurance Admin.	62.5	62.5	60.9
Interest, Loans for Uninsured Losses	176.2	176.2	175.1
Transportation	84.6	84.6	82.1
Utilities	244.8	244.8	237.6
Emergency Costs	222.9	222.9	216.3
Recreation Benefits	60.9	161.1	60.9
Employment Benefits	799.1	1,031.9	980.4
TOTAL BENEFITS	5,449.1	5,782.1	5,495.8
PW @ 8 Percent, 100 Years	68,083	72,243	68,666

Table 8
Greenbrier River Basin
Summary of Residual Damages of Structural Alternatives

Damages	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Residential Structures	138,000	138,000	151,200
Nonresidential Structures	35,200	35,200	45,400
Flood Insurance Administration Costs	49,300	49,300	50,900
Interest on Loans for Uninsured Losses	16,300	16,300	17,400
Transportation Damages	1,800	1,800	4,300
Utility Damages	7,200	7,200	14,400
Emergency Costs	5,500	5,500	12,100
TOTAL	**253,300**	**253,300**	**295,700**

2. Alternative 2 Alternative 2 is identical to Alternative 1, with the addition of permanent storage for flow augmentation and recreational use. This alternative provides exactly the same flood control storage and flood control benefits as Alternative 1. Only two benefit categories, recreation and employment benefits, change under this alternative. Flood control benefits for Alternative 2 are summarized in Table 7.

Recreation benefits are larger, due to the expanded recreation opportunities that are afforded by a permanent lake. The facilities are essential the same as those included under Alternative 1. Average annual recreation benefits under Alternative 2 are $161,100.

Employment benefits of Alternative 2 are based on on-site construction costs of $71.9 million. Average annual employment benefits are $1,031,900.

Alternative 2 reduces total flood damages in the Greenbrier River Basin by 93 percent, with total residual damages of $253,300. Total average annual benefits for this alternative are $5,782,100, with a present value of $72,243,300. The average annual benefits and residual damages for Alternative 2 are summarized in Tables 7 and 8, respectively.

3. Alternative 3 Although previous studies indicated that a dam providing 5" of flood storage is the optimal size project for the Greenbrier River Basin, two smaller projects were also evaluated. Alternative 3 is a dry at river mile 119 dam that provides 4" of flood control storage. Alternative 3 also includes several design refinements that do not affect flood control capabilities, but that resulted in significant cost savings.

Alternative 3 is nearly as effective along the Greenbrier River as Alternatives 1 & 2, reducing flood damages 92 percent. Average annual flood damages to residential and nonresidential structures increase by only $115,700 under Alternative 3 as compared with Alternatives 1 & 2, and three-fourths of this increase is along the Kanawha and Greenbrier Rivers.

Recreation benefits provided by Alternative 3 are identical to those provided by Alternative 1, being attributable to improved access to the dam site and surrounding environs, and the construction of a fishing pier with handicap access. Average annual recreation benefits of this alternative are $60,900.

Employment benefits, based on $38.3 million on-site construction costs, were computed as directed by Planning Principles and Guidelines. Employment benefits associated with Alternative 3 are $900,400. Alternatives 1 & 2 reflect the use of conservative estimates of the share of total costs accounted for by on-site labor costs. Alternative 3 reflects the use of labor costs taken from detailed engineering cost estimates, which contained a larger labor component than expected.

The average annual benefits and residual damages for Alternative 3 are summarized in Tables 7 and 8, respectively. Alternative 3 reduces total flood damages in the Greenbrier River Basin by 92 percent, with total residual damages of $295,700. The total average annual benefits of Alternative 3 are $5,495,800, with a present value of $68,666,300.

C. Nonstructural Alternatives. Preliminary studies indicated that traditional nonstructural alternatives appeared to be feasible for the Town of Marlinton. In this study, sixteen separate nonstructural alternatives were evaluated. In these alternatives, four levels of protection (10-yr., 20-yr., 50-yr. and 100-yr.) are considered for the three urban reaches and the rural Hinton-to-Buckeye reach.

The flood control benefits associated with the nonstructural plans are based on the estimates of flood damages used to evaluate structural plans. The benefits associated with the 10-year level of protection were estimated by assuming the elimination of damages resulting from the 10-year frequency flood and all lesser levels of flooding. Benefits for other plans were estimated in a similar manner. A summary of the benefits associated with the nonstructural plans is shown in Table 9.

Table 9
Greenbrier River Basin
Summary of Benefits of Nonstructural Alternatives
(January 1994 Dollars)

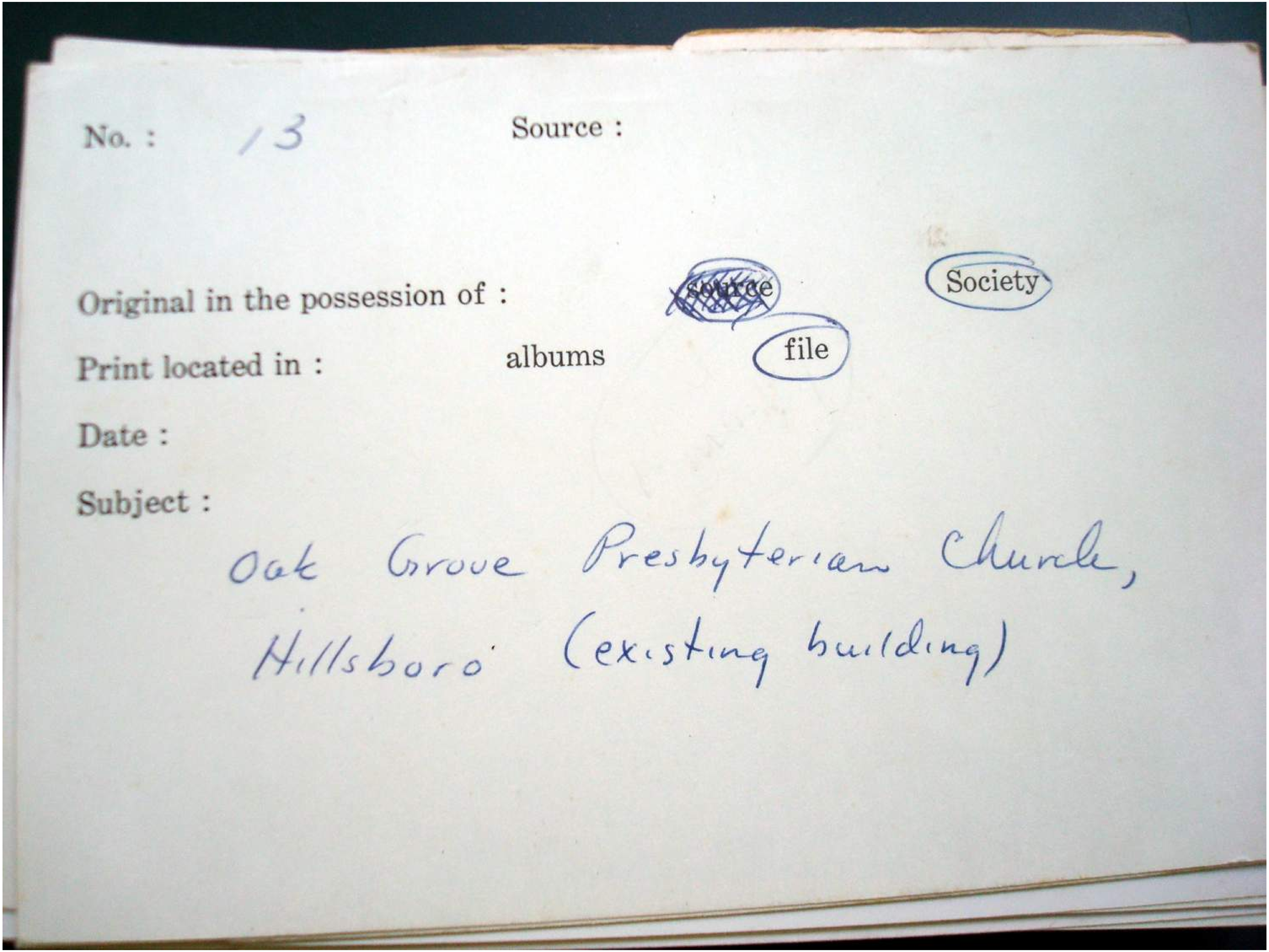
	10 YEAR	**20 YEAR**	**50 YEAR**	**100 YEAR**
AVERAGE ANNUAL BENEFITS:				
ALDERSON	$421,631	$513,369	$588,107	$595,708
RONCEVERTE	$141,082	$289,630	$446,937	$489,666
MARLINTON	$234,569	$369,751	$564,416	$656,576
HINTON-BUCKEYE	$277,996	$370,681	$478,075	$523,472
TOTAL	**$1,075,278**	**$1,543,431**	**$2,077,535**	**$2,265,422**

Other nonstructural alternatives include flood insurance, floodplain zoning and flood warning and emergency evacuation systems. All four counties in the study area are participants in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) which mandates strict floodplain zoning ordinances.

Various local flood warning systems are currently in use in the Greenbrier River Basin. However, the basin does not have a comprehensive flood warning and emergency evacuation system. Such systems improve the ability of residents and businesses to relocate structure contents and other damageable property and to evacuate the floodplain prior to flooding. Consequently, they are effective both in reducing flood damages and in reducing the likelihood of flood-related fatalities. Five flood-related fatalities occurred during the 1985 flood.

The benefits and costs of a comprehensive flood warning and emergency evacuation system have not been evaluated. However, the cost of implementing such measures is relatively low, and an explicit evaluation of the feasibility of this plan is therefore warranted.

HILLSBORO



No. : 13 Source :

Original in the possession of : ~~source~~ [✓ Society]

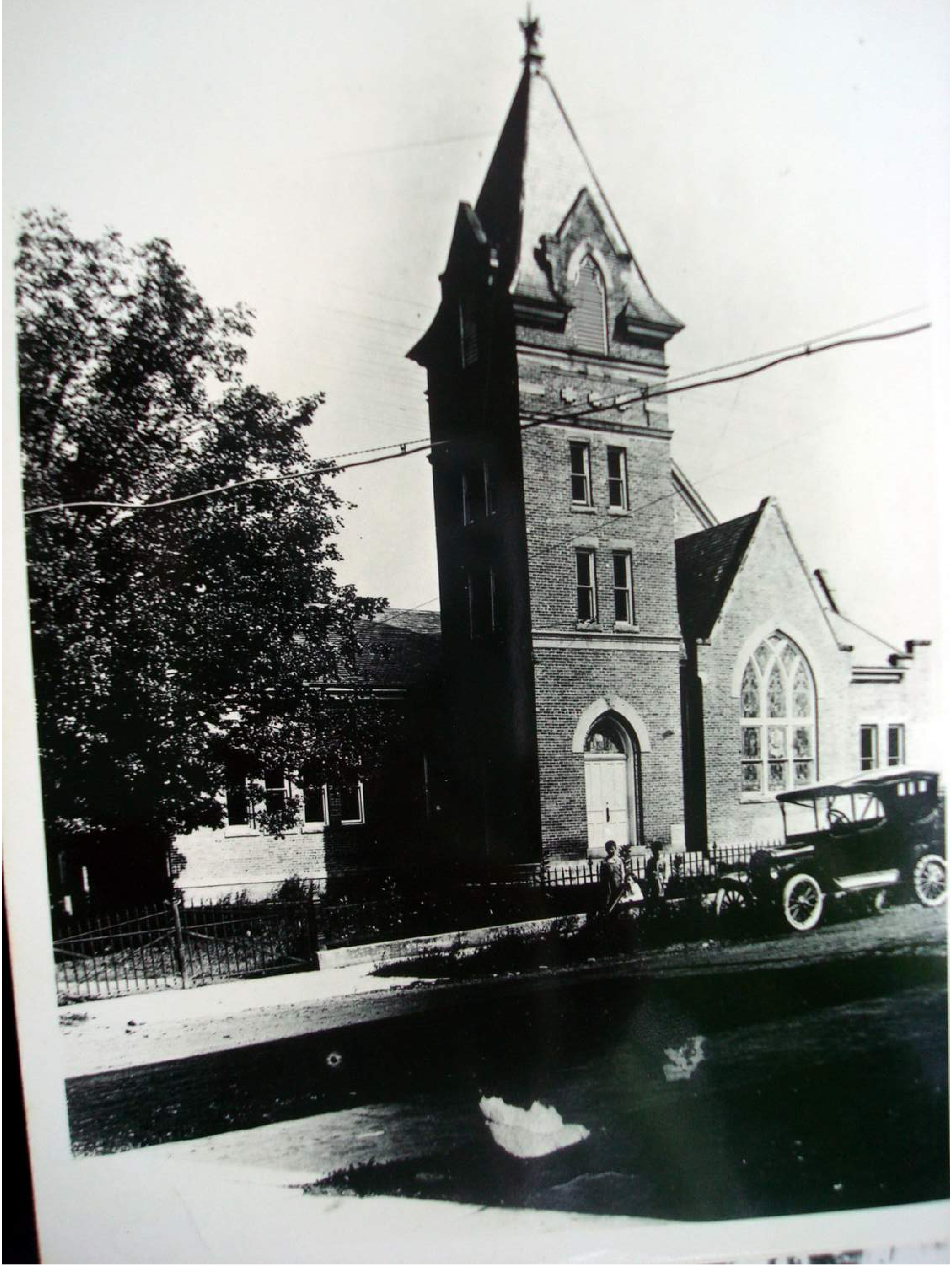
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Oak Grove Presbyterian Church,
Hillsboro (existing building)

3877-DSC01863.JPG



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Source : A. E. McNeel

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

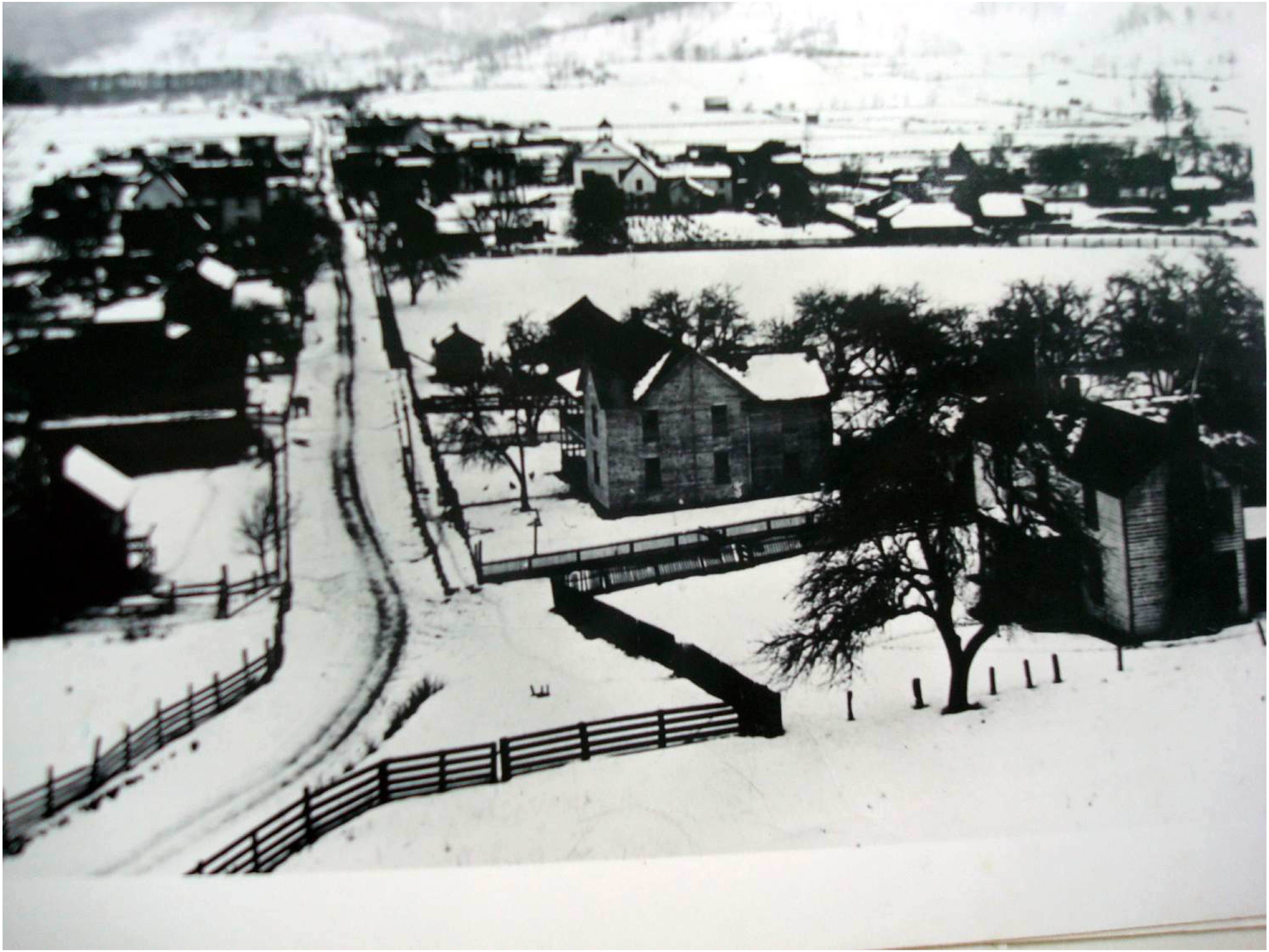
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

View of Hillsboro

3879-DSC01865.JPG



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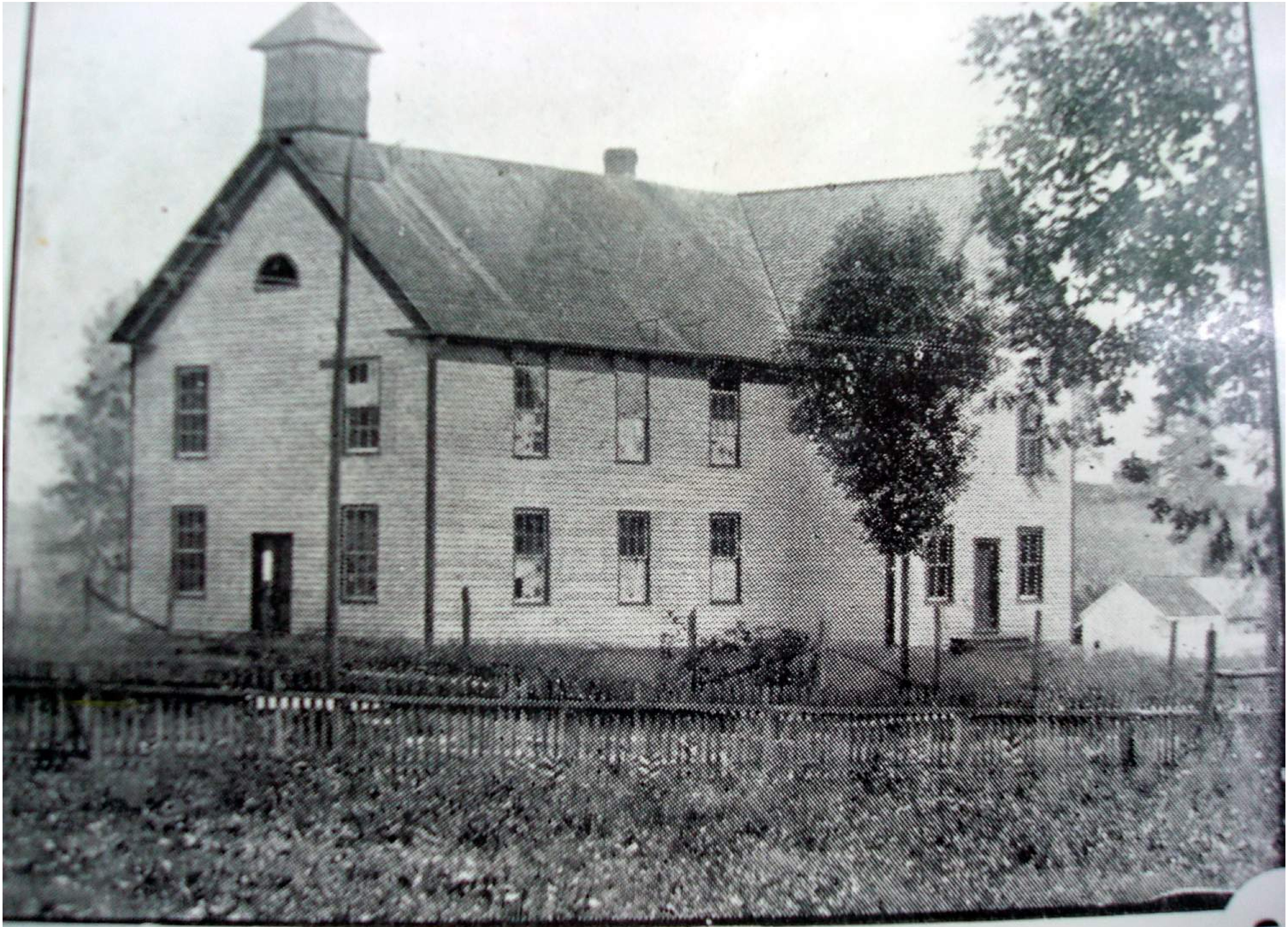
Date :

Subject :

Academy building at Hillsboro
(2nd building - wooden construction)



3882-DSC01868.JPG

No. : 184 Source : Mrs L. G. McClure

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

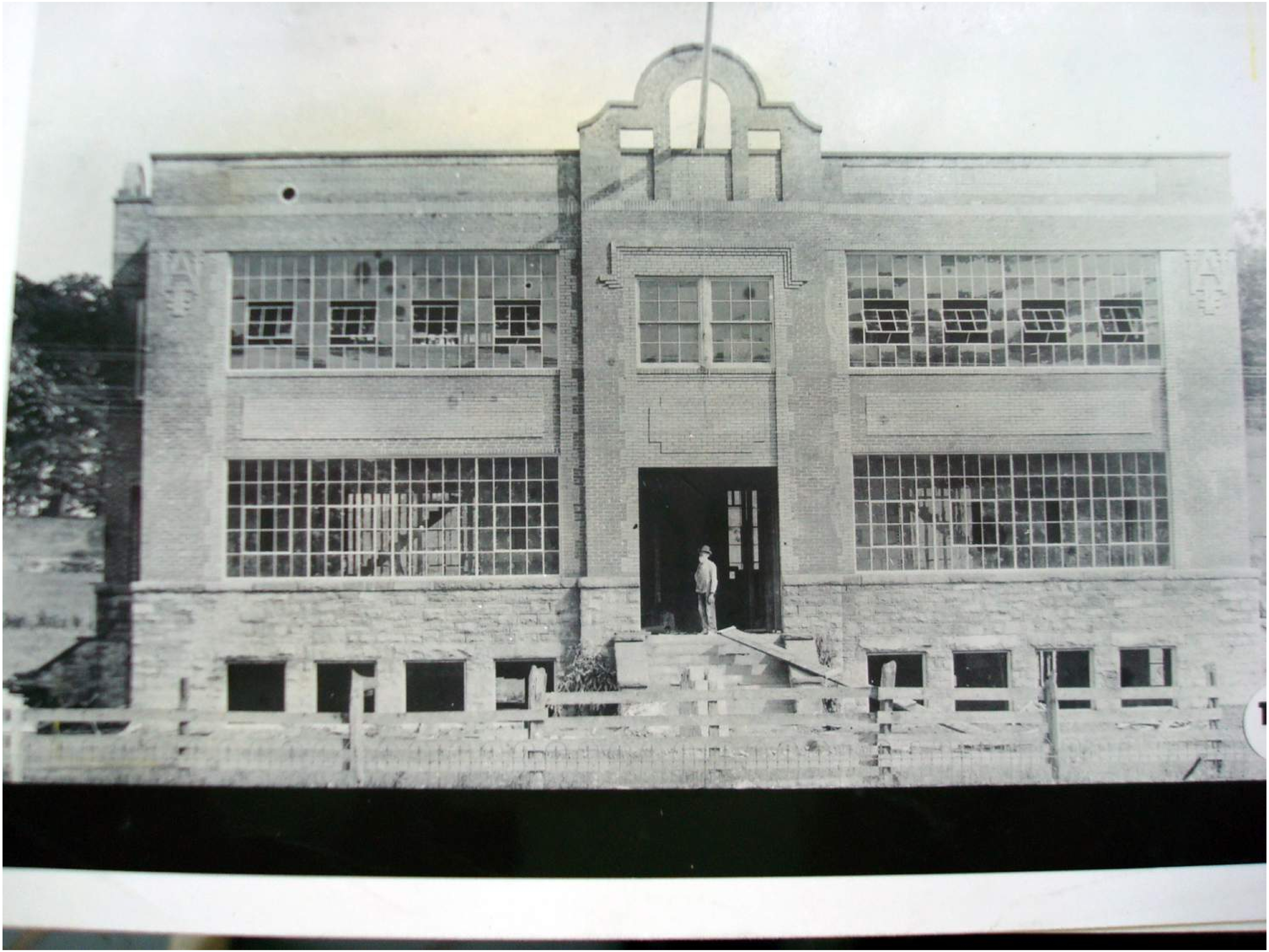
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date : 1911 or 12

Subject :

Hillsboro High School construct

3883-DSC01869.JPG



No. : 268 Source : William McNeel

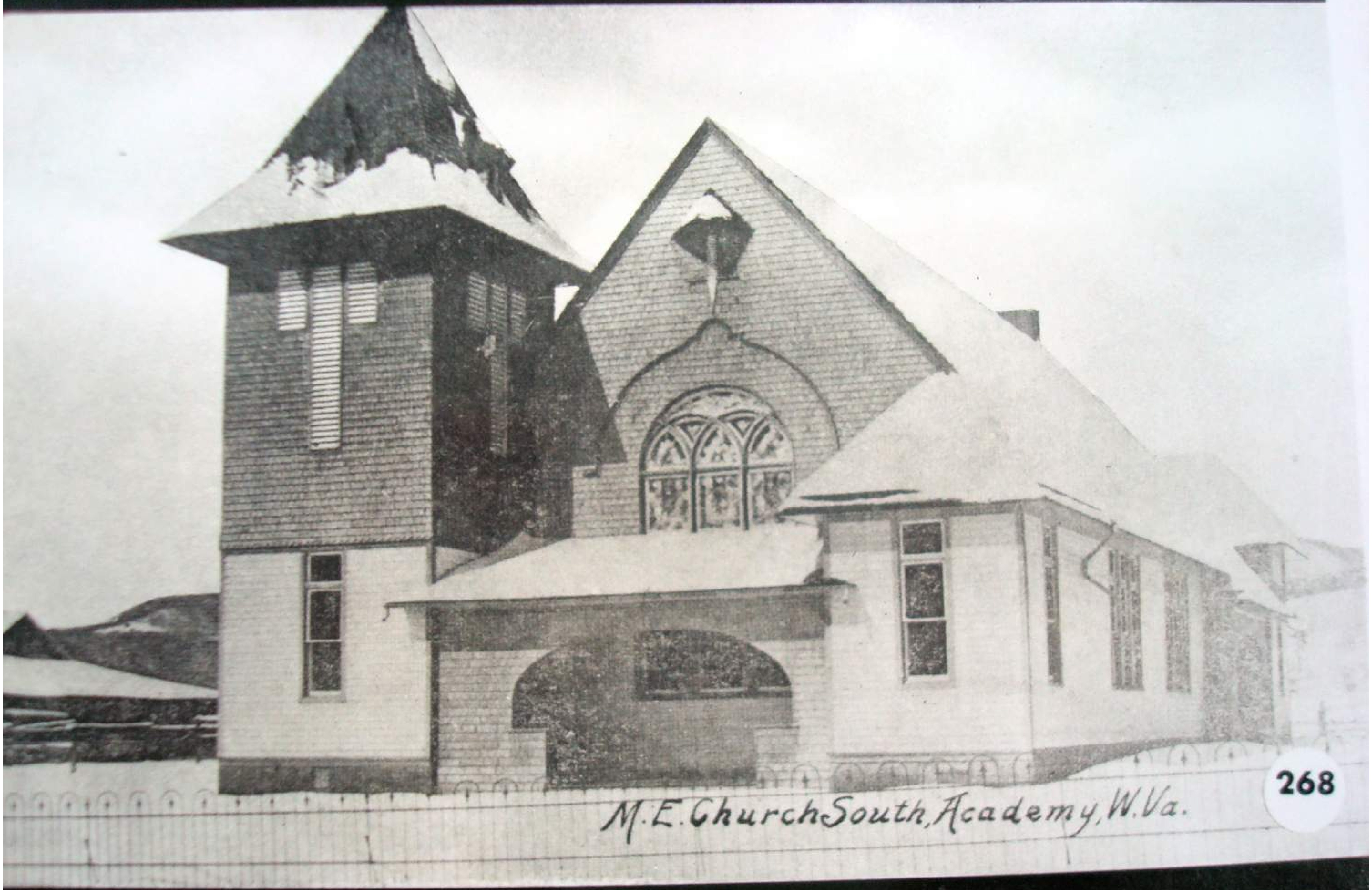
Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Hillsboro, Methodist Church


M.E. Church South, Academy, W.Va.

268

No. : 301

Source : H. L. Sheets

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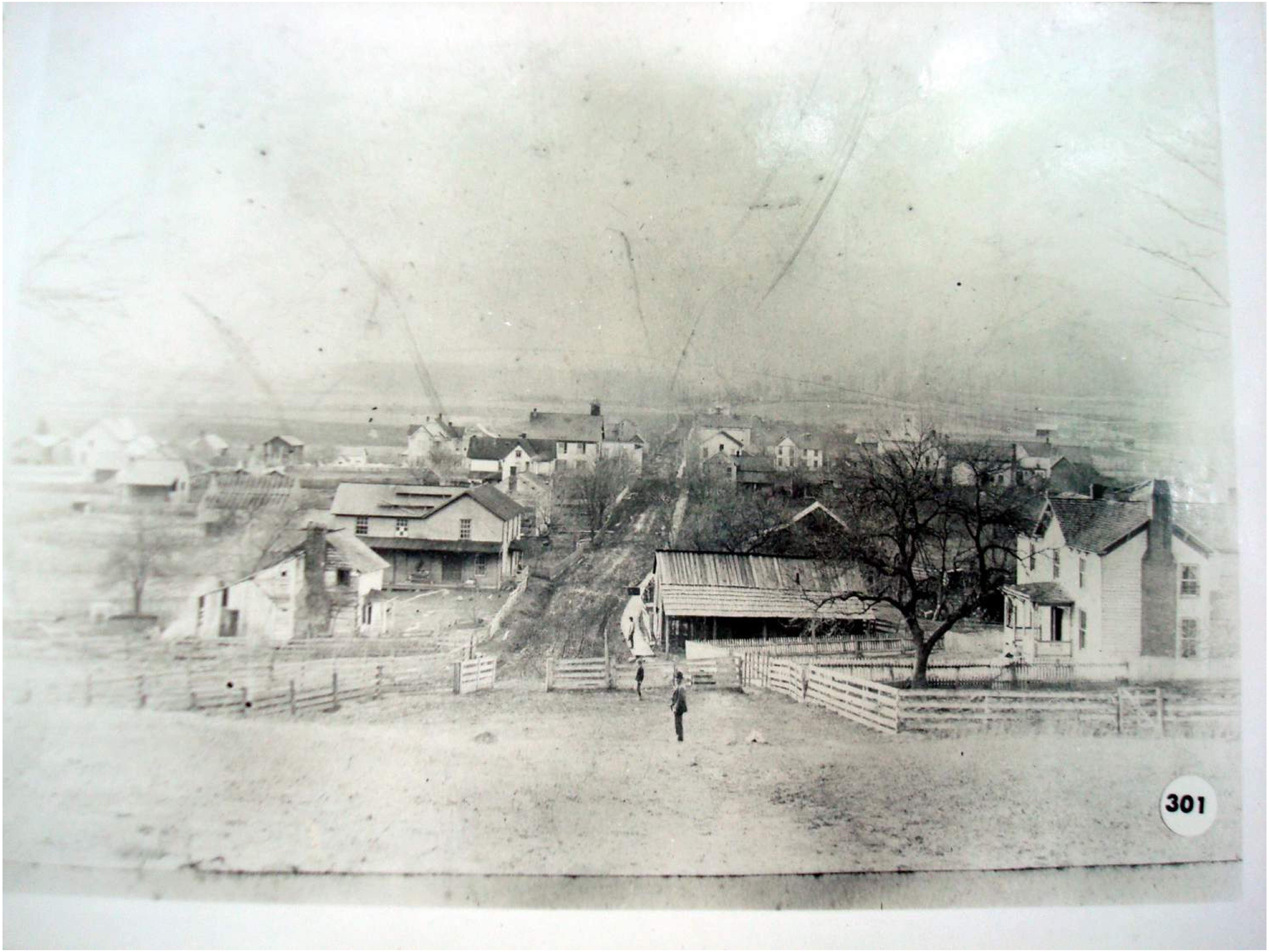
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

View of Hillsboro, taken from Denmar Road

3887-DSC01873.JPG



No. : 746 Source : Nancy Currence

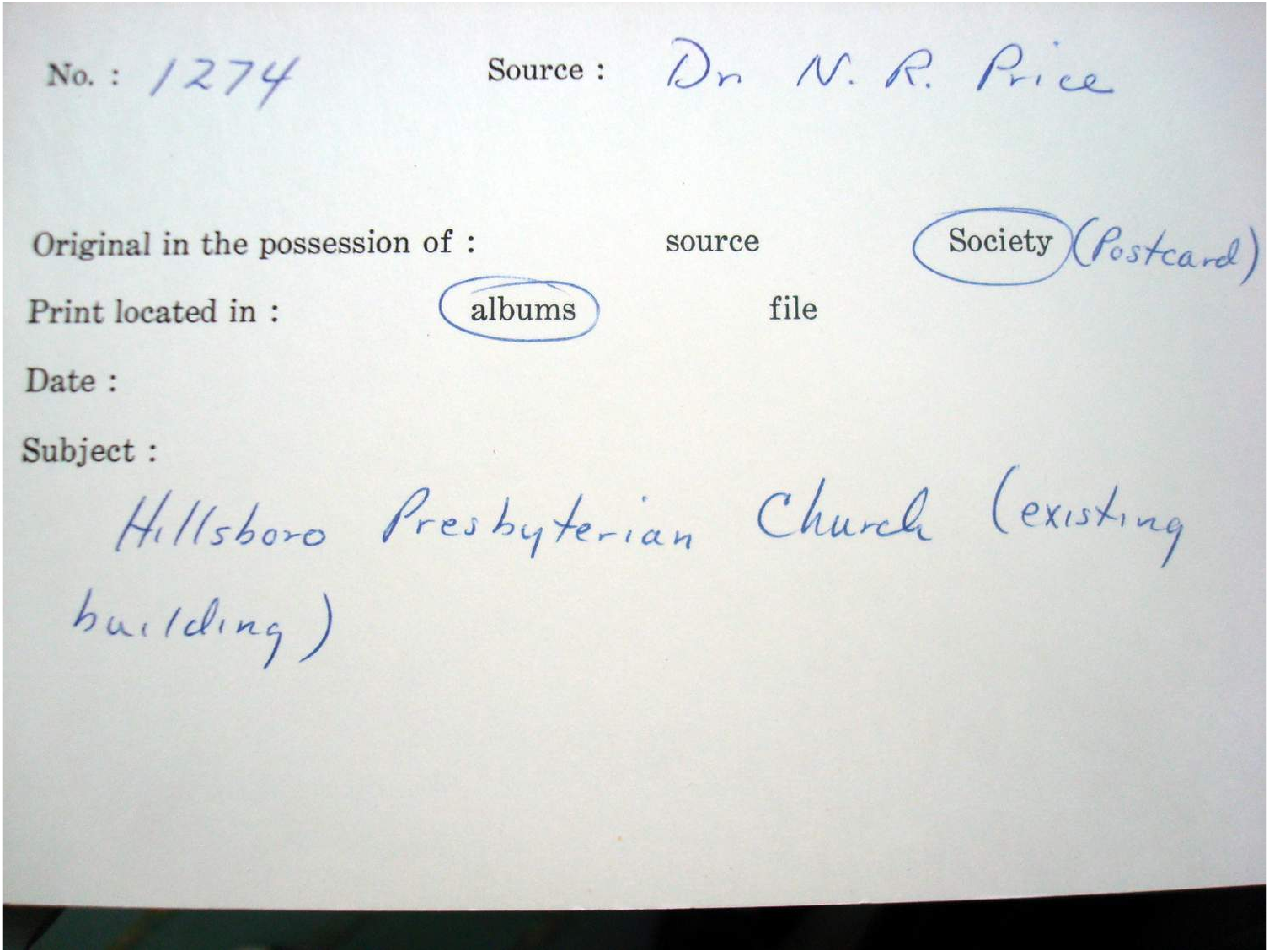
Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (Postcard)

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

High school building, Hillsboro



No. : 1274 Source : Dr. N. R. Price

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (Postcard)

Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Hillsboro Presbyterian Church (existing building)

No. : 1523 Source : Nancy McNeel Currence (Mrs R.F.)

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society] (Postcard)

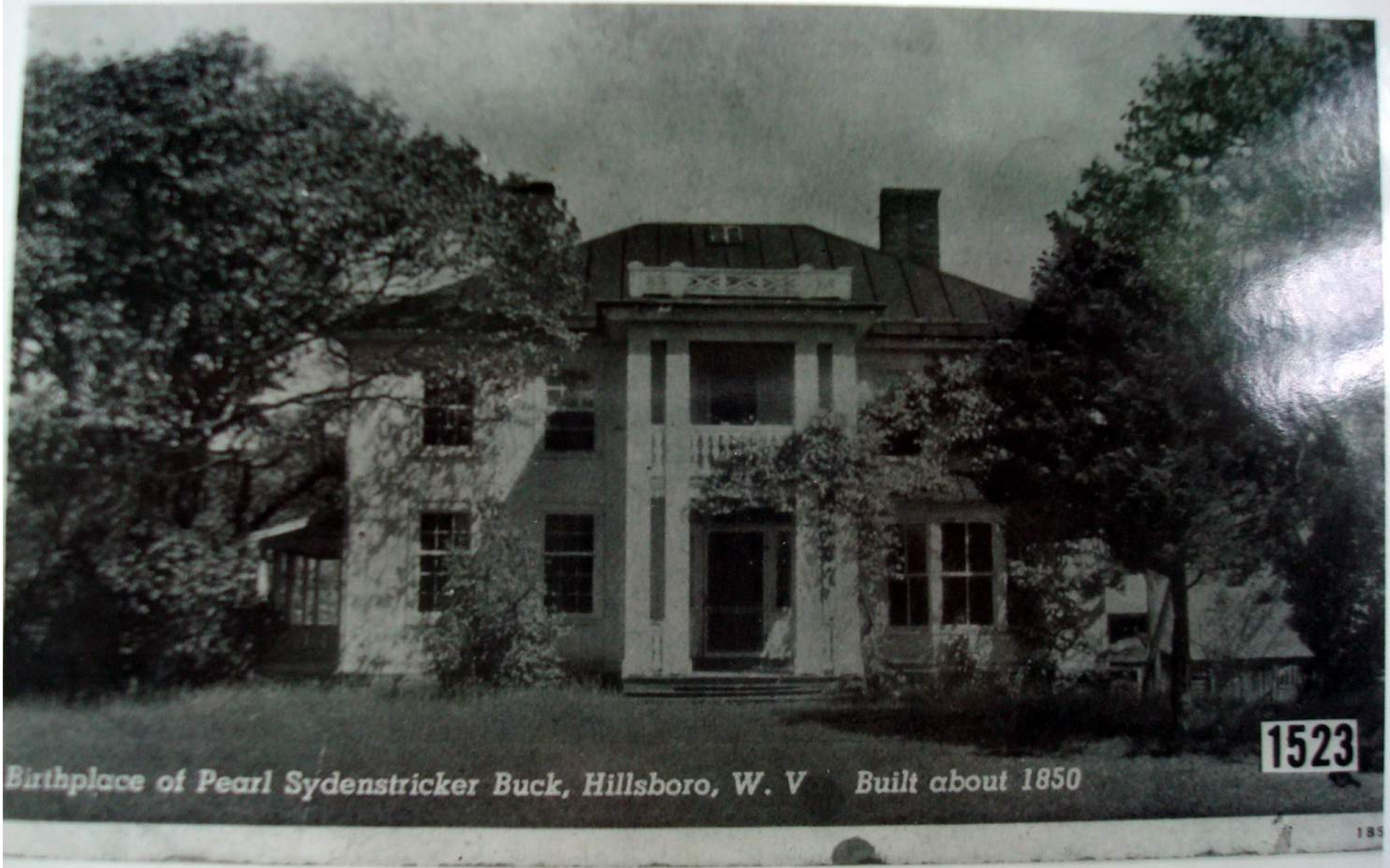
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

Subject :

Front view of Sydenstricker home, Hillsboro

3891-DSC01879.JPG



Birthplace of Pearl Sydenstricker Buck, Hillsboro, W. V Built about 1850

No. : 1541 Source :

Original in the possession of : source [✓ Society]

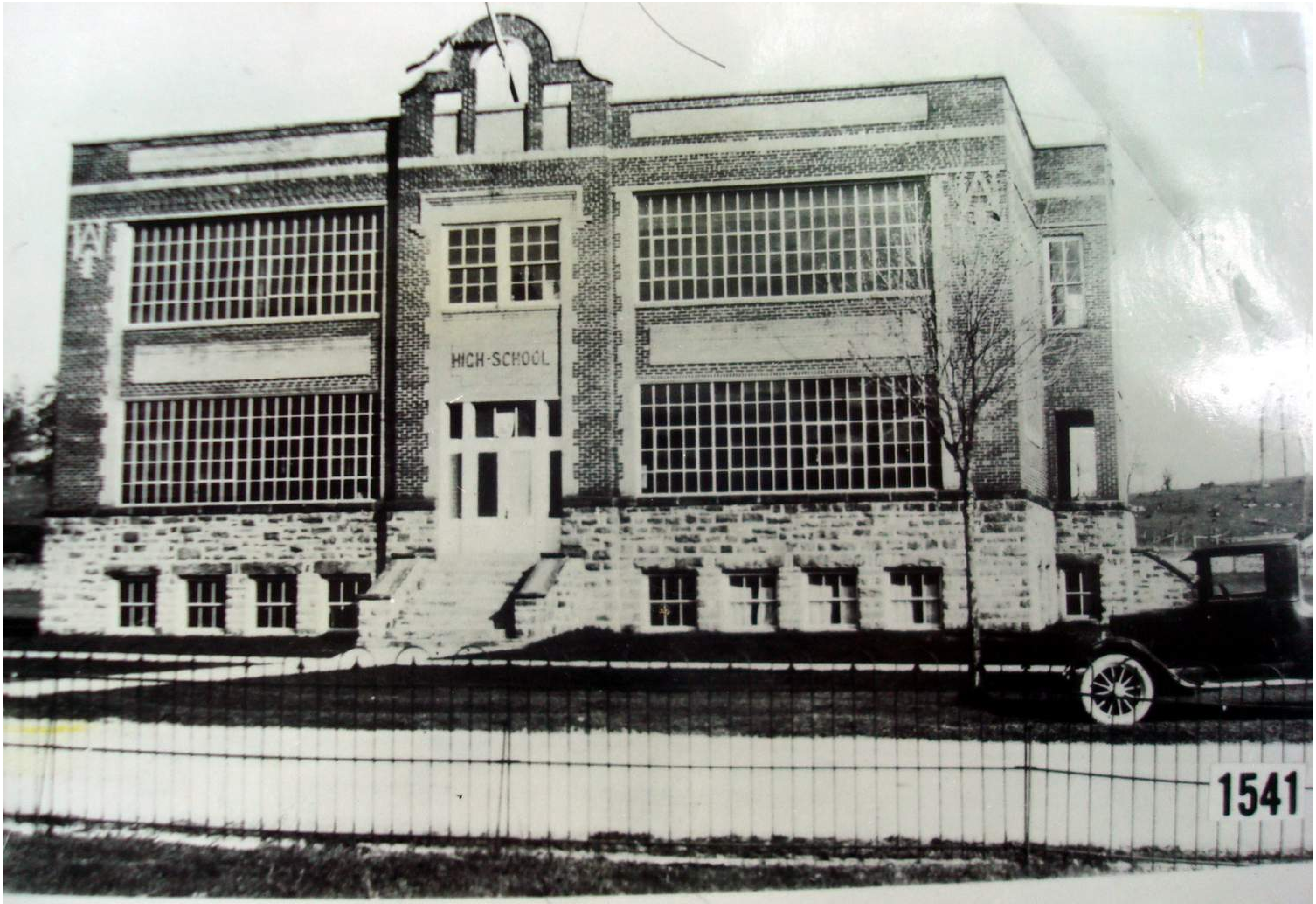
Print located in : [✓ albums] file

Date :

Subject :

Hillsboro High School building

3893-DSC01881.JPG


HIGH-SCHOOL

1541

No. : 1655 Source : Norman Alderman
(same as #1909)

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date :

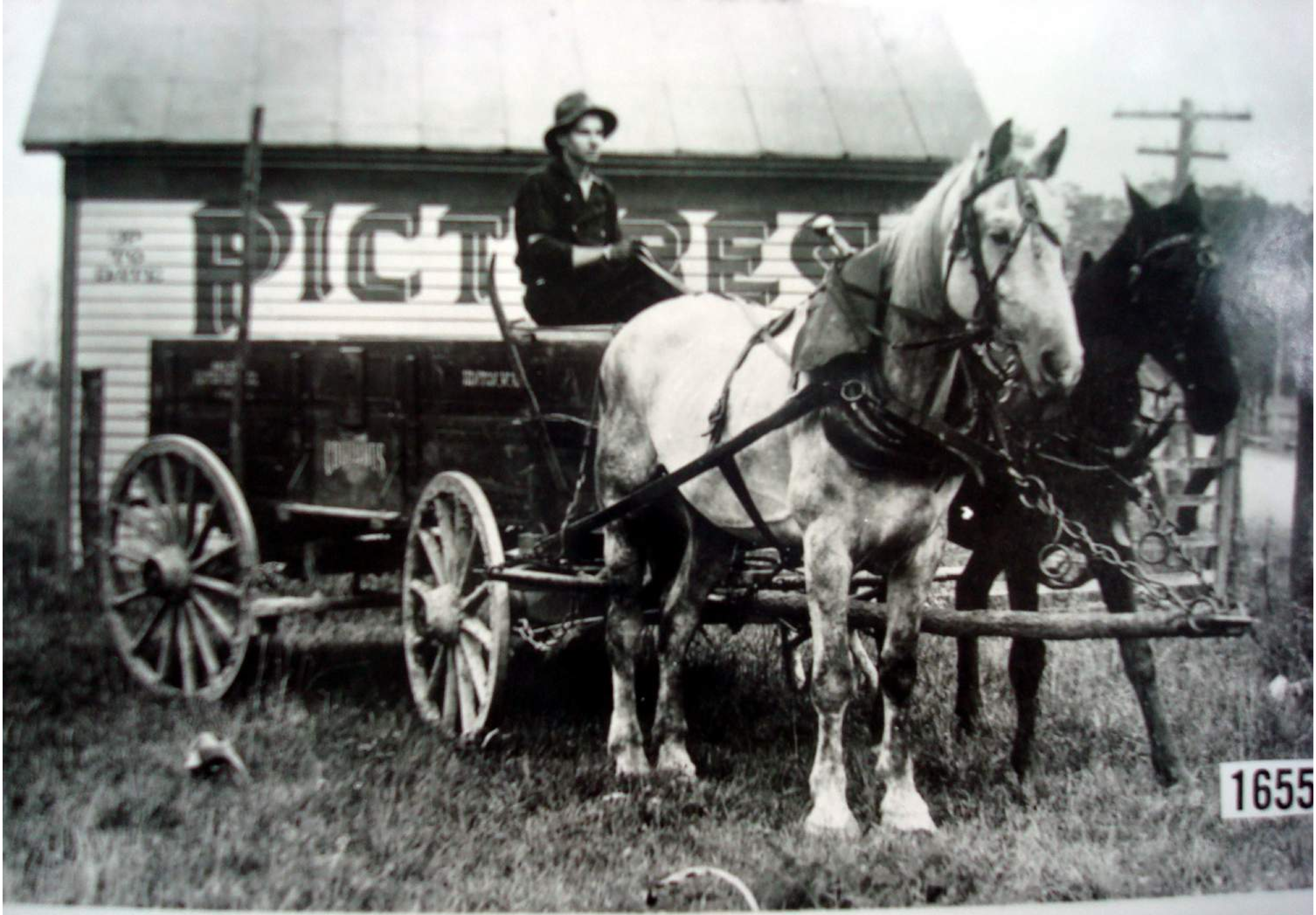
Subject :

Clive Alderman at Hillsboro with wagon & team

Howard Clark's photo studio in background

Mr Alderman was delivering goods

3895-DSC01883.JPG


UP TO DATE
PICT RES
1655

No. : 1909 Source : Clive Alderman

(Same as #1655)

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

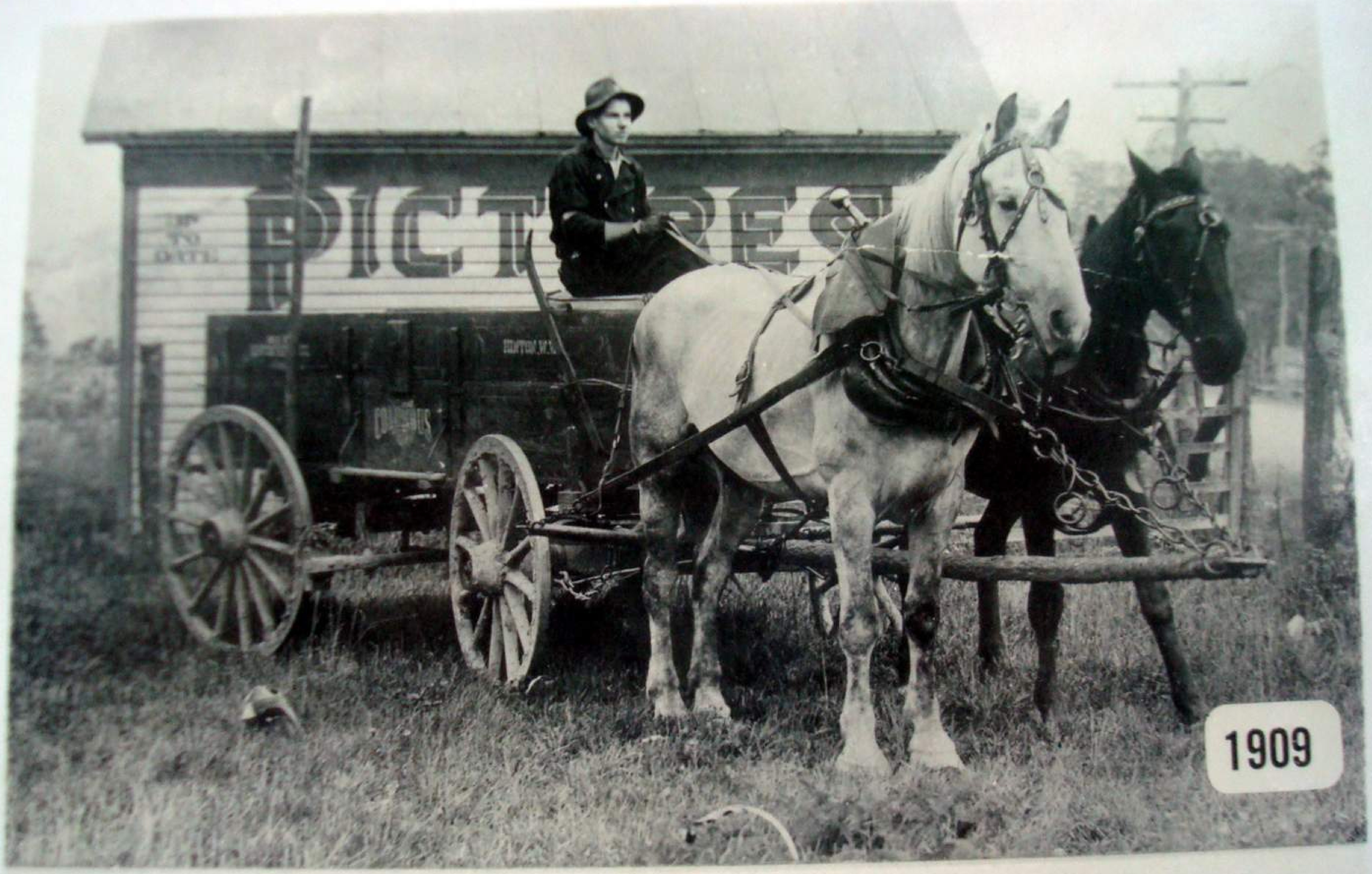
Print located in : albums [✓ file]

Date : Spring 1918

Subject :

Clive Alderman with wagon & horses photo taken at Hillsboro by Howard Clark at his studio

Mr Alderman was hauling from Seebert to Lobelia for G. H. Dean


UP TO DATE
PICT
RES

1909

HOSTERMAN LUMBER COMPANY

No. : 2148 Source : Rev. J. D. Arbuckle

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Four ladies on horseback. at Hillsboro Horse Show

L-R: ? , Lena McGraw, Agnes McNeel Cackley, Lillian McLaughlin

No. : 2149 Source : Rev. J. D. Arbuckle

Original in the possession of : [✓ source] Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Hillsboro Horse Show

Edgar McLaughlin on horse at right